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GEORGII WESLEY JOHNSTON QUI QUUM EX ANNO A.D. MDCCCCVI USQUE AD ANNUM MDCCCCXVII Linguat Latinae in Collegio UNIVERSITATIS DOCTOR AUT Professor Associatus fuisset

MENSE MAIO A.D. MDCCCCXVII MORTUUS EST $\theta \dot{\eta} \kappa \eta s$ á $\gamma \dot{\lambda} \lambda \mu a \tau$ ai $\pi a \tau о \cup ́ \mu \in \nu a \iota \beta i \beta \lambda o \iota$.

NUMERIS DESIGNANTUR HAEC AEDIFICIA.
I. In. Foro Olitorio.
m 1. Templa Spei, Pietatis, I unonis.
II. In Foro Boario.
2. Templum Fortunae.
3. T. Matutae.
4. T:Pudicitiæ..Patriciae.
5. T. Ilerculis.
III. Iuxta Circum Maximun.
6. Teinplum Cereris.
IV. Ad Portam Trigeminam, 2. Templum Herculis.

URBS ROMA
ANTIQUA
FROM ZIEGLER'S DAS ALTE ROM.



## LaL.Gr L6915 vD

## SCHOOL CLASSICS

EDITED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
WILLIAM C. COLLAR and JOHN TETLOW
E Charles Fran curs
SELECTIONS

FROM

## Uris Roman Viri Inlustres

WITH
NOTES, ILLUSTRATIONS, MAPS, PROSE. EXERCISES, WORD GROUPS, AND VOCABULARY


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## PREFACE.

Long before the report of the Committee of Ten gave expression to the thought, teachers of Latin throughout the country felt the need of a proper stepping-stone from the work of the first year to Caesar. The recommendation of the Committee, therefore, that such books as the Breviary of Eutropius, Gradatim, and Viri Romae should be read as introductory to Caesar or Nepos was most heartily received.

Viri Romae is a comparatively new book to American schools, though it has long enjoyed great and deserved popularity in the schools of France and Germany. It is a compilation made from Cicero, Livy, Sallust, Seneca, Valerius Maximus, and other Roman writers, by Charles François Lhomond, Professor Emeritus of the University of Paris (1727-1794). It is simplified Latin, but not manufactured Latin. Much is taken verbatim from the authors named, and such changes as occur consist in the omission of unnecessary details and in the removal of difficulties in order and syntax. The style of the authors has been necessarily somewhat changed, but the Latin is pure and the expressions classical.

The real and lively interest that the book inspires com-
mends it to favor. The toilsome acquisition of grammar and syntax during the first year creates an urgent need for an interesting and easy author, whose perusal shall fix the foundations of the language firmly in the mind. Caesar's Gallic War, by its difficulty and lack of intrinsic interest, has discouraged and overwhelmed many a promising pupil at this stage of his progress. The Viri Romae, under the form of biography, the most healthful and the most fascinating kind of literature for the young, gives a review of Roman history from Romulus to Augustus. The deeds, adventures, vicissitudes, and virtues of Rome's greatest men, told in classic phrase, are sure to create a lively interest, and to give to the student an introduction to Roman history and to Roman life and custom, such as will be of great benefit to him when he comes to read the authors that follow.

The text of the selections contained in this volume has been taken, with but little variation, from C. Holzer's tenth edition (Stuttgart, 1889). What changes have been made are mainly in orthography and punctuation. Holzer's revision of Lhomond's text consisted in following the original authors more closely, in omitting some selections, and in adding interesting anecdotes to others.

The quantity of all long vowels has been marked to assist beginners in forming correct habits of pronunciation. The authority for these has been Lewis's Elementary Latin Dictionary, 1895 edition, as being the latest and most widely followed.

Thanks are due for assistance and suggestions to Mr. Wm. C. Collar, headmaster of the Roxbury Latin School,
and to Mr. John Tetlow, headmaster of the Boston Girls' High and Latin Schools, general editors of this series. The editor is under obligations also to Miss Helen B. Muir, assistant in Ancient Languages in this institution, and to Mr. C. D. Crittenden of the Central .High School, Grand Rapids, Mich., for reading proof and for work on the vocabulary.

Sept. 2, 1895.
B. L. D'OOGE, Mich. State Normal College.

## CONTENTS.

SELECTIONS PAGE
Hints to Teachers ..... vii
I. Romani imperi exordium ..... I
II. Romulus, Romanorum rex primus ..... 3
III. Numa Pompilius, Romanorum rex secundus ..... 5
IV. Tullus Hostilius, Romanorum rex tertius ..... 6
V. Ancus Marcius, Romanorum rex quartus ..... 9
VI. Lucius Tarquinius Priscus, Romanorum rex QUINTUS ..... 10
VII. Servius Tullius, Romanorum rex sextus ..... 12
VIII. Tarquinius Superbus, Romanorum rex septi- mus et Ultimus ..... 14
IX. Horatius Cocles ..... 16
X. Menenius Agrippa. ..... 16
XI. Lucius Virginius centurio ..... 17
XII. Marcus Furius Camillus ..... 19
XIII. Spurius Postumius ..... 22
XIV. Publius Valerius Laevinus et Pyrrhus, rex
Epiri ..... 25
XV. Gaius Fabricius ..... 28
XVI. Gaius Duilius ..... 30
XVII. Gaius Lutatius Catulus ..... 31
XVIII. Quintus Fabius Maximus ..... 32
XIX. Aemilius Paulus et Terentius Varro. ..... 37
SELECTIONS PAGE
XX. Tiberius Gracchus et Gaius Gracchus ..... 39
XXI. Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus ..... 42
XXII. Gaius Iulius Caesar ..... $4^{8}$
XXIII. Marcus Tullius Cicero ..... 57
XXIV. Caesar Octavianus Augustus ..... 63
Reference Books and Books for Collateral Reading ..... 72, 73
Notes ..... 75
Suggestions to Students ..... - 139
Exercises in Latin Composition ..... I4I
Word-Groups ..... 183
Vocabulary ..... 197
LIST OF COLORED MAPS.
Urbs Roma Antiqua . . . . . Frontispiece.
Italia Superior ..... 16
Italia Inferior ..... 17
Imperium Romanum Augusto Mortuo XIV a.d. ..... 72
FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.
The Bronze Wolf of the Capitol ..... I
Numa Pompilius ..... 5
Triumphal Chariot ..... 19
Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus ..... 42
Gaius Julius Caesar ..... 48
Marcus Tullius Cicero ..... 57
Caesar Octavianus Augustus ..... 63

## HINTS TO TEACHERS.

i. How to Read Latin. - As this is the first continuous reading in Latin that many students using this book will do, it is very important that the right method of reading be adopted from the outset. First, and most important, the text should be read and understood in the order in which it stands. Any rearrangement of the order of the words and thought destroys that apprehension of Latin idiom and style which should be most carefully cultivated. As each word is met it should be disposed of as far as may be. If it should prove impossible to settle all points definitely, keep the mind expectant until the progress of the sentence settles all that was doubtful. It is thus that the Romans read and understood their language, and we must learn to do likewise if we would master it and partake of its spirit. Prof. W. G. Hale's pamphlet on the 'Art of Reading Latin' (Ginn \& Co.), gives a clear exposition of this method.
2. Reading at sight. - No discipline is more useful for inspiring confidence in pupils than frequent practice in sight reading. Much of the Viri Romae is peculiarly adapted to this purpose, and though no pages of the text have been especially set apart and annotated for it, still, with such help as the teacher may deem necessary, almost any passage may be so studied, and the effect is sure to be beneficial and inspiring to the class.
3. The Translation of Latin.- To read Latin is one thing; to translate it is quite another. To read Latin is to get
the thought without a conscious appeal to the English equivalent ; the translator will clothe this thought in English thoroughly idiomatic and as good as his command of English makes possible. The so-called 'literal translation' has no place in scholarly work. It is but seldom that the Latin idiom and the English idiom are so far identical as to make a literal translation tolerable. Students that are allowed to translate literally, are in danger of doing more to ruin their English than they will ever gain from the study of Latin. On the contrary, there can be no doubt of the excellent training in the mother tongue that a good translation affords. Students should be asked at frequent intervals to hand in such translations.
4. The Pronouncing of Latin. - Students should be taught to distinguish carefully between the long and the short vowel sounds. To this end the quantity of all vowels long by nature has been marked. Many students do not have their attention called to this important point until they begin to scan verse, or perhaps not until they enter college. For one to reform who has been careless in his Latin speech for many years, is a most discouraging task. Accuracy should be insisted upon from the outset, and no faulty pronunciation should ever be heard in the class-room. Quantities may be learned gradually by marking them in all written work during the first and second years. This will insure care and accuracy in the years to come without further formal instruction. During the second year Latin should always be pronounced before translation. Often it is useful to read the review lesson without a translation; seeking, so far as possible, to convey the meaning by proper expression in pronunciation. Anecdotes and striking passages should often be learned as a memory exercise, and spoken before the class. Sometimes the teacher should read the review, and the class translate with books closed. It is important that the ear and the eye should be alike trained.
5. The Notes. - The notes to the text have not been made chiefly grammatical. References are usually given but once, and similar constructions are referred to the first instance of each for comparison and explanation. This method of teaching syntax has proved more effective than repeated reference to the same principle without comparison. Such further drill as is necessary is left to the teacher. It is well to bear in mind that too much attention to syntax is an absolute hindrance to idiomatic and appreciative translation.

On the other hand, the aim of the notes has been to interest the student in ancient life and custom, and to create about him that classic atmosphere without which all our teaching is vain. Modern life is so far removed from ancient life, that the beginner in Latin finds himself even more strange to his environment than to the language. He needs an interpreter to the former quite as much as to the latter. The difficulties that students find with the ancient languages and their lack of enthusiasm for them are often due to their living in an unfamiliar world without guide to its mysteries and beauties. It is to satisiy this larger need that the text has been supplied with mars, illustrations, copious references to collateral reading, and with such concise information as seemed most helpful. It is in directing the collateral reading of his pupils that a teacher can be of perhaps the largest service, and he can accomplish this best by having in the reference library of his school such books as have been recommended (see pp. 72, 73).
6. Latin Composition. - It is the unanimous testimony of teachers that nothing can take the place of frequent practice in speaking and in writing idiomatic Latin. In no other way can a knowledge of words, forms, constructions, and idioms be so easily acquired. Prose exercises for oral and written translation have been added to this book, based upon the text, and accompanied by appropriate grammatical refer-
ences. These exercises have been carefully graded and adapted to a systematic development of syntactical principles. It is hoped that they will be found to combine the advantages of both of the methods of teaching Latin composition most in vogue ; that of using short sentences to illustrate grammatical principles, and that of using continuous English with no systematic instruction in syntax. The editor has found that each method has its advantages and its disadvantages. Perhaps he has been so fortunate as to solve the problem by combining the advantages of both. Teachers will of course use their own judgment in determining the amount and frequency of work in Latin composition. Many find it most useful to have some oral and written work every day. Such will be able to complete these exercises in twenty weeks or less. Others, that proceed more slowly, may find it advantageous to continue with them even after the text has been finished and some other author begun, in order that the systematic study of syntax may not be interrupted and prematurely abandoned. In oral translation, quick, sharp, accurate work should be insisted upon. A minute on each sentence is sufficient. For obvious reasons many more lessons have been devoted to the constructions of the moods than to those of the cases; but all that is most essential to a sound knowledge of syntax will be found fully illustrated.
7. Word-Groups. - Immediately preceding the vocabulary, some pages will be found containing groups of words selected from the text and based on the commonest Latin roots. It is suggested that students be given a few lessons on the formation of Latin words, and the meanings of the most frequently recurring prefixes and suffixes, and that then a systematic study of these groups be made. Want of a vocabulary is a fatal obstruction to the easy reading of Latin, and there is no easier way of building one up than by
memorizing lists of words fundamentally connected by a common root. A thorough knowledge of even the few roots contained in this list may form the basis for a vocabulary surprisingly large.
8. The Vocabulary. - The vocabulary has been constructed not merely for help in translating, but to afford abundant opportunity for etymological and comparative word study. Primary derivations have been given only when the roots are included in the list forming the basis for the WordGroups; secondary etymologies are given in all cases. In addition, every word is referred to the text for illustrations of its use and range of meaning.


THE BRONZE WOLF OF THE CAPITOL.

## URBIS ROMAE VIRI INLUSTRES.

## I. Romani imperi exordium.

Proca, rēx Albānōrum, Numitōrem et Amūlium fīliōs habuit. Numitōrī, quī nātū māior erat, rēgnum relīquit; sed Amūlius pulsō frātre rēgnāvit et, ut eum subole prīvāret, Rhēam Silviam, ēius filiam, Vestae sacerdōtem fēcit, quae tamen Rōmulum et Remum 5 geminōs ēdidit. Eā rē cōgnitā Amūlius ipsam in vincula coniēcit,-parvulōs alveō impositōs abiēcit in Tiberim, quī tunc forte super rīpās erat effūsus; sed relābente flūmine eōs aqua in siccō relīquit. Vāstae tum in eīs locīs sōlitūdinēs erant. Lupa, ut fāmā trā- ıo ditum est, ad vāgītum accurrit, infantēs linguā lambit, ūbera eōrum ōrī admōvit mātremque sē gessit.

Cum lupa saepius ad parvulōs veluti ad catulōs reverterētur, Faustulus, pāstor rēgius, rē animadversā eōs tulit in casam et Accae Lārentiae coniugī dedit 15 ēducandōs. Adultī deinde hī inter pāstōrēs prīmō lūdicrīs certāminibus vīrēs auxēre, deinde vēnandō saltūs peragrāre et latrōnēs ā rapīnā pecorum arcēre coepērunt. Quā rē cum eịs īnsidiātī essent latrōnēs, Remus captus est, Rōmulus vì sē dēfendit. Tum 20 Faustulus necessitāte compulsus indicāvit Rōmulō
quis esset eōrum avus, quae māter. Rōmulus statim armātīs pāstōribus Albam properāvit.

Intereā Remum latrōnēs ad Amūlium rēgem perdūxērunt, eum accūsantēs quasi Numitōris agrōs infestāre
5 solitus esset ; itaque Remus ā rēge Numitōrī ad supplicium trāditus est; at cum Numitor, adulēscentis voltum cōnsīderāns, aetātem minimēque servīlem indolem comparāret, haud procul erat quīn nepōtem āgnōsceret. Nam Remus ōris lineāmentīs erat mātrī simillimus Io aetāsque expositiōnis temporibus congruēbat. Ea rēs dum Numitōris animum anxium tenet, repente Rōmulus supervenit, frātrem līberat, interēmptō Amūliō avum Numitōrem in rēgnum restituit.

Deinde Rōmulus et Remus urbem, in eīsdem locīs I5 ubi expositī ubique ēducātī erant, condidērunt; sed ortā inter eōs contentī̄ne uter nōmen novae urbī daret eamque imperiō regeret, auspicia dēcrēvērunt adhibēre. Remus prior sex volturēs, Rōmulus posteā duodecim vīdit. Sīc Rōmulus, vīctor auguriō, urbem 20 Rōmam vocāvit. Ad novae urbis tūtēlam sufficere vāllum vidēbātur. Cūius angustiās inrīdēns cum Remus saltū id trāiēcisset, eum īrātus Rōmulus interfēcit hīs increpāns verbīs: "Sīc deinde, quīcumque alius trānsiliet moenia mea.". Ita sōlus potītus est imperiō 25 Rōmulus.

## II. Romulus, Romanorum rex primus.

$$
753-715 \text { в.С. }
$$

Rōmulus imāginem urbis magis quam urbem fēcerat; incolae deerant. Erat in proximō lūcus ; hunc asȳlum fēcit. Et statim eō mīra vīs latrōnum pāstōrumque cōnfūgit. Cum vērō uxōrēs ipse populusque nōn habērent, lēgātōs circā vīcinnās gentēs mīsit, quī societātem cōnūbiumque novō populō peterent. Nusquam benīgnē audīta lēgātiō est; lūdibrium etiam additum: "Cūr nōn fēminīs quoque asȳlum aperuistis? Id enim compār foret cōnūbium." Rōmulus aegritūdinem animī dissimulāns lūdōs parat; indīcī deinde ıo fīnitimīs spectāculum iubet. Multī convēnēre studiō etiam videndae novae urbis, māximē Sabīnī cum līberīs et coniugibus. Ubi spectāculī tempus vēnit eōque conversae mentēs cum oculīs erant, tum sīgnō datō iuvenēs Rōmānī discurrunt, virginēs rapiunt.

Haec fuit statim causa bellī. Sabinī enim ob virginēs raptās bellum adversus Rōmānōs sūmpsērunt et, cum Rōmae appropinquārent, Tarpēiam virginem nactī sunt, quae aquam forte extrā moenia petītum ierat. Hūius pater Rōmānae praeerat arcī. Titus Tatius, 20 Sabīnōrum dux, Tarpēiae optiōnem mūneris dedit, sī exercitum suum in Capitōlium perdūxisset. Illa petiit quod Sabīnī in sinistrīs manibus gererent, vidēlicet et ānulōs et armillās. Quibus dolōsē prōmissīs Tarpēia Sabīnōs in arcem perdūxit, ubi Tatius scūtīs eam obruī 25 iussit; nam et ea in laevīs habuerant. Sīc impia prōditiō celerī poenā vindicāta est.

Deinde Rōmulus ad certāmen prōcessit et in eō locō ubi nunc Rōmānum Forum est, pūgnam cōnseruit. Prīmō impetū vir inter Rōmānōs insīgnis, nōmine Hostīlius, fortissimē dīmicāns cecidit ; cūius 5 interitū cōnsternātī Rōmānī fugere coepērunt. Iam Sabinī clāmitābant: "Vīcimus perfidōs hospitēs, imbellẹs hostēs. Nunc sciunt longē aliud esse virginēs rapere, aliud pūgnāre cum virīs." Tunc Rōmulus arma ad caelum tollēns Iovī aedem vōvit, et exercitus
io seu forte seu divinitus restitit. Itaque proelium redintegrātur ; sed raptae mulierēs crīnibus passīs ausae sunt sē inter tēla volantia inferre et hinc patrēs, hinc virōs ōrantēs, pācem conciliārunt.

Rōmulus foedere cum Tatiō ictō et Sabīnōs in ${ }^{1} 5$ urbem recēpit et rēgnum cum Tatiō sociāvit. Vērum nōn ita multō post occīsō Tatiō ad Rōmulum potentātus omnis recidit. Centum deinde ex seniōribus ēlēgit, quōrum cōnsiliō omnia ageret, quōs senātōrēs nōmināvit propter senectūtem. Trēs equitum cen20 turiās cōnstituit, populum in trīgintā cūriās distribuit. Hīs ita ōrdinātīs cum ad exercitum lūstrandum cōntiōnem in camp $\overline{\text { a }}$ ad Caprae palūdem habēret, subitō coorta est tempestās cum māgnō fragōre tonitribusque et Rōmulus ē cōnspectū ablātus est. Ad deōs trāns25 īsse volgō crēditus est ; cui reī fidem fēcit Iūlius Proculus, vir nōbilis. Ortā enim inter patrēs et plēbem sēditiōne, in cōntiōnem prōcessit iūreiūrandō adfīrmāns vīsum ā sē Rōmulum augustiōre fōrmā, eundemque praecipere ut sēditiōnibus abstinērent et rem 30 militārem colerent; futūrum ut omnium gentium domi-
tulownan. 4t thes $=1, \ldots=2$. NE.bs is atcing an

.


NUMA POMPILIUS.
nī exsisterent. Aedēs in colle Quirīnālī Rōmulō cōnstitūta, ipse prō deō cultus et Quirīnus est appellātus.

## III. Numa Pompilius, Romanorum rex secundus.

$$
715-673 \text { в.c. }
$$

Successit Rōmulō Numa Pompilius, vir inclutā iūstitiā et religiōne. Is Curibus, ex oppidō Sabīnōrum, accîtus est. Quī cum Rōmam vēnisset, ut populum 5 ferum religiōne mītigāret, sacra plūrima instituit. Āram Vestae cōnsecrāvit et īgnem in ārā perpetuō alendum virginibus dedit. Flāminem Iovis sacerdōtem creāvit eumque īnsīgnī veste et curūlī sellā adōrnāvit. Dīcitur quondam ipsum Iovem ē caelō ēlicuisse. ıо Híc ingentibus fulminibus in urbem dēmissīs dēscendit in nemus Aventinum, ubi Numam docuit quibus sacrīs fulmina essent prōcūranda, et praetereā imperī certa pīgnora populō Rōmānō datūrum sē esse prōmīsit. Numa laetus rem populō nūntiāvit. Postrīdiē omnēs 15 ad aedēs rēgiās convēnērunt silentēsque exspectābant quid futūrum esset. Atque sōle ortō dēlābitur ē caelō scissō scūtum, quod ancīle appellāvit Numa. Id nē fūrtō auferrī posset, Māmurium fabrum ūndecim scūta eādem fōrmā fabricāre iussit. Duodecim autem Saliōs 20 Mārtis sacerdōtēs lēgit, quī ancīlia, sēcrēta illa imperī pīgnora, custōdīrent et Kalendīs Mārtī̄s per urbem canentēs et rīte saltantēs ferrent.

Annum in duodecim mēnsēs ad cursum lūnae dēscrīpsit; nefāstōs fāstōsque diēs fēcit; portās Iānō 25 geminō aedificāvit, ut esset index pācis et bellī; nam
apertus, in armīs esse cīvitātem, clausus, pācātōs circà omnēs populōs, sīgnificābat. $\chi$

Lēgēs quoque plūrimās et ūtilēs tulit Numa. Ut vērō māiōrem institūtīs suīs auctōritātem conciliāret, 5 simulāvit sibi cum deā Ēgeriā esse conloquia nocturna, ēiusque monitū sē omnia quae ageret facere. Lūcus erat, quem medium fōns perennī rigābat aquā; eō saepe Numa sine arbitrīs sē īnferēbat, velut ad congressum deae: ita omnium animōs eā pietāte imıo buit ut fidēs āc iūsiūrandum nōn minus quam lēgum et poenārum metus cīvēs continēret. Bellum quidem nūllum gessit, sed nōn minus cīvitātī prōfuit quam Rōmulus. Morbō exstinctus in Iāniculō mōnte sepultus est. Ita duo deinceps rēgēs, ille bellō, hīc $I_{5}$ pāce, cīvitātem auxērunt. Rōmulus septem et trīgintā rēgnāvit annōs, Numa trēs et quadrāgintā.

## IV. Tullus Hostilius, Romanorum rex tertius.

$$
673-641 \text { в.c. }
$$

Mortuō Numā Tullus Hostilius rēx creātus est. Hīc nōn sōlum proximō rēgī dissimilis, sed ferōcior etiam Rōmulō fuit. Eō rēgnante bellum inter Albānōs et 2o Rōmānōs exortum est. Ducibus Hostīliō et Fūfetiō placuit rem paucōrum certāmine fīnīrī. Erant apud Rōmānōs trigeminī frātrēs Horātiī, trēs apud Albānōs Cūriātiī. Cum eīs agunt rēgēs, ut prō suā quisque patriā dīmicent ferrō. Foedus ictum est eā lēge, ut 25 unde vīctōria ibi imperium esset.

Ictō foedere trigemini arma capiunt et in medium
inter duās aciēs prōcēdunt. Cōnsēderant utrimque duo exercitūs. Datur sīgnum īnfestīsque armīs ternī iuvenēs, māgnōrum exercituum animōs gerentēs, concurrunt. Ut prīmō concursū increpuēre arma micantēsque fulsēre gladiī, horror ingēns spectantēs perstrin- 5 git. Cōnsertīs deinde manibus statim duo Rōmānī alius super alium exspīrantēs cecidērunt; trēs Albānī volnerātī. Ad cāsum Rōmānōrum conclāmāvit gaudiō exercitus Albānus. Rōmānōs iam spēs tōta dēserēbat. Ūnum Horātium trēs Cūriātī̄ circumsteterant. Forte ro is integer fuit ; sed quia tribus impār erat, ut distraheret hostēs, fugam capessīvit, singulōs per intervālla secūtūrōs esse ratus. Iam aliquantum spatī ex eō locō, ubi pūgnātum est, aufūgerat, cum respiciēns videt ūnum ē Cüriātī̄s haud procul ab sēsē abesse. $\mathrm{I}_{5}$ In cum māgnō impetū redit et, dum: Albānus exercitus inclāmat Cūriātiīs ut opem ferant frātrī, iam Horātius eum occiderat. Alterum deinde, priusquam tertius posset cōnsequī, interfēcit.

Iam singulī supererant, sed nec spē nec vīribus parēs. 20 Alter erat intāctus ferrō et geminātā vīctōriā ferōx; alter fessum volnere, fessum cursū trahēbat corpus. Nec illud proelium fuit. $\neq$ Rōmānus exsultāns male sustinentem arma Cūriātium cōnficit, iacentem spoliat. Rōmānī ovantēs āc grātulantēs Horātium accipiunt et 25 domum dēdūcunt. Prīnceps ībat Horātius trium frātrum spolia prae sē gerēns. Cui obvia fuit soror, quae dēspōnsa fuerat ūnī ex Cūriātī̄s, vīsōque super umerōs frātris palūdāmentō spōnsī, quod ipsa cōnfēcerat, flēre et crīnēs solvere coepit. Movet ferōcis iuvenis animum 30
complōrātiō sorōris in tantō gaudiō pūblicō; itaque strictō gladiō trānsfīgit puellam, simul eam verbīs increpāns: "Abī hinc cum immātūrō amōre ad spōnsum, oblīta frātrum, oblīta patriae. Sīc eat, quaecumque 5 Rōmāna lūgēbit hostem."

Atrōx id vīsum est facinus patribus plēbīque; quā rē raptus est in iūs Horātius et apud iūdicēs condemnātus. Iam accesserat lictor iniciēbatque laqueum. Tum Horātius ad populum prōvocāvit. Intereā pater ı Horātī senex prōclāmābat fīliam suam iūre caesam esse ; et iuvenem amplexus spoliaque Cūriātiōrum ostentāns ōrābat populum nē sē, quem paulō ante cum ēgregiā stirpe cōnspēxissent, orbum liberīs faceret. Nōn tulit populus patris lacrimās iuvenemque absolvit 15 admīrātiōne magis virtūtis quam iūre causae. Ut tamen caedēs manifesta expiārētur, pater, quibusdam sacrificiis perāctīs, trānsmīsit per viam tigillum et filium capite adopertō velut sub iugum misit; quod tigillum sorōrium appellātum est. $\downarrow$

Nōn diū pāx Albāna mānsit; nam Mettius Fūfetius, dux Albānōrum, cum sē invidiōsum apud cīvēs vidēret, quod bellum ūnō paucōrum certāmine fīnīsset, ut rem corrigeret, Vēientēs Fīdēnātēsque adversus Rōmānōs concitāvit. Ipse, ā Tullō in auxilium arcessītus, aciem 25 in collem subdūxit, ut fortūnam bellī exspectāret et sequerētur. Quā rē Tullus intellēctā māgnā vōce ait suō illud iūssū Mettium facere, ut hostēs ā tergō circumvenīrentur. Quō audītō hostēs territī et vīctī sunt. Posterō diē Mettius cum ad grātulandum Tullō vēnisset, 30 iūssū illīus quadrīgīs religātus et in dīversa distractus
est. Deinde Tullus Albam propter ducis perfidiam dīruit et Albānōs Rōmam trānsīre iussit.

Rōma interim crēvit Albae ruīnīs; duplicātus est cīvium qumerus; mōns Caelius urbī additus et, quō frequentius habitārētur, eam sēdem Tullus rēgiae cēpit ibique deinde habitāvit. Auctārum vīrium fīdūciā èlātus bellum Sabīnīs indīxit : pestilentia insecūta est; nūlla tamen ab armīs quiēs dabātur. Crēdēbat enim rēx bellicōsus salūbriōra mīlitiae quam domī esse iuvenum corpora, sed ipse quoque diūturnō morbō est im- io plicātus. Tunc vèrō adeō frāctī simul cum corpore sunt spīritūs illī ferōcēs ut nūllī reī posteā nisi sacrīs, operam daret. Memorant Tullum fulmine ictum cum domō cōnflagrāsse. Tullus māgnā glōriā bellī rēgnāvit annōs duōs et trīgintā.

## V. Ancus Marcius, Romanorum rex quartus.

$$
64 \text { 1-616 в.с. }
$$

Tullō mortuō Ancum Mārcium rēgem populus creāvit. Numae Pompilī nepōs Ancus Mārcius erat, aequitāte et religiōne avō similis. Tunc Latinī, cum quibus Tullō rēgnante ictum foedus erat, sustulerant animōs et incursiōnem in agrum Rōmānum fēcērunt. 20 Ancus, priusquam eīs bellum indīceret, lēgātum mīsit, quī rēs repeteret, eumque mōrem posterī accēpērunt. Id autem hōc modō fīēbat. Lēgātus, ubi ad fīnēs eōrum vēnit ā quibus rēs repetuntur, capite vēlātō, "Audī, Iuppiter," inquit, "audīte, fīnēs hūius populī. 25 Ego sum pūblicus nūntius populī Rōmānī ; verbis meīs
fidēs sit." Deinde peragit postulāta. Sī nōn dēduntur rēs quās exposcit, hastam in finnēs hostium ēmittit bellumque ita indīcit. Lēgātus quī eā dē rē mittitur, fētiālis rītusque bellī indīcendī iūs fētiāle appellātur.
5 Lēgātō Rōmānō rēs repetentī superbē respōnsum est à Latīnīs: quā rē bellum hōc modō eīs indictum est. Ancus exercitū cōnscrīptō profectus Latīnōs fūdit et complūribus oppidīs dēlētīs cīvēs Rōmam trādūxit. Cum autem in tantā hominum multitūdine facinora ro clandestina fierent, Ancus carcerem in mediā urbe ad terrōrem incrēscentis audāciae aedificāvit. Īdem nova moenia urbī circumdedit, Iāniculum mōntem ponte subliciō in Tiberī factō urbī coniūnxit, in ōre Tiberis Ōstiam urbem condidit. Plūribus aliīs rēbus intrā ${ }_{15}$ paucōs annōs cōnfectīs immātūrā morte praereptus obiit.
VI. Lucius Tarquinius Priscus, Romanorum rex quintus.

$$
616-578 \text { в.с. }
$$

Ancō rēgnante Lūcius Tarquinius, Tarquiniīs ex Etrūriae urbe profectus, cum coniuge et fortūnīs omnibus Rōmam commigrāvit. Additur haec fābula: 20 advenientī aquila pilleụm sustulit et super carpentum, cui Tarquinius insidēbat, cum māgnō clangōre volitāns rūrsus capitī aptē reposuit ${ }^{\text {f }}$, inde sublīmis abiit. Tanaquil coniūnx, caelestium prōdigiōrum perīta, rēgnum eī portendì intellēxit ; itaque, virum complexa, excelsa et 25 alta spērāre eum iussit. Hās spēs cōgitātiōnēsque sēcum portantēs urbem ingressī sunt, domiciliōque ibi
comparātō Tarquinius pecūniā et industriā dīgnitātem atque etiam Ancī rēgis familiāritātem cōnsecūtus est; $\bar{a}$ quō tūtor liberīs relictus rēgnum intercēpit et ita administrāvit, quasi iūre adeptus esset.

Tarquinius Prisscus Latinōs bellō domuit; Circum 5 Māximum aedificāvit; dē Sabīnīs triumphāvit; mūrum lapideum urbi circumdedit. Equitum centuriās duplicāvit, nōmina mūtāre nōn potuit, dēterritus, ut ferunt, Attī Nāvī auctōritāte. Attus enim, eā tempestāte augur inclutus, id fierì posse negābat, nisi avēs ad- ro dixissent; īrātus rēx in experimentum artis eum interrogāvit fierīne posset quod ipse mente concēpisset; Attus auguriō āctō fierī posse respondit. "Atquī hōc," inquit rēx, "agitābam, num cōtem illan secāre novāculā possem." "Potes ergo," inquit augur, et 15 rēx secuisse dicitur. Tarquinius filium tredecim annōrum, quod in proeliō hostem percussisset, praetextā bullāque dōnāvit; unde haec ingenuōrum puerōrum insīgnia esse coepērunt.

Supererant duo Ancī fîliī, quī aegrē ferentēs sē pa- 20 ternō rēgnō fraudātōs esse rēgī insidiās parāvērunt. Ex pāstōribus duōs ferōcissimōs dēligunt ad patrandum facinus. Eī simulātā rixā in vestibulō rēgiae túmultuantur. Quōrum clāmor cum penitus in rēgiam pervēnisset, vocātī ad rēgem pergunt. Prīmō uterque 25 vōciferārī coepit et certātim alter alterī obstrepere. Cum vērō iūssī essent invicem dicere, ūnus ex compositō rem ōrdītur ; dumque intentus in eum sē rēx tōtus āvertit, alter ēlātam secūrim in ēius caput dēiēcit, et relictō in volnere tēlō ambō forās sē prōripiunt.

## VII. Servius Tullius, Romanorum rex sextus.

$$
57^{8-534} \text { в.с. }
$$

Post hunc Servius Tullius suscēpit imperium genitus ex nōbilī fēminā, captīvā tamen et famulā. Quī cum in domō Tarquinī Prīscī ēducārētur, ferunt prōdigium vīsū ēventūque mīrābile accidisse. Flammae speciēs 5 puerī dormientis caput amplexa est. Hōc vīsū Tanaquil summam eī dīgnitātem portendī intellēxit coniugīque suāsit ut eum haud secus āc suōs līberōs ēducāret. Is postquam adolēvit, et fortitūdine et cōnsiliō insīgnis fuit. In proeliō quōdam, in quō rēx Tarquinius ıo adversus Sabīnōs cōnflixit, mîlitibus sēgnius dīmicantibus, raptum sīgnum in hostem mīsit. Cūius recipiendī grātiā Rōmānī tam ācriter pūgnāvērunt ut et sīgnum et vīctōriam referrent. Quā rē ā Tarquiniō gener adsūmptus est; et cum Tarquinius occisus esset, Tana${ }_{5} 5$ quil, Tarquinī uxor, mortem ēius cēlāvit populumque ex superiōre parte aedium adlocūta, ait rēgem grave quidem, sed nōn lētāle volnus accēpisse eumque petere ut interim, dum convalēsceret, Serviō Tulliō dictō audientēs essent. $\not$ Sīc Servius Tullius rēgnāre coepit, sed 20 rēctē imperium administrāvit. Sabīnōs subēgit ; mōntēs trēs, Quirīnālem, Vīminālem, Esquilīnum urbī adiūnxit; fossās circā mūrum dūxit. Īdem cēnsum ōrdināvit et populum in classēs et centuriās distribuit.

Servius Tullius aliquod urbī decus addere volēbat. 25 Iam tum inclutum erat Diānae Ephesiae fānum. Id commūniter ā cīvitātibus Asiae factum fāma ferēbat. Itaque Latīnōrum populīs suāsit ut et ipsí fānum

Diānae cum populō Rōmānō Rōmae in Aventīnō mōnte aedificārent. Quō factō bōs mīrae māgnitūdinis cuidam Latīnō nāta dīcitur et respōnsum somniō datum eum populum summam imperì habitūrum cūius cīvis bovem illam Diānae immolāsset. Latīnus bovem ad fānum Diānae ēgit et causam sacerdōtī Rōmānō exposuit. Ille callidus dixit prius eum vīvō flūmine manūs abluere dēbēre. Latīnus dum ad Tiberim dēscendit, sacerdōs bovem immolāvit. Ita imperium cīvibus sibique glōriam adquīsīvit.

Servius Tullius fīliam alteram ferōcem, mitem alteram habēns, cum Tarquinī filiōs parī esse animō vidēret, ferōcem mītī, mītem ferōcī in mātrimōnium dedit, nē duo violenta ingenia mātrimōniō iungerentur. Sed mītēs seu forte seu fraude periērunt; ferōcēs mōrum 15 similitūdō coniūnxit. Statim Tarquinius ā Tulliā incitātus advocātō senātū rēgnum paternum repetere coepit. Quā rē audītā Servius dum ad cūriam contendit, iūssū Tarquinī per gradūs dēiectus et domum refugiēns interfectus est. Tullia carpentō vecta in 20 Forum properāvit et coniugem ē cūriā ēvocātum prīma rēgem salūtāvit; cūius iūssū cum ē turbā āc tumultū dēcessisset domumque redīret, vīsō patris corpore mūliōnem cunctantem et frēna inhibentem super ipsum corpus carpentum agere iussit. Unde vicus ille scele- 25 rātus dictus est. Servius Tullius rēgnāvit annōs quattuor et quadrāgintā.

## VIII. Tarquinius Superbus, Romanorum rex septimus et ultimus.

534-510 B.C.
Tarquinius Superbus rēgnum scelestē occupāvit. 'Tamen bellō strēnuus Latīnōs Sabīnōsque domuit. Urbem Gabiōs in potestātem redēgit fraude Sextī filī. Is cum indīgnē ferret eam urbem ā patre expūgnārī 5. nōn posse, ad Gabinōs sē contulit, patris saevitiam in sē conquerēns. Benīgnē ā Gabīnīs exceptus paulātim eōrum benevolentiam cônsequitur, fictis blanditiis ita eōs adliciēns ut apud omnēs plūrimum posset et ad postrēmum dux bellī ēligerētur. Tum ē suīs ūnum ad ro patrem mittit scīscitātum quidnam sē facere vellet. Pater nūntiō fīlī nihil respondit, sed velut dēlīberābundus in hortum trānsiit ibique inambulāns sequente nūntiō altissima papāverum capita baculō dēcussit. Nūntius fessus exspectandō rediit Gabiōs. Sextus ${ }_{15}$ cōgnitō silentiō patris et factō intellēxit quid vellet pater. Prīmōrēs cīvitātis interēmit patrīque urbem sine ūllā dīmicātiōne trādidit.

Posteā rēx Ardeam urbem obsidēbat. Ibi cum in castrīs essent, Tarquinius Collātīnus, sorōre rēgis 20 nātus, forte cēnābat apud Sextum Tarquinium cum iuvenibus rēgiīs. Incidit dē uxōribus mentiō: cum suam ünus quisque laudāret, placuit experīrī. Itaque citātīs equīs Rōmam āvolant; rēgiās nurūs in convīviō et lūxū dēprehendunt. Pergunt inde Collātiam ; Lu25 crētiam, Collātīnī uxōrem, inter ancillās lānae dēditam inveniunt. Ea ergō cēterīs praestāre iūdicātur. Paucīs
interiectīs diēbus Sextus Collātiam rediit et Lucrētiae vim attulit. Illa posterō diē advocātīs patre et coniuge rem exposuit et sē cultrō, quem sub veste abditum habēbat, occīdit. Conclāmant vir paterque et in exitium rēgum coniūrant. Tarquiniō Rōmam redeuntī 5 clausae sunt urbis portae et exsilium indictum.

In antīquīs annālibus memoriae haec sunt prōdita. Anus hospita atque incōgnita ad Tarquinium quondam Superbum rēgem adiit, novem librōs ferēns, quōs esse dīcēbat dīvīna ōrācula : eōs sē velle vēnum dare. Tar- ıo quinius pretium percontātus est: mulier nimium atque immēnsum poposcit.X Rēx, quasi anus aetāte dēsiperet, dērīsit. Tum illa foculum cum īgnī appōnit et trēs librōs ex novem deūrit ; et, ecquid reliquōs sex eōdem pretiō emere vellet, rēgem interrogāvit. Sed Tar- 15 quinius id multō rīsit magis dīxitque anum iam procul dubiō dēlīrāre. Mulier ibīdem statim trēs aliōs librōs exussit; atque id ipsum dēnuō placidē rogat, ut trēs reliquōs eōdem illō pretiō emat. Tarquinius ōre iam sēriō atque attentiōre animō fit; eam cōnstantiam cōn- 20 fīdentiamque nōn neglegendam intellegit; librōs trēs reliquōs mercātur nihilō minōre pretiō quam quod erat petītum prō omnibus. Sed eam mulierem tunc à Tarquiniō dīgressam posteā nusquam locī vīsam cōnstitit. Librī trēs in sacrāriō conditī Sibyllīnīque appellātī. 25 Ad eōs, quasi ad ōrāculum, Quīndecim virī adeunt, cum diī immortālēs pūblicē cōnsulendī sunt.

## IX. Horatius Cocles.

$$
507 \text { B.C. }
$$

Porsena, rēx Etruscōrum, ad restituendōs in rēgnum Tarquiniōs īnfestō exercitū Rōmam vēnit. Prīmō impetū Iāniculum cēpit. Nōn umquam aliās ante tantus terror Rōmānōs invāsit ; adeō valida rēs tum Clūsīna 5 erat māgnumque Porsenae nōmen. Ex agrīs in urbem dēmigrant : urlbem ipsam saepiunt praesidiis. Alia urbis pars mūrīs, alia Tiberī obiectō tūta vidēbātur. Pōns sublicius iter paene hostibus dedit, nisi ūnus vir fuisset Horātius Coclēs, illō cōgnōmine appellātus, ro quod in aliō proeliō oculum āmīserat. Is extrēmā pontis parte occupātā aciem hostium sōlus sustinuit dōnec pōns ā tergō interrumperētur. Ipsa audācia obstupefēcit hostēs; ponte rescissō armā́tus in Tiberim dēsiluit et multīs superincidentibus tēlīs incol${ }^{15}$ umis ad suōs trānāvit. Grāta ergā tantam virtūtem cīvitās fuit; eī tantum agrị pūblicē datum est quantum ūnō diē circumarāvit. Statua quoque eī in Comitiō posita.

## X. Menenius Agrippa.

$$
494 \text { в.с. }
$$

Menēnius Agrippa concordiam inter patrēs plēbem20 que restituit. Nam cum plēbs ā patribus in mōntem sacrum sēcessisset, quod tribūta simul et mīlitiam nōn tolerāret, Agrippa, vir fācundus, ad plēbem missus est. Quī intrōmissus in castra nihil aliud nisi hōc nārrāsse fertur. "Ōlim hūmānī artūs, cum ventrem ōtiōsum


cernerent, ab eō discordārunt, cōnspīrāruntque nē manūs ad ōs cibum ferrent nēve ōs acciperet datum nēve dentēs cōnficerent. At dum ventrem domāre volunt, ipsī quoque dēfēcērunt, tōtumque corpus ad extrēmam tābem vēnit; inde intellēxērunt ventris 5 quoque haud sēgne ministerium esse eumque acceptōs cibōs concoquere et per omnia membra digerere, et cum eō in grātiam rediērunt. Sic senātus et plēbēs, quasi ūnum corpus, discordiā pereunt, concordiā valent."

Hāc fābulā Menēnius flēxit hominum mentēs: plēbs io in urbem regressa est. Creāvit tamen tribūnōs, quī lībertātem suam ā nōbilitātis superbiā dēfenderent. Paulō post mortuus est Menēnius, vir omnī vītā pariter patribus àc plēbī cārus. Is tamen in tantā paupertāte dēcessit ut eum plēbs conlātīs sextantibus sepelīret, 15 locum sepulcrō senātus pūblicē daret. Potest cōnsōlārī pauperēs Menēnius, sed multō magis docēre locuplētēs quam nōn sit necessāria solidam laudem cupientī nimis anxia dīvitiārum comparātiō.

## XI. Lucius Virginius Centurio. $45^{1}$ B.C.

Annō trecentēsimō ab urbe conditā prō duōbus cōn- 20 sulibus decem virī creātī sunt, quī adlātās ē Graeciā lēgēs populō prōpōnerent. Duodecim tabulīs eae sunt perscrīptae. Cēterum decem virī suā ipsōrum īnsolentiā in exitium āctī sunt. Nam ūnus ex eīs Appius Claudius virginem plēbēiam adamāvit. Quam cum 25 Appius nōn posset pretiō āc spē pellicere, ūnum ē
clientibus subōrnāvit, quī eam in servitūtem dēposceret, facile vīctūrum sē spērāns, cum ipse esset et accūsātor et iūdex. Lūcius Virgīnius, puellae pater, tunc aberat mīlitiae causā. Cliēns igitur virginī venientī in 5 Forum (namque ibi in tabernīs litterārum lūdī erant) iniēcit manum, adfīrmāns suam esse servam; eam sequī sē iubet; nī faciat, minātur sē vī abstractūrum. Pavidā puellā stupente, ad clāmōrem nūtrīcis fit concursus. Itaque cum ille pue!lam vī nōn posset abıo dūcere, eam vocat in iūs ipsō Appiō iūdice.

Intereā missī nūntī̀ ad Virginium properant. Is, commeātū sūmptō, ā castrīs profectus prīmā lūce Rōmam advēnit, cum iam cīvitās in Forō exspectātiōne ērēcta stābat. Virgīnius statim in Forum lacrimābun15 dus et cīvium opem implōrāns fîliam suam dēdūcit. Neque eō sētius Appius, cum in tribūnal ēscendisset, Virgīniam clientī suō addīxit. Tum pater, ubi nihil usquam auxilī vīdit, "Quaesō," inquit, "Appī, ignōsce patriō dolōrī; sine mē fīliam ūltimum adloquī." Datā 20 veniā pater cum fîliam sēdūxisset, ab laniō cultrō adreptō pectus puellae trānsfīgit. Tum vērō sibi viam facit et respersus cruōre ad exercitum profūgit et mīlitēs ad vindicandum facinus accendit. Concitātus exercitus mōntem Aventīnum insēdit; decem tribūnōs 25 mīlitum creāvit; decem virōs magistrātū sē abdicāre coēgit eōsque omnēs aut morte aut exsiliō multāvit; ipse Appius Claudius in carcerem coniectus mortem sibi cōnscīvit.



TRIUMPHAL CHARIOT.

## XII. Marcus Furius Camillus.

390 B.C.

Cum Mārcus Fūrius Camillus urbem Falēriōs obsidēret, lūdī magister plūrimōs et nōbilissimōs inde puerōs, velut ambulandī grātiā ēductōs, in castra Rōmānōrum perdūxit. Quibus Camillō trāditīs nōn erat dubium quīı Faliscī dēpositō bellō sēsē Rōmānīs 5 dēditūrī essent. Sed Camillus perfidiam pröditōris dētestātus, "Nōn ad similem tuī," inquit, "vēnistī: sunt et bellī sīcut pācis iūra; arma habēmus nōn adversus eam aetātem cui etiam captīs urbibus parcitur, sed adversus armātōs, quī nec laesī nec lacessîtī à ıo nōbīs castra Rōmāna ad Vēiōs oppūgnāvērunt." Dēnūdārī deinde magistrum iussit, eumque manibus post tergum inligātīs in urbem redūcendum puerīs trādidit virgāsque eīs dedit, quibus prōditōrem agerent in urbem verberantēs. Statim Faliscī, beneficiō magis 15 quam armīs vīctī, portās Rōmānīs aperuērunt.

Vēientēs etiam illō tempore rebellāvērunt. Quōrum quanta rēs fuerit, indicat decennis obsidiō. Tunc prīmum hībernācula mīlitibus facta hiemātumque sub pellibus, tum prīmum stīpendium ex aerāriō mīlitibus 20 datum adāctusque mīles iūreiūrandō, nisi captā urbe, sē nōn esse discessūrum. Dēnique nōn scālīs neque inruptiōne sed cunīculō et subterrāneīs dolis perāctum urbis excidium.

Postmodum Camillō est crīminī datum, quod albis 25 equīs triumphāsset et praedam inīquē dīvīsisset; diē dictā ab L. Appulēiō tribūnō plēbis damnātus Ardeam
concessit. Urbe ēgrediēns ā diīs precātus esse dīcitur, ut, sī innoxiō sibi ea iniūria fieret, prīmō quōque tempore dēsīderium suī cīvitātī ingrātae facerent.

Neque multō post Gallī Senonēs Clūsium, Etrūriae 5 oppidum, obsēdērunt. Clūsīnī novō bellō exterritī ab Rōmānīs auxilium petiērunt. Missī sunt Rōmā trēs lēgātī, quī Gallōs monērent ut ab oppūgnātiōne dēsisterent. Ex hīs lēgātīs ūnus contrā iūs gentium in aciem prōcessit et ducem Senonum interfēcit. Quā io rē commōtī Gallī, petītīs in dēditiōnem lēgātīs neque impetrātīs, Rōmam petiērunt et exercitum Rōmānum apud Alliam fluvium cecīdērunt ante diem quintum decimum Kalendās Sextīlēs: quī diēs inter nefāstōs relātus Alliēnsis dictus est.
15 Gallī vīctōrēs haud multō ante sōlis occāsum ad urbem Rōmam perveniunt. Postquam hostēs adesse nūntiātum est, reliqua iuventūs Rōmāna cum Manliō in arcem fūgit; seniōrēs vērō domōs regressī adventum Gallōrum obstinātō ad mortem animō exspectābant.
20 Quī eōrum curūlēs magistrātūs gesserant, ōrnātī honōrum insīgnibus in vestibulīs aedium eburneīs sellīs insē̄dērunt, ut, cum vēnisset hostis, in suā dīgnitāte morerentur. Interim Gallī domōs patentēs ingressī vident praetextātōs senēs, virōs ōrnātū et voltūs māie25 stāte diīs simillimōs. Ad quōs cum Gallī velutī ad simulācra conversī stārent, ūnus ex hīs senibus dīcitur Gallō barbam suam permulcentī scīpiōnem eburneum in caput incussisse. Īrātus Gallus eum occīdit; ab eō initium caedis ortum est. Cēterī omnēs in sēdibus 30 suīs trucīdātī sunt.

Galli deinde impetum facere in arcem statuunt. Prīmō mīlitem, quī temptäret viam, praemīsērunt. Tum nocte sublūstrī, sublevantēs invicem et trahentēs aliī aliōs, in summum saxum ēvāsērunt tantō silentiō ut nōn custōdēs sōlum fallerent, sed nē canēs quidem, sollicitum animal ad nocturnōs strepitūs, excitārent. Ānserēs nōn fefellēre, quibus in summā inopiā Rōmānī abstinuerant, quia avēs erant Iūnōnis sacrae: quae rēs Rōmānīs salūtī fuit. Namque clangōre eārum ālārumque crepitū excîtus Mānlius, vir bellō ēgregius, cēterōs ıo ad arma vocat et, dum cēterī trepidant, armīs adreptīs Gallum quī iam in summō cōnstiterat umbōne ictum dēturbat. Cūius cāsus cum proximōs sterneret, omnēs Gallī ascendentēs facile dēiciuntur.

Tunc cōnsēnsū omnium placuit ab exsiliō Camillum 15 accīrī. Missī igitur ad eum lēgātī ipseque dictātor absēns dictus est. Interim famēs utrumque exercitum urguēbat; sed nē Gallī putārent Rōmānōs eā necessitāte ad dēditiōnem cōgī, multīs locīs dē Capitōliō pānis iactātus est in hostium statiōnēs. Ad postrēmum Gallī 20 quoque, obsidiōne fatīgātī, pretiō mīlle pondō aurī addūcuntur ut obsidiōnem relinquerent. Cum autem inīqua pondera essent adlāta et Gallōrum dux gladiō per insolentiam additō vae vīctīs increpāret, Camillus dictātor intervēnit, conlēctīs Rōmānī exercitū̀s reliquiīs ; auferrī aurum dē mediō iubet dēnūntiatque Gallīs ut sē ad proelium expediant. Instruit deinde aciem et Gallōs dēvīcit. Nē nūntius quidem clādis relictus est. Dictātor recuperātā ex hostibus patriā triumphāns urbem ingressus et à mīlitibus parēns patriae conditorque 30
alter urbis appellātus est. Sed ut oppidum cīvibus, ita cīvēs oppidō reddidit. Agitābant enim tribūnī plēbem ut relictīs ruinis in urbem parātam Vēiōs trānsmigrārent; quod quidem cōnsilium gravissimā 5 Camillī ōrātiōne discussum est. Mōvit populum vōcis quoque ōmen ex centuriōne audītae, quī, cum in Forum vēnisset, manipulāribus suīs dīxerat: "Sīgnifer, statue sīgnum, hīc manēbimus optimē." Quā vōce audītā et senātus accipere sē ōmen conclāmāvit et plēbs circum10 fūsa approbāvit.
M. Mānlius, quī Capitōlium ā Gallīs dēfenderat, cum obstrictōs aere aliēnō līberāret, nexōs exsolveret, crīmine adfectātī rēgnī damnātus dē saxō Tarpēiō dēiectus est.

## XIII. Spurius Póstumius.

321 B.C.
15 Iam Rōmānī bellum contrā Samnītēs suscēpērunt, à Campānīs in auxilium vocātī. Omnium nōn modo İtaliae sed tōtō orbe terrārum pulcherrima Campāniae plaga est. Nihil mollius caelō, nihil ūberius solō : bis flōribus vernat. Ideō Liberī Cererisque certāmen dī20 citur. Nihil hospitālius marī. Hīc illī nōbilēs portūs, Cāiēta, Mīsēnum et.tepentēs fontibus Bāiae ; hīc Lucrīnus et Avernus lacus; hīc âmictī vìtibus mōntēs Gaurus, Falernus, Massicus, et pulcherrimus omnium Vesuvius, Aetnaeī ignis imitātor. Urbēs ad mare For25 miae, Cūmae, Puteolī, Neāpolis, Herculāneum, Pompeii et ipsa, caput urbium, Capua quondam inter trēs māximā̄s cum Rōmā et Carthāgine numerāta. Prō hāc
urbe, prō hīs regiōnibus populus Rōmānus Samnitēs invāsit. Per quīnquāgintā ferē annōs cum Samnītibus pūgnātum saepeque in extrēma perīcula ventum est.

Spurius Postumius cōnsul cum bellum adversus Samnītēs gereret, ā Gāiō Pontiō, hostium duce, in insidiās inductus est: namque is simulātōs trānsfugās mīsit, quī Rōmānīs dīcerent Lūceriam, Āpūliae urbem, à Samnītibus obsidērī. Nōn erat dubiụm quin Rōmānī Lūcerinis, bonīs āc fidēlibus sociīs, opem ferrent. Duae ad Lūceriam ferēbant viae, altera longior et ıo tūtior, altera brevior et perīculōsior; festīnātiō breviōrem ēlēgit. Itaque cum in insidiās vēnissent, quī locus Furculae Caudīnae vocābātur, et fraus hostilis appāruisset, retrō viam, quã vēnerant, repetunt, at eam quoque hostium praesidiō clausam inveniunt. Sistunt $I_{5}$ igitur gradum et, omnī spē ēvādendī adēmptā, intuentēs aliī aliōs diū immōbilēs silent; deinde ērumpunt in querellās adversus ducēs, quōrum temeritāte in eum locum erant adductī. Ita noctem tum cibī tum quiētis immemorēs trādūxērunt.

Nec Samnītēs ipsī, quid sibi faciendum essét in rē tam laetā, sciēbant. Pontius accītum patrem Hērennium rogāvit quid fierī placēret. Is ubi audīvit inter duōs saltūs clausum esse exercitum Rōmānum, dīxit aut omnēs esse occīclendōs, ut virrēs frangerentur, aut 25 omnēs dīmittendōs esse incolumēs, ut beneficiō obligārentur. Neutra sententia accepta est. Intereā Rōmānī necessitāte vīctī lēgātōs mittunt, quī pācem petant ; pāx concessa est eā lēge, ut omnēs sub iugum trādūcerentur. Itaque palūdāmenta cōnsulibus dē- 30
tracta, ipsīque prīmī sub iugum missī, deinde singulae legiōnēs. Circumstābant armātī hostēs exprobrantēs inlūdentēsque. Rōmānīs è saltū ēgressīs lūx ipsa omnī morte trīstior fuit; ubi Capuam vēnērunt, pudor fugere 5 conloquia et coetūs hominum cōgēbat. Sērō Rōmam ingressī sē in suās quisque aedēs abdidērunt.

Dēlīberante senātū dē pāce Caudīnā Postumius sententiam dīcere iūssus, "Turpī spōnsiōne," inquit, "quā mē obstrinxī, nōn tenētur populus Rōmānus, quoniam ıo ēius iniūssū facta est; nec quidquam ex eā praeter corpus meum dēbētur Samnîtibus. Eīs dēdite mē nūdum vinctumque ; in mē ūnum saeviant; exsolvam religiōne populum." Senātus, hanc animī māgnitūdinem admīrātus, Posturnium laudāvit ēiusque sententiam ${ }^{15}$ secūtus est. Trāditus est igitur Postumius fētiālibus, quī eum ad Samnītēs dūcerent. Vestis eī dētracta, manūs post tergum vinctae sunt, cumque appāritor, verēcundiā māiestātis, Postumium laxē vincīret, "Quīn tū," inquit ipse Postumius, "addūcis lōrum, ut iūsta 20 fīat dēditiō?" Tum ubi in coetum Samnītium vēnit, factā dēditiōne, Postumius fētiālis femur genū, quantā potuit vī, perculit et clārā vōce ait sē Samnītem cīvem esse, illum lēgātum fētiālem ā sē contrā iūs gentium violātum; eō iūstius bellum adversus Samnītēs fore. 25 Accepta nōn est ā S̉amnītibus illa dēditiō Postumiusque in castra Rōmāna inviolātus rediit.

## XIV. Publius Valerius Laevinus et Pyrrhus, rex Epiri.

 28 I B.C.Tarentīnis, quod Rōmānōrum lēgātīs iniūriam fēcissent, bellum indictum est. Hī Pyrrhum, Ēpīrī rēgem, contrā Rōmānōs auxilium poposcērunt, quī ex genere Achillis orïginem trahēbat. Is paulō post in Îtaliam vēnit tumque prīmum Rōmānī cum trānsmarīnō hoste
dīmicāvērunt. Missus est contrā eum cōnsul Pūblius Valerius Laevīnus, quī cum explōrātōrēs Pyrrhī cēpisset, iussit eōs per castra dūcī, ostendī omnem exercitum tumque dīmittī, ut renūntiārent Pyrrhō quaecumque ā Rōmānīs agerentur. Commissā mox pūgnā cum iam ro Pyrrhī exercitus pedem referret, rēx elephantōs in Rōmānōrum aciem agī iussit; tumque mūtāta est proelī fortūna. Rōmānōs vāstōrum corporum mōlēs terribilisque superadstantium armātōrum speciēs turbāvit. Equī etiam, cōnspectū et odōre bēluārum exterritī, sessōrēs vel excutiēbant vel sēcum in fugam abripiēbant. Nox proeliō fīnem dedit.

Pyrrhus captīvōs Rōmānōs summō honōre habuit; occīsōs sepelīvit. Quōs cum adversō volnere et trucī voltū etiam mortuōs iacentēs vīdisset, tulisse ad caelum 20 manūs dīcitur cum hāc vōce : sē tōtīus orbis dominum esse potuisse, sī tālēs sibi mīlitēs contigissent. Amīcīs grātulantibus, "Quid mihi cum tālī vīctōriā," inquit, "ubi exercitūs rōbur āmittam? Sī iterum eōdem modō vīcerō, sine ūllō mīlite in Ēpīrum revertar." Deinde 25 ad urbem Rōmam māgnīs itineribus contendit; omnia ferrō īgnīque vāstāvit ; ad vīcēsimum ab urbe lapidem
castra posuit. Pyrrhō obviam vēnit Laevīnus cum novō exercitū. Quoo vīsō rēx ait sibi eandem adversus Rōmānōs esse fortūnam quam Herculi adversus hydram, cui tot capita renāscēbantur quot praecīsa erant; 5 deinde in Campāniam sē recēpit. Missōs ā senātū dē redimendīs captīvīs lēgātōs honōrificē excēpit; captīvōs sine pretiō reddidit ut Rōmānī, cōgnitā iam virtūte suā, cōgnōscerent etiam līberālitātem.

Erat Pyrrhus mîtī āc plācābili animō; solet enim io māgnī animī comes esse clēmentia. Eius hūmānitātem expertī sunt Tarentinnī. Quī cum sērō intellēxissent sē prō sociō dominum accēpisse, sortem suam miserābantur idque aliquantō līberius ubi vīnō incaluerant. Neque deerant quī ad Pyrrhum dēferrent ; arcessitīque ${ }_{15} 5$ nōnnūllī, quod inter convīvium parum honōrificē dē rēge locūtī essent; sed perīculum simplex cōnfessiō culpae discussit. Nam cum rēx percontātus esset num ea quae pervēnissent ad aurēs suās dīxissent "Et haec dīximus," inquiunt, "rēx, et nisi vinum 20 dēfēcisset, multō plūra et graviōra dictūrī fuimus." Pyrrhus, quī mālēbat vīnī quam hominum eam culpam vidērī, subrīdēns eōs dīmīsit.

Pyrrhus igitur cum putāret sibi glōriōsum fore pācem et foedus cum Rōmānīs post vītōriam facere, 25 Rōmam mīsit lēgātum Cīneam, quī pācem aequīs condiciōnibus prōpōneret. Erat is rēgī familiāris multumque apud eum grātiā valēbat. Dīcere solēbat Pyrrhus sē plūrēs urbēs Cīneae ēloquentiā quam vī et armīs expūgnāsse. Cīneās tamen rēgis cupiditātem nōn 30 adūlābātur ; nam cum in sermōne Pyrrhus eī cōnsilia
sua aperīret dīxissetque sē velle Ītaliam diciōnī suae subicere, Cīneās, "Superātīs Rōmānīs," inquit, "quid agere dēstinās, ō rēx?" "Ītaliae vīcīna est Sicilia," inquit Pyrrhus, "nec difficile erit eam armīs occupāre." Tunc Cīneās: "Occupātā Siciliā quid posteā āctūrus es?" Rēx, quī nōndum Cīneae mentem perspiciēbat, "In Āfricam," inquit, "trāicere mihi in animō est." Cui ille: "Quid deinde, ō rēx?" "Tum dēnique, mī Cīneās," inquit Pyrrhus, "nōs quiētī dabimus dulcīque ōtiō fruēmur." Tum Cīneās: "At quid impedit quō- ıo minus istō ōtiō iam nunc fruāris?"

Rōmam cum vēnisset Cīneās, domōs prīncipum cum ingentibus dōnīs circumībat. Nusquam vērō receptus est. Nōn ā virīs sōlum sed etiam ā mulieribus sprēta ēius mūnera. Intrōductus deinde in cūriam cum rēgis 15 virtūtem prōpēnsumque in Rōmānōs animum verbīs extolleret et dē condiciōnum aequitāte dissereret et sententia senātūs ad pācem et foedus faciendum inclīnāre vidērētur, tum Appius Claudius, ob senectūtem et caecitātem abstinēre cūriā ōlim solitus, cōnfestim 20 in senātum lectīcā dēferrī sē iussit ibique gravissimā ōrātiōne pācem dissuāsit, itaque respōnsum Pyrrhō ā senātū est eum, dōnec İtaliā excessisset, pācem cum Rōmānīs habēre nōn posse. Praetereā Rōmānī captīvōs omnēs quōs Pyrrhus reddiderat, īnfāmēs habērī 25 iussērunt, quod armātī capī potuissent, neque ante eōs ad veterem statum revertī quam sī bīnūm hostium occīsōrum spolia rettulissent. Ita lēgātus ad rēgem revertit: à quō cum Pyrrhus quaereret quālem Rōmam comperisset, Cīneās respondit urbem sibi templum, 30 senātum vērō cōnsessum rēgum esse vīsum.

## XV. Gaius Fabricius.

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278 \text { в.С. }
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Ex lēgātīs quī ād Pyrrhum dē captīvīs redimendīs vēnerant, fuit C. Fabricius. Cūius postquam audīvit Pyrrhus māgnum esse apud Rōmānōs nōmen, ut virī bonī et bellō ēgregiī, sed admodum pauperis, eum prae 5 cēterīs honōrificē āc līberāliter habuit eīque mūnera atque aurum obtulit, quae omnia repudiāvit Fabricius. Posterō diē cum illum Pyrrhus vellet exterrēre cōnspectū subitō elephantī, imperāvit suīs ut, Fabriciō sēcum conloquente, bēlua post aulaeum admovērētur. ı Quod ubi factum est, sīgnō datō remōtōque aulaeō, repente bēlua strīdōrem horrendum ēmīsit et proboscidem super Fabricī caput dēmīsit. Sed ille subrīdēns: "Neque herī mē aurum tuum pellēxit, neque hodiē perterrefēcit bēlua."
15 Fabricī admīrātus virtūtem Pyrrhus illum sēcrētō invītāvit ut patriam dēsereret sēcumque vellet vīvere, quartā etiam rēgnī suī parte oblātā; cui Fabricius ita respondit: "Sī mē virum bonum iūdicās, cūr mē vīs corrumpere? sīn vērō malum, cūr mē ambīs?" Annō 20 interiectō, omnī spē pācis inter Pyrrhum et Rōmānōs conciliandae ablātā, Fabricius cōnsul factus contrā eum missus est. Cumque vīcīna castra ipse et rēx habērent, medicus rēgis nocte ad Fabricium vēnit eìque pollicitus est, sī praemium sibi prōposuisset, sē 25 Pyrrhum venēnō necātūrum. Hunc Fabricius vinctum redūcī iussit ad dominum et Pyrrhō dīcī quae contrā caput ēius medicus spopondisset. Tunc rēx admīrātus
eum dīxisse fertur: "Ille est Fabricius, quī difficilius ab honestāte quam sōl ā suō cursū potest āvertī."

Fabricius cum apud Pyrrhum rēgem lēgātus esset, Cinneam audivit nārrantem esse quendam Athēnīs quī sē sapientem profitērētur, eumque dīcere omnia quae facerēmus ad voluptātem esse referenda. Tunc Fabricium exclāmāsse ferunt: "Utinam id hostibus nostrīs persuādeātur, quō facilius vincī possint cum sē voluptātibus dederint!" Nihil magis ab ēius vītā aliēnum erat quam voluptās et lūxus. Tōta ēius su- ıo pellex argentea salīnō ūnō cōnstābat et patellā ad ūsum sacrōrum, quae corneō pediculō sustinēbātur. Cēnābat ad focum rādīcēs et herbās, cum lēgātī Samnītium ad eum vēnērunt māgnamque eī pecūniam obtulērunt; quibus sīc respondit: "Quam diū cupiditātibus 15 imperāre poterō, nihil mihi deerit ; vōs autem pecūniam ad eōs quī hāc indigent reportāte."

Gāius Fabricius cum Rūfīnō, virō nōbilī, simultātem gerēbat ob mōrum dissimilitūdinem, cum ipse pecūniae contemptor esset, hīc avārus et fūrāx exīstimārētur. 20 Quia tamen Rūfinus industrius āc bonus imperātor erat, māgnumque et grave bellum imminēre vidēbātur, Fabricius auctor fuit ut Rūfīnus cōnsul creārētur, cumque is deinde Fabriciō grātiās ageret, quod sē homō inimicus cōnsulem fēcisset, hīc respondit nōn 2.5 esse mīrandum sī compīlārī quam vēnīre māluisset. Eundem posteā Fabricius cēnsor factus senātū mōvit, quod argentī factī decem pondō habēret. Fabricius omnem vītam in glōriōsā paupertāte exēgit adeōque inops dēcessit ut, unde dōs fīliārum expedīrētur, nōn 30
relinqueret. Senātus patris sibi partēs dēsūmpsit et, datīs ex aerāriō dōtibus, fīliās conlocāvit.

Pyrrhus cum adversus Rōmānōs parum prōfectūrum sē intellegeret, Siciliam diciōnis suae facere statuit.
5 Inde rediēns cum Locrōs classe praeterveherētur, thēsaurōs fānī Prōserpinae intāctōs ad eam diem spoliāvit; atque ita, pecūniā in nāvēs impositā, ipse terrā est profectus. Quid ergō ēvēnit? Classis posterō diē foedissimā tempestāte lacerāta omnēsque nāvēs quae io sacram pecūniam habēbant in litora Locrōrum ēiectae sunt. Quà tantā clāde ēdoctus tandem deōs esse, superbissimus rēx pecūniam omnem conquīsītam in fānum Prōserpinae referrī iussit. Nec tamen illī umquam prōsperī quidquam ēvēnit, pulsusque İtaliā ${ }^{5} 5$ ignōbili morte occubuit, cum temerē noctū ingressus esset Argos.

## XVI. Gaius Duilius.

## 260 B.C.

Gāius Duīlius Poenōs nāvālī proeliō prīmus dēvīcit. Quī cum vidēret nāvēs Rōmānās ā Pūnicīs vēlōcitāte superārī, manūs ferreās sīve corvōs, māchinam ad com20 prehendendās hostium nāvēs tenendāsque ūtilem, excōgitāvit. Quae manūs ubi hostīlem apprehenderant nāvem, superiectō ponte trānsgrediēbātur Rōmānus et in ipsōrum ratibus comminus dīmicābant, unde Rōmānīs, quī rōbore praestābant, facilis vīctōria fuit. 25 Celeriter sunt expūgnātae nāvēs Pūnicae trīgintā, in quibus etiam praetōria septirēmis capta est, mersae tredecim.

Duīlius vīctor, Rōmam reversus, prīmus nāvālem triumphum ēgit. Nūlla vīctōria Rōmānīs grātior fuit, quod invīctì terrā iam etiam marī plūrimum possent. Itaque Duilliō concessum est ut per omnem vitam praelūcente fūnālī et praecinente tībīcine ā cēnā redīret.

Hannibal, dux classis Pūnicae, è nāvī quae iam capiēbātur, in scapham saltū sē dēmittēns Rōmānōrum manūs effūgit. Veritus autem nē in patriā classis āmissae poenās daret, cīvium odium astūtiā āvertit; nam ex illā īnfēl̄̄cī pūgnā, priusquam clādis nūntius ıo domum perveniret, quendam ex amīcīs Carthāginem mīsit. Quī postquam cūriam intrāvit, "Cōnsulit," inquit, "vōs Hannibal, cum dux Rōmānōrum māgnīs cōpiís maritimīs instrūctīs advēnerit, num cum eō cōnfligere dēbeat." Acclāmāvit ūniversus senātus 15 nōn esse dubium quīn cōnfligī oportēret. Tum ille "Cōnflīxit," inquit, "et superātus est." Ita nōn potuērunt factum damnāre quod ipsī fierī dēbuisse iūdicāverant. Sic Hannibal victus crucis supplicium effūgit; nam eō poenae genere dux, rē male gestā, 20 apud Poenōs adficiēbātur.

## XVII. Gaius Lutatius Catulus.

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241 \text { B.C. }
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Gāius Lutātius Catulus cōnsul fīnem prīmō Pūnicō bellō imposuit. Cum classe trecentārum nāvium in Siciliam trānsvectus, dum Drepanum oppūgnat et inter prīmōs strēnuē dīmicat, grave volnus in femore accēpit. ${ }_{25}$ Nōndum convaluerat, cum māxima Poenōrum classis
adesse nūntiātur. Nāvēs erant quadringentae commeātū onustae, quem ad exercitum portābant, cōpiīs praetereā mīlitum permāgnīs armōrumque et pecūniae amplissimō numerō. Summae rērum Hannō praeerat, 5 nōbilis Poenus. Hīc māgnō studiō id agēbat, ut nāvēs onere levāret et strēnuīs virīs ab Hamilcare acceptīs complēret atque sīc deinde cum Rōmānā classe cōnfligeret. At Lutātius, ut cōnsilia Poenōrum praevenīret et potius cum classe gravì suīsque oneribus impedītā io cōnfligeret, statim ad Aegātēs īnsulās cursum intendit hostiumque classem aggreditur. Nec longa fuit victōriae mora, nam brevissimō tempore omnēs Carthāginiēnsium nāvēs aut captae aut dēpressae sunt. Ingēns fuit praeda. Poenī vīctī pācem postulārunt; quae eīs ${ }_{15}$ hāc condiciōne concessa est, ut omnibus insulīs quae sunt inter Ītaliam et Āfricam dēcēderent et certum populō Rōmānō vectīgal per vīgintī annōs penderent.

## XVIII. Quintus Fabius Maximus.

2I 8-203 в.С.

Hannibal, Hamilcaris fīlius, novem annōs nātus, ā patre ārīs admōtus odium in Rōmānōs perenne iūrāvit. Quae rēs māximē vidētur concitāsse secundum Pūnicum bellum. Nam mortuō Hamilcare Hannibal, causam bellī quaerēns, Saguntum, cīvitātem Hispāniae Rōmānīs foederātam, ēvertit. Quāpropter Rōmā missī sunt Carthāginem lēgātī, quī Hannibalem, malī auctō25 rem, exposcerent. Tergiversantibus Poenīs Quintus Fabius, lēgātiōnis prīnceps, sinū ex togā factō, "Híc,"
inquit, "vōbīs bellum et pācem portāmus; utrum placeat, sūmite." Poenīs " Bellum" succlāmantibus, Fabius excussā togā bellum sē, dare dīcit. Poenī accipere sē respondērunt et, quibus acciperent animīs, eīsdem sē gestūrōs.

Hannibal superātīs Pȳrēnaeī et Alpium iugīs in İtaliam vēnit. Pūblium Scīpiōnem apud Tīcīnum amnem, Semprōnium apud Trebiam, Flāminium apud Trasumēnum prōflīgāvit.

Adversus hostem totiēns vīctōrem missus Quīntus ro Fabius dictātor Hannibalis impetum morā frēgit; namque priōrum ducum clādibus ēdoctus, bellī ratiōnem mūtāre et adversus Hannibalem, successibus proeliōrum insolentem, recēdere ab ancipitì discrīmine et tuērī tantum modo Ītaliam cōnstituit, Cunctātōrisque nōmen et laudem summī ducis meruit. Per loca alta āgmen dūcēbat modicō ab hoste intervāllō, ut neque omitteret eum neque cum eō congrederētur ; castrīs, nisi quantum necessitās cōgeret, mīles tenēbātur. Dux neque occāsiōnī reī bene gerendae deerat, sī qua ab 20 hoste darētur, neque ūllam ipse hostī dabat. Itaque cum ex levibus proeliīs superior discēderet, mīlitem minus iam coepit aut virtūtis suae aut fortūnae paenitēre.

Hīs artibus cum Hannibalem Fabius in agrō Falernō 25 locōrum angustiīs clausisset, ille sine ūllō exercitūs dētrīmentō sē expedīvit. Namque ārida sarmenta in boum cornibus dēligāta prīncipiō noctis incendī bovēsque ad mōntēs, quōs Rōmānī insēderant, agī iussit. Quī cum accēnsīs cornibus per mōntēs, per silvās hūc 30
illūc discurrerent, Rōmānī mīrāculō attonitī cōnstitērunt; ipse Fabius insidiās esse ratus militem extrā vāllum ēgredī vetuit. Intereā Hannibal ex angustī̄s ēvāsit.
5 Dein Hannibal, ut Fabiō apud suōs cōnflāret invidiam, agrum ēius, omnibus circā vāstātīs, intāctum relīquit. At Fabius missō Rōmam Quīntō fîliō inviolātum ab hoste agrum vēndidit ēiusque pretiō captīvōs Rōmānōs redēmit.

Haud grāta tamen Rōmānīs erat Fabī cunctātiō: eumque prō cautō timidum, prō cunctātōre sēgnem vocitābant. Augēbat invidiam Minucius, magister equitum, dictātōrem crīminandō; illum in dūcendō bellō sēdulō tempus terere, quō diūtius in magistrātū
${ }^{1} 5$ esset sōlusque et Rōmae et in exercitū imperium habēret. Hīs sermōnibus accēnsa plēbs dictātōrī magistrum equitum imperiō aequāvit. Hanc iniūriam aequō animō tulit Fabius exercitumque suum cum Minuciō dīvīit. Cum autem Minucius temerē proelium com20 mīsisset, eī perīclitantī auxiliō vēnit Fabius. Cūius subitō adventū repressus Hannibal receptuī cecinit, palam cōnfessus ab sē Minucium, sē $\bar{a}$ Fabiō vīctum esse. Redeuntem ex aciē dīxisse eum ferunt tandem eam nūbem quae sedēre in iugīs mōntium solita esset, 25 cum procellā imbrem dedisse. Minucius autem perīculō līberātus castra cum Fabiō iūnxit et patrem eum appellāvit idemque facere militēs iussit.

Posteā Hannibal Tarentō per prōditiōnem potītus est. Hanc urbem ut Poenīs trāderent, tredecim ferē 30 nōbilēs iuvenēs Tarentīni coniūrāverant. Hī nocte per
speciem vēnandī urbe ēgressī ad Hannibalem, quī haud procul castra habēbat, vēnērunt. Cui cum, quid parārent, exposuissent, conlaudāvit eōs Hannibal monuitque ut redeuntēs pecora Carthāginiēnsium quae pāstum pröpulsa essent ad urbem agerent, et veluti praedam ex hoste factam aut praefectō aut custōdibus portārum dōnārent. Id iterum āc saepius ab eīs factum eōque cōnsuētūdinis adducta rēs est ut, quōcumque noctis tempore sïbilō dedissent sīgnum, porta urbis aperīrētur. Tunc Hannibal eōs nocte mediā cum decem mīlibus 10 hominum dēlēctōrum secūtus est. Ubi portae appropinquārunt, nōta iuvenum vōx et familiāre sīgnum vigilem excitāvit. Duo prīmī īnferēbant aprum vāstì corporis. Vigil incautus, dum bēluae māgnitūdinem mīrātur, vēnābulō occīsus est. Ingressī prōditōrēs cē- 15 terōs vigilēs sōpītōs obtruncant. Tum Hannibal cum suō āgmine ingreditur; Rōmānī passim trucīdantur. Līvius Salīnātor, Rōmānōrum praefectus, cum eīs quī caedī superfuērunt, in arcem cōnfūgit.

Profectus igitur Fabius ad recipiendum Tarentum 20 urbem obsidiōne cinxit. Leve dict̄̄ mōmentum ad .em ingentem perficiendam eum adiūvit. Praefectus praesidī Tarentīni dēperībat amōre mulierculae, cūius frāter in exercitū Fabī erat. Mīles iūssus ā Fabiō prō perfugā Tarentum trānsiit āc per sorōrem praefectum 25 ad trādendam urbem perpulit. Fabius vigiliā prīmā accessit ad eam partem mūrī quam praefectus custōdiēbat. Adiuvantibus recipientibusque ēius mīlitibus Rōmānī in urbem trānscendērunt. Inde, proximā portā refrāctā, Fabius cum exercitū intrāvit. Hannibal 30
nūntiātā Tarentī oppūgnātiōne cum ad opem ferendam festīnāns captam urbem esse audīvisset, "Et Rōmānī," inquit, "suum Hannibalem habent ; eādem quā cēperāmus arte Tarentum āmīsimus."
5 Cum posteā Līvius Salīnātor cōram Fabiō glōriārētur, quod arcem Tarentinam retinuisset, dixissetque eum suā operā Tarentum recēpisse, "Certē," inquit Fabius rīdēns, "nam nisi tū āmīsissēs, ego nuınquam recēpissem."

Quīntus Fabius iam senex fîliō suō cōnsulī lēgātus fuit; cumque in ēius castra venīret, filius obviam patrī prōgressus est, duodecim līctōribus prō mōre antecēdentibus. Equō vehēbātur senex neque appropinquante cōnsule dēscendit. Iam ex līctōribus ūndecim 15 verēcundiā paternae māiestātis tacitī praeterierant. Quod cum cōnsul animadvertisset, proximum līctōrem iussit inclāmāre Fabiō patrī ut ex equō dēscenderet. Pater tum dēsiliēns, "Nōn ego, fīlī," inquit, "tuum imperium contempsī, sed experīrī voluī num scīrēs 20 cōnsulem tē esse." Ad summam senectūtem vīxit Fabius Māximus, dīgnus tantō cōgnōmine. Cautior quam prōmptior habitus est, sed insita ēius ingeniō prūdentia eī bellō quod tum gerēbātur propriē apta erat. Nēminī dubiưm est quīn rem Rōmānam cunc25 tandē restituerit. Ut Scīpiō pūgnandō, ita hīc nōn dīmicandō māximē cīvitātī Rōmānae succurrisse vīsus est. Alter enim celeritāte suā Carthāginem oppressit, alter cunctātiōne id ēgit, nē Rōma opprimí posset.

## XIX. Aemilius Paulus et Terentius Varro.

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216 \text { в.с. }
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Hannibal in Āpūliam pervēnerat. Adversus eum Rōmā profectī sunt duo cōnsulēs, Aemilius Paulus et Terentius Varrō. Paulō Fabī cunctātiō magis placēbat; Varrō autem, ferōx et temerārius, ācriōra sequēbātur cōnsilia. Ambō cōnsulēs ad vīcum quī Cannae appellābātur castra commūnīvērunt. Ibi deinde Varrō, invītō conlēgā, aciem instrūxit et sĭgnum pūgnae dedit. Hannibal autem ita cōnstituerat aciem ut Rōmānīs et sōlis radiī et ventus ab oriente pulverem adflāns adversī essent. Victus caesusque est Rōmānus exercitus; ıo nusquam graviōre volnere adflicta est rēs pūblica. Aemilius Paulus tēlis obrutus cecidit; quem cum mediā in pūgnā sedentem in saxō opplētum cruōre cōnspēxisset quīdam tribūnus mīlitum, "Cape," inquit, "hunc equum et fuge, Aemilī. Etiam sine tuā morte 15 lacrimārum satis lūctūsque est." Ad ea cōnsul: "Tū quidem macte virtūte estō! Sed cavē exiguum tempus ē manibus hostium ēvādendī perdās! Abī, nūntiā patribus ut urbem mūniant āc, priusquam hostis vīctor adveniat, praesidiīs fīrment. Mē in hāc strāge meō- 20 rum militum patere exspīrāre." Alter cōnsul cum paucīs equitibus Venusiam perfūgit. Cōnsulārēs aut praetōriī occidērunt vīgintī, senātōrēs captī aut occīsī trīgintā, nōbilēs virī trecentī, mīlitum quadrāgintā mīlia, equitum tria milia et quingentī. Hannibal in testimō- 25 nium vīctōriae suae trēs modiōs aureōrum ānulōrum Carthāginem mīsit, quōs dē manibus equitum Rōmānōrum et senātōrum dētrāxerat.

Hannibalī vīctōrī cum cēterī grātulārentur suādērentque ut quiētem iam ipse sūmeret et fessīs militibus daret, ūnus ex ēius praefectīs, Maharbal, minimē cessandum ratus, Hannibalem hortābātur ut statim
5 Rōmam pergeret. "Diē quintōo," inquit, "vīctor in Capitōliō epulāberis." Cumque Hannibal illud nōn probāsset, Maharbal, "Nōn omnia nīmīrum," inquit, "eīdem diī dedēre. Vincere scīs, Hannibal ; vìctōriā ūtī nēscīs." Mora hūius diēī satis crēditur salūtī fuisse ı urbī et imperiō. Hannibal cum vīctōriā posset ūtī, fruī māluit, relictāque Rōmā in Campāniam dēvertit, cūius dēliciīs mox exercitūs ārdor ēlanguit; adeō ut vērē dictum sit Capuam Hannibalī Cannās fuisse.

Numquam tantum pavōris Rōmae fuit quantum ubi 15 acceptae clādis nūntius advēnit. Neque tamen ūlla pācis mentiō facta est; quīn etiam animō cívitās adeō māgnō fuit ut Varrōnī ex tantā clāde redeuntī obviam irent et grātiās agerent, quod dē rē pūblicā nōn dēspērāsset; quī, sī Poenōrum dux fuisset, temeritātis 20 poenās omnī suppliciō dedisset. Nōn autem vītae cupiditāte, sed reī püblicae amōre sē superfuisse, reliquō aetātis suae tempore approbāvit. Nam et barbam capillumque submīsit, et posteā numquam recubāns cibum cēpit. Honø̄ribus quoque, cum eī dēferrentur 25 ā populō, renūntiāvit dīcēns félīciōribus magistrātibus reī pūblicae opus esse. Dum igitur Hannibal sēgniter et ōtiōsē agēbat, Rōmānī interim respīrāre coepērunt. Arma nōn erant; dētracta sunt templīs vetera hostium spolia. Deerat iuventūs ; servī manūmissī et armātī 30 sunt. Egēbat aerārium; opēs suās libēns senātus in
medium prōtulit, nec praeter quod in bullis singulīsque ānulīs erat, quidquam sibi aurī relīquērunt. Patrum exemplum secūtī sunt equitēs imitātaeque equitēs om nēs tribūs. Dēnique vix suffēcēre tabulae, vix scrībārum manūs, cum omnēs prīvātae opēs in pūblicum dēferrentur.

Cum Hannibal redimendī suī cōpiam captīvīs Rōmānīs fēcisset, decem ex ipsīs Rōmam eā dē rē missī sunt; nec pīgnus aliud fideī ab eīs postulātum est quam ut iūrārent sē, sī nōn impetrāssent, in castra io esse reditūrōs. Eōs senātus nōn redimendōs cēnsuit responditque, eōs cīvēs nōn esse necessāriōs, quī, cum armātī essent, capī potuissent. Ūnus ex eīs lēgātīs ē castrīs Poenōrum ēgressus, velutī aliquid oblītus, paulō post in castra erat regressus, deinde comitēs ante 15 noctem adsecūtus erat. Is ergō, rē nōn impetrātā, domum 'abiit. Reditū enim in castra sē līberātum esse iūreiūrandō interpretābātur. Quod ubi innōtuit, iussit senātus illum comprehendī et vinctum dūcī ad Hannibalem. Ea rēs Hannibalis audāciam māximē 20 frēgit, quod senātus populusque Rōmānus rēbus adflictīs tam excelsō esset animō.

## XX. Tiberius Gracchus et Gaius Gracchus.

I70-121 B.C.

Tiberius et Gāius Gracchī Scīpiōnis Āfricānī ex filiā nepōtēs erant. Hōrum adulēscentia bonīs artibus et māgnā omnium spē exācta est: ad ēgregiam enim in- 25 dolem optima accēdēbat ēducātiō. Erant enim dīligen-
tiā Cornēliae mātris à puerīs doctī et Graecīs litterīs ērudītī. Māximum mātrōnīs ōrnāmentum esse līberōs bene institūtōs meritō putābat māter illa sapientissima. Cum Campāna mātrōna, apud illam hospita, ōrnāmenta 5 sua, illō saeculō pulcherrima, ostentāret eī muliebriter, Cornēlia trāxit eam sermōne quousque ē scholā redīrent līberī. Quōs reversōs hospitae ostendēns, "Haec," inquit, "mea ōrnāmenta sunt." Nihil quidem hīs adulēscentibus neque à nātūrā neque à doctrīnā dēfuit; ro sed ambō rem püblicam, quam tuērī poterant, perturbāre māluērunt.

Tiberius Gracchus, tribūnus plēbis creātus, à senātū dēscīvit: populī favōrem profūsis largītiōnibus sibi conciliāvit; agrōs plēbī dīvidēbat; prōvinciās novīs 15 colōniīs replēbat. Cum autem tribūnīciam potestātem sibi prōrogārī vellet et palam dictitāsset interēmptō senātū omnia per plēbem agī dēbēre, viam' sibi ad rēgnum parāre vidēbātur. Quā rē cum convocātī patrēs dēlīberārent quidnam faciendum esset, statim 20 Tiberius Capitōlium petit, manum ad caput referēns, quō sīgnō salūtem suam populō commendābat. Hōc nōbilǐās ita accēpit quasi diadēma posceret, sēgniterque cessante cōnsule, Scīpiō Nāsīca, cum esset cōnsōbrīnus Tiberī Gracchī, patriam cōgnātiōnī praeferēns 25 sublātā dextrā prōclāmāvit: "Quī rem pūblicam salvam esse volunt, mē sequantur!" Dein optimātēs, senātus atque equestris ōrdinis pars māior in Gracchum inruunt, quī fugiēns dēcurrēnsque clīvō Capitōlīnō frāgmentō subsellī ictus, vitam quam glōriōsissimē dēgere potue30 rat, immātūrā morte fīnīvit. Mortuī Tiberī corpus in flūmen prōiectum est.

## TIBERIUS GRACCHUS ET GAIUS GRACCHUS. 41

Gāium Gracchum īdem furor quī frātrem Tiberium occupāvit. Tribūnātum enim adeptus, seu vindicandae frāternae necis, seu comparandae rēgiae potentiae causā, pessima coepit inire cōnsilia : māximās largitiōnēs f̂ēcit; aerārium effūdit; lēgem dē frūmentō plēbī dividendō tulit ; cīvitātem omnibus Îtalicīs dabat. Hīs Gracchī cōnsiliīs quantā poterant contentiōne obsistēbant omnēs bonī, in quibus māximē Pīsō, vir cōnsulāris. Is cum multa contrā lēgem frūmentāriam dixisset, lēge tamen lātā ad frūmentum cum cēterīs accipien- ıo dum vēnit. Gracchus ubi animadvertit in cōntiōne Pīsōnem stantem, eum sīc compellāvit audiente populō Rōmānō: "Quī tibi cōnstās, Pīsō, cum eā lēge frūmentum petās quam dissuāsistì?" Cui Pīsō: "Nōlim quidem,Gracche," inquit, "mea bona tibi virītim dīvidere 15 liceat; sed sī faciēs, partem petam." Quō respōnsō apertē dēclārāvit vir gravis et sapiēns, lēge quam tulerat Gracchus, patrimōnium pūblicum dissipārī.

Dēcrētum ā senātū est, ut vidēret cōnsul Opīmius nē quid dētrīmentī rēs pūblica caperet: quod nisi in 20 māximō discrīmine dēcernī nōn solēbat. Gāius Gracchus, armātā familiā, Aventīnum occupāvit. Cōnsul, vocātō ad arma populō, Gāium aggressus est, quī pulsus profūgit et, cum iam comprehenderētur, iugulum servō praebuit, quī dominum et mox sēmet ipsum super 25 dominī corpus interēmit. Ut Tiberī Gracchī anteā corpus, ita Gāī, mīrā crūdēlitāte vīctōrum, in Tiberim dēiectum est; caput autem ā Septimulēiō, amīcō Gracchī, ad Opīmium relātum aurō repēnsum fertur. Sunt quī trādant īnfūsō plumbō eum partem capitis, quō 30 gravius efficerētur, explēsse.

Occīsō Tiberiō Gracchō, cum senātus cōnsulibus mandāsset ut in eōs quī cum Gracchō cōnsēnserant animadverterētur, Blosius quīdam, 'Tiberī amīcus, prō sē dēprecātum vēnit, hanc, ut sibi īgnōscerētur, causam 5 adferēns, quod tantī Gracchum fēcisset ut, quidquid ille vellet, sibi faciendum putāret. Tum cōnsul, "Quid?" inquit, "sī tē Gracchus templō Iovis in Capitōliō facēs subdere iussisset, obsecūtūrusne voluntātī illīus fuistī propter istam quam iactās familiāritātem?" "Numıо quam," inquit Blosius, "voluisset id quidem, sed sī voluisset, pāruissem." Nefāria est ea vōx : nūlla enim est excūsātiō peccātī, sī amīcī causā peccāveris.

Exstat Gāī Gracchī ē Sardiniā Rōmam reversī ōrātiō, in quā cum alia tum haec dē sē nārrat. "Versātus ${ }^{1} 5$ sum in prōvinciā quō modo ex ūsū vestrō exīstimābam esse, nōn quō modo ambitiōnī meae condūcere arbitrābar. Nēmō possit vērē dīcere, assem aut eō plūs in mūneribus mē accēpisse aut meā causā quemquam sūmptum fēcisse. Zōnās quās Rōmā proficīscēns plē20 nās argentī extulī, eās ex prōvinciā inānēs rettulī. Aliī amphorās quās vīnī plēnās extulērunt, eās argentō replētās domum reportārunt."

## XXI. Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus.

106-48 в.с.

Gnaeus Pompēius, stirpis senātōriae, bellō cīvīl̄ sē et patrem cōnsiliō servāvit. Cum enim Pompēī pater 25 exercituī suō ob avāritiam esset invīsus, factā in eum coniūrātiōne Terentius quīdam, Gnaeī Pompēi fîlī


GNAEUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS
contubernālis, hunc occīdendum suscēpit dum alii tabernāculum patris incenderent. Quae rēs cum iuvenī Pompēiō cēnantī nūntiāta esset, nihil perīculō mōtus, solitō hilarius bibit et cum Terentiō eādem quā anteā cōmitāte ūsus est. Deinde cubiculum ingressus clam subdūxit sē tentōriō et fîrmam patrī circumdedit custōdiam. Terentius tum dēstrictō ēnse ad lectum Pompēī accessit multisque ictibus strāgula percussit. Ortā mox sēditiōne Pompēius sē in media coniēcit āgmina, mīlitēsque tumultuantēs precibus et lacrimis plācāvit ro āc ducī reconciliāvit.

Eōdem bellō Pompēius partēs Sullae secūtus ita sē gessit ut ab eō māximē dīligerētur. Annōs trēs et vīgintī nātus, ut Sullae auxiliō venīret, paternī exercitūs reliquiās conlēgit, statimque dux perītus exstitit. ${ }^{5} 5$ Māgnus illīus apud mīlitem amor, māgna apud omnēs admīrātiō fuit; nūllus eī labor taediō, nūlla dēfatīgātiō molestiae erat. Cibī vīnīque temperāns, somnī parcus; inter militēs corpus exercēns cum alacribus saltū, cum vēlōcibus cursū, cum validis lūctandō certābat. Tum 20 ad Sullam iter intendit et in eō itinere trēs hostium exercitūs aut fūdit aut sibi adiūnxit. Quem ubi Sulla ad sē accēdere audīvit ēgregiamque sub sïgnīs iuventūtem aspēxit, dēsiliit ex equō Pompēiumque salūtāvit imperātōrem et posteā eī venientī solēbat sellā adsur- 25 gere et caput aperire et equō dēscendere, quem honōrem nēminī nisi Pompēiō tribuēbat.

Posteā Pompēius in Siciliam profectus est, ut eam ā Carbōne, Sullae inimīcō, occupātam reciperet. Carbō comprehēnsus et ad Pompēium ductus est: quem Pom- 30
pēius, etsī Carbō muliebriter mortem extimēscēns dēmissē et flēbiliter mortem dēprecābātur, ad supplicium dūcī iussit. Longē moderātior fuit Pompēius ergā Sthenium, Siciliae cūiusdam cīvitātis prīncipem. Cum 5 enim in eam cīvitātem animadvertere dēcrēvisset, quae sibi adversāta fuisset, inīquē eum factūrum Sthenius exclāmāvit, sī ob ūnīus culpam omnēs pūnīret. Interrogantī Pompēiō quisnam ille ūnus esset, "Ego," inquit Sthenius, "quī cīvēs meōs ad id indūxī." Tam ro līberā vōce dēlectātus Pompēius omnibus et Stheniō ipsī pepercit.

Trānsgressus inde in Āfricam Iarbam, Numidiae rēgem, quī Marī partibus favēbat, bellō persecūtus intrā diēs quadrāgintā oppressit et Āfricam subēgit 15 adulēscēns quattuor et vīgintī annōrum. Deinde cum litterae eī ā Sullā redditae essent, quibus exercitū dīmissō cum ūnā legiōne successōrem exspectāre iubēbātur, Pompēius, quamquam aegrē id ferēbat, tamen pāruit et Rōmam revertit. Revertentī incrēdibilis
20 hominum multitūdō obviam ívit; Sulla quoque laetus eum excēpit et Mägnī cōgnōmine cōnsalūtāvit. Nihilō minus Pompēiō triumphum petentī restitit; neque vērō eā rē ā prōpositō dēterritus est Pompēius aususque dīcere plūrēs adōrāre sōlem orientem quam occiden25 tem; quō dictō innuēbat Sullae potentiam minuī, suam crēscere. Eā vōce audītā Sulla, cōnfīdentiā adulēscentis perculsus: "Triumphet! triumphet!" exclāmāvit.

Metellō iam senī et bellum in Hispāniā sēgnius gerentī conlēga datus Pompēius adversus Sertōrium variō 30 ēventū dīmicāvit. Māximum ibi in proeliō quōdam
perīculum subiit; cum enim vir vāstā corporis māgnitūdine impetum in eum fēcisset, Pompēius manum amputāvit; sed multis in eum concurrentibus volnus in femore accēpit et ā suīs fugientibus dēsertus in hostium potestāte erat. At praeter spem ēvāsit; barbarī enim equum ēius aurō phalerīsque eximiīs instrūctum cēperant. Dum igitur praedam inter sē altercantēs partiuntur, Pompēius eōrum manūs effūgit. Alterō proeliō cum Metellus Pompēiō labōrantī auxiliō vēnisset, Sertōrius recēdere coāctus dīxisse fertur. "Nisi anus illa ıо supervēnisset, ego hunc puerum verberibus castīgātum Rōmam dīmīsissem." Metellum anum appellābat, quia is, iam senex, ad mollem et effēminātam vitam dēflēxerat. Sertōriō interfectō Pompēius Hispāniam recēpit.

Cum pīrātae illā tempestāte maria omnia īnfestārent 15 et quāsdam etiam Ítaliae urbēs dīripuissent, ad eōs opprimendōs cum imperiō extraōrdināriō missus est Pompēius. Nimiae virī potentiae obsistēbant quīdam ex optimātibus et imprīmīs Quīntus Catulus. Quī cum in cōntiōne dixisset esse quidem praeclārum virum 20 Cn. Pompēium, sed nōn esse ūni omnia tribuenda, adiēcissetque, "Sī quid huic acciderit, quem in ēius locum substituētis?" summō cōnsēnsū succlāmāvit ūniversa cōntio: "Tē, Quīnte Catule." 'Tam honōrificō cīvium testimōniō vīctus Catulus ē cōntiōne dis- 25 cessit. Pompēius, dispositīs per omnēs maris recessūs nāvibus, brevī terrārum orbem illā peste līberāvit; praedōnēs multīs locīs vīctōs fūdit; eōsdem in dēditiōnem acceptōs in urbibus et agrīs procul ā marī conlocāvit. Nihil hāc vīctōriā celerius; nam intrā 30 quadrāgēsimum diem pīrātās tōtō marī expulit.

Cōnfectō bellō pīrāticō Gnaeus Pompēius contrā Mithridātem profectus in Asiam māgnā celeritāte contendit. Proelium cum rēge cōnserere cupiēbat, neque opportūna dabātur pūgnandī facultās, quia Mithridātēs 5 interdiū castrīs sē continēbat, noctū vērō haud tūtum erat congredī cum hoste in locīs īgnōtis. Nocte tamen aliquandō cum Pompēius Mithridātem aggressus esset, lūna māgnō fuit Rōmānīs adiūmentō. Quam cum Rōmānī ā tergō habērent, umbrae corporum longius prōro iectae ad prīmōs usque hostium ōrdinēs pertinēbant; unde dēceptī rēgiī mīlitēs in umbrās, tamquam in propinquum hostem, tēla mittēbant. Víctus Mithridātēs in Pontum profūgit. Pharnacēs fīlius bellum eī intulit, quī, occīsīs à patre frātribus, vītae suae ipse 15 timēbat. Mithridātēs ā fīliō obsessus venēnum sūmpsit; quod cum tardius subīret, quia adversus venēna multīs anteā medicāmentīs corpus fīrmāverat, à mīlite Gallō, ā quō ut adiuvāret sē petierat, interfectus est.

Tigrānī deinde, Armeniae rēgī, quī Mithridātis partēs 20 secūtus erat, Pompēius bellum intulit eumque ad dēditiōnem compulit. Quī cum prōcubuisset ad genua Pompēī, eum ērēxit, et benīgnīs verbīs recreātum diadēma, quod abiēcerat, capitī repōnere iussit, aequē pulchrum esse iūdicāns et vincere rēgēs et facere. 25 Inde in Iūdaeam profectus Rōmānōrum prīmus Iūdaeōs domuit, Hierosolyma, caput gentis, cēpit, templumque iūre vīctōriae ingressus est. Rēbus Asiae compositīs in Ītaliam versus ad urbem vēnit, nōn, ut plērīque timuerant, armātus, sed dimissō exercitū, et 30 tertium triumphum bīduō dūxit. Īnsīgnis fuit multīs
novīs inūsitātīsque ōrnāmentīs hīc triumphus; sed nihil inlūstrius vīsum quam quod tribus triumphīs trēs orbis partēs dēvīctae causam praebuerant; Pompēius enim, quod anteā contigerat nēminī, prīmum ex Āfricā, iterum ex Eurōpā, tertiō ex Asiā triumphāvit, fēlīx opiniōne hominum futūrus, sī, quem glōriae, eundem vītae fīnem habuisset neque adversam fōrtūnam esset expertus iam senex.

Posteriōre enim tempore ortā inter Pompēium et Caesarem gravī dissēnsiōne, quod hīc superiōrem, ille io parem ferre nōn posset, bellum cīvīle exārsit. Caesar infestō exercitū in Ītaliam vēnit. Pompēius, relictā urbe āc deinde İtaliā ipsā, Thessaliam petit et cum eō cōnsulēs senātusque omnis; quem insecūtus Caesar apud Pharsālum aciē fūdit. Vīctus Pompēius ad I $_{5}$ Ptolemaeum, Aegyptī rēgem, cui tūtor ā senātū datus erat, profūgit, quī Pompēium interficī iussit. Latus Pompēī sub oculīs uxōris et līberōrum mucrōne cōnfossum est, caput praecīsum, truncus in Nilum coniectus. Deinde caput cum ānulō ad Caesarem dēlā- 20 tum est, quī eō vīsō lacrimās nōn continēns illud multīs pretiōsissimísque odōribus cremandum cūrāvit.

Is fuit Pompēī post trēs cōnsulātūs et totidem triumphōs vītae exitus. Erant in Pompēiō multae et māgnae virtūtēs āc praecipuē admīranda frūgālitās. 25 Cum eī aegrōtantī praecēpisset medicus ut turdum ederet, negārent autem servī eam avem usquam aestīvō tempore posse reperīrī nisi apud Lūcullum, quī turdōs domī sagīnāret, vetuit Pompēius turdum inde petī, medicōque dīxit: "Ergō, nisi Lūcullus perditus dē- 30
liciīs esset, nōn vīveret Pompēius?" Aliam avem, quae parābilis esset, sibi iussit appōnī.

Virīs doctīs māgnum honōrem habēbat Pompēius. Ex Syriā dēcēdēns, cōnfectō bellō Mithridāticō, cum 5 Rhodum vēnisset, Posīdōnium cupiit audīre ; sed cum audīvisset eum graviter esse aegrum, quod vehementer ēius artūs labōrārent, voluit tamen nōbilissimum philosophum vīsere. Mōs erat ut, cōnsule aedēs aliquās ingressūrō, līctor forēs percuteret, admonēns cōnsulem ı adesse; at Pompēius forēs Posīdōnī percutī honōris causā vetuit. Quem ut vīdit et salūtāvit, molestē sē dīxit ferre, quod eum nōn posset audire. At ille, "Tū vērō," inquit, "potes, nec committam ut dolor corporis efficiat ut frūstrā tantus vir ad mē vēnerit." Itaque 15 cubāns graviter et cōpiōsē dē hōc ipsō disputāvit: nihil esse bonum nisi quod honestum esset, nihil malum dīcī posse quod turpe nōn esset. Cum vērō dolōrēs ācriter eum pungerent, saepe, "Nihil agis," inquit, "dolor! quamvīs sīs molestus, numquam tē 20 esse malum cōnfitēbor."

## XXII. Gaius Iulius Caesar. 100-44 в.c.

C. Iūlius Caesar, nōbilissimā Iūliōrum genitus familiā, annum agēns sextum et decimum patrem āmīsit. Cornēliam, Cinnaé fīliam, dūxit uxōrem; cūius pater cum esset Sullae inimícissimus, is Caesarem voluit 25 compellere ut eam repudiāret; neque id potuit efficere. Quā rē Caesar bonīs spoliātus cum etiam ad


GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR.
necem quaererētur, mūtātā veste, nocte urbe ēlapsus est et, quamquam tunc quartānae morbō labōrābat, prope per singulās noctēs latebrās commūtāre cōgēbātur ; et comprehēnsus ā Sullae lībertō, nē ad Sullam perdūcerētur, vix datā pecūniā $\overline{\text { ēvāsit. Postrēmō per } 5}$ propinquōs et adfīnēs suōs veniam impetrāvit. Satis cōnstat Sullam, cum dēprecantibus amīcissimīs et ōrnātissimīs virīs aliquamdiū dēnegāsset atque illī pertināciter contenderent, expūgnātum tandem prōclāmāsse vincerent, dummodo scirent eum quem incolumem io tantopere cuperent, aliquandō optimātium partibus, quās sēcum simul dēfendissent, exitiō futūrum ; nam Caesarī multōs Mariōs inesse.

Stīpendia prīma in Asiā fēcit. In expūgnātiōne Mitylēnārum corōnā cīvicā dōnātus est. Mortuō Sullā 15 Rhodum sēcēdere statuit, ut per ōtium Apollōniō Molōnī, tunc clārissimō dicendī magistrō, operam daret. Hūc dum trāicit, ā praedōnibus captus est mānsitque apud eōs prope quadrāgintā diēs. Per omne autem illud spatium ita sē gessit ut pīrātīs pariter terrōrī venerātiōnīque esset. Comitēs interim servōsque ad expediendās pecūniās quibus redimerētur, dīmīsit. Vīgintī talenta pīrātae postulāverant : ille quīnquāgintā datūrum sē spopondit. Quibus numerātīs cum expositus esset in lītore, cōnfestim Mîlētum, quae urbs proximē 25 aberat, properāvit ibique contractā classe invectus in eum locum in quō ipsī praedōnēs erant, partem classis fugāvit, partem mersit, aliquot nāvēs cēpit pīrātāsque in potestātem redāctōs ${ }{ }^{\text {i }}$ eo suppliciō quod illīs saepe minātus inter iocum erat, adfēcit crucīque suffīxit.

Quaestōrī ūlterior Hispānia obvēnit. Quō profectus cum Alpēs trānsīret et ad cōnspectum pauperis cūiusdam vīcī comitēs per iocum inter sē disputārent num illīc etiam esset ambitiōnī locus, sēriō dīxit Caesar 5 mālle sē ibi prīmum esse quam Rōmae secundum. Dominātiōnis avidus à prīmā aetāte rēgnum concupīscēbat semperque in ōre habēbat hōs Eurīpidis, Graecī poētae, versūs :

> Nam sī̀ violándum est iūs, rēgnándī grātiā Violándum est, áliīs rḗbus píetātém colā̄s.

Cumque Gādēs, quod est Hispāniae oppidum, vēnisset, animadversā apud Herculis templum māgnī Alexandrī imāgine ingemuit et quasi pertaesus ignāviam suam, quod nihildum ā sē memorābile āctum esset ${ }_{15}$ in eā aetāte quā iam Alexander orbem terrārum subēgisset, missiōnem continuō efflāgitāvit ad captandās quam prīmum māiōrum rērum òccāsiōnēs in urbe.

Aedīlis praeter Comitium āc Forum etiam Capitōlium ōrnāvit porticibus. Vēnātiōnēs autem lūdōsque 20 et cum conlēgā M. Bibulō et sēparātim ēdidit; quō factum est ut commūnium quoque impēnsārum sōlus grātiam caperet. Hīs autem rēbus patrimōnium effūdit tantumque cōnffāvit aes aliēnum ut ipse diceret sibi opus esse mīliēns sēstertiūm ut habēret nihil.

Cōnsul deinde creātus cum M. Bibulō societātem cum Gnaeō Pompēiō et Mārcō Crassō iūnxit Caesar, nē quid agerētur in rē pūblicā quod displicuisset ūllī ex tribus. Deinde lēgem tulit ut ager Campānus plēbī dīviderētur. Cui lēgī cum senātus repūgnāret,
rem ad populum dētulit. Bibulus conlēga in Forum vēnit, ut lēgì obsisteret, sed tanta in eum commōta est sēditiō ut in caput ēius cophinus stercore plēnus effunderētur fascēsque eī frangerentur atque adeō ipse armīs Forō expellerētur. Quā rē cum Bibulus per reliquum annī tempus domō abditus cūriā abstinēret, ūnus ex eō tempore Caesar omnia in rē pūblicā ad arbitrium administrābat, ut nōnnūllī urbānōrum, sī quid testandī grātiā sīgnārent, per iocum nōn, ut mōs erat, cōnsulibus Caesare et Bibulō āctum scrīberent, 10 sed Iūliō et Caesare, ūnum cōnsulem nōmine et cōgnōmine prō duōbus appellantēs.

Fūnctus cōnsulātū Caesar Galliam prōvinciam accēpit. Gessit autem novem annīs quibus in imperiō fuit haec ferē : Galliam in prōvinciae fōrmam redēgit; 15 Germānōs, quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt, prīmus Rōmānōrum ponte fabricātō aggressus māximis adfēcit clādibus. Aggressus est Britannōs, īgnōtōs anteā, superātīsque pecūniās et obsidēs imperāvit. Hīc cum multa Rōmānōrum mīlitum insīgnia nārrantur, tum illud ēgre- 20 gium ipsīus Caesaris, quod nūtante in fugam exercitū, raptō fugientis ē manū scūtō, in prīmam volitāns aciem proelium restituit. Īdem aliō proeliō legiōnis aquiliferum, ineundae fugae causā iam conversum, faucibus comprehēnsum in contrāriam partem dētrāxit dextram- 25 que ad hostem tendēns, "Quōrsum tū," inquit, "abīs? Illīc sunt cum quibus dīmicāmus." Quā adhortātiōne omnium legiōnum trepidātiōnem corrēxit, vincīque parātās vincere docuit.

Interfectō intereā apud Parthōs Crassō et dēfūnctā 30

Iūliā, Caesaris fîliā, quae, nūpta Pompēiō, generī socerīque concordiam tenēbat, statim aemulātiō ērūpit. Iam prīdem Pompēiō suspectae Caesaris opēs et Caesarī Pompēiāna dignitās gravis, nec hīc ferēbat parem, 5 nec ille superiōrem. Itaque cum Caesar in Galliā dētinērētur, et, nē imperfectō bellō discēderet, postulāsset ut sibi licēret, quamvīs absentī, alterum cōnsulātum petere, ā senātū suādentibus Pompēiō ēiusque amīcīs negātum eī est. Hanc iniūriam acceptam vinto dicātūrus in Ītaliam rediit et, bellandum ratus, cum exercitū Rubicōnem flūmen, quī prōvinciae ēius fīnis erat, trānsiit. Hōc ad flūmen paulum cōnstitisse fertur āc reputāns quantum mōlirētur, conversus ad proximōs, "Etiam nunc," inquit, "regredī possumus ; quod ${ }^{1} 5$ sī ponticulum trānsierimus, omnia armīs agenda erunt." Postrēmō autem, "Iacta ālea estō!" exclāmāns exercitum trāicī iussit plūrimīsque urbibus occupātīs Brundisium contendit, quō Pompēius cōnsulēsque cōnfūgerant.
20 Quī cum inde in Ēpīrum trāiēcissent, Caesar eōs secūtus ā Brundisiō Dyrrhachium inter oppositās classēs gravissimā hieme trānsmīsit; cōpiīsque, quās subsequī iusserat, diūtius cessantibus cum ad eās arcessendās frūstrā mīsisset, mīrae audāciae facinus 25 ēdidit. Morae enim impatiēns castrīs noctū ēgreditur, clam nāviculam cōnscendit, obvolūtō capite nē āgnōscerētur et, quamquam mare saevā tempestāte intumēscēbat, in altum tamen prōtinus dīrigī nāvigium iubet et gubernātōre trepidante, "Quid timēs?" inquit, 30 "Caesarem vehis!" neque prius gubernātōrem cēdere
adversae tempestātī passus est quam paene obrutus esset fluctibus.

Deinde Caesar in Ēpirum profectus Pompēium Pharsālicō proeliō fūdit, et fugientem persecūtus, ut occīsum cōgnōvit, Ptolemaeō rēgī, Pompēī interfectōrī, à quō sibi quoque insidiās tendī vidēret, bellum intulit; quō victō in Pontum trānsiit Pharnacemque, Mithridātis fïlium, rebellantem et multiplicī successū praeferōcem intrā quintum ab adventū diem, quattuor, quibus in cōnspectum vēnit, hōrīs ūnā prōflīgāvit aciē mōre ful- ıo minis quod ūnō eōdemque mōmentō vēnit, percussit, abscessit. Nec vāna dē sē praedicātiō est Caesaris, ante vīctum hostem esse quam vīsum. Ponticō posteā triumphō trium verbōrum praetulit titulum : "Vēnī, vidí, vici." Deinde Scipiōnem et Iubam, Numidiae 15 rēgem, reliquiās Pompēiānārum partium in Āfricā refoventēs, dēvīcit.

Vīctōrem Āfricānī bellī Gāium Caesarem gravius excēpit Hispāniēnse, quod Cn. Pompēius, Māgnī fīlius, adulēscēns fortissimus, ingēns ạ̄c terribile cōnflāverat, 20 undique ad eum auxiliīs paternī nōminis māgnitūdinem sequentium ex tōtō orbe cōnfluentibus. Sua Caesarem in Hispāniam comitāta fortūna est ; sed nūllum umquam atrōcius perīculōsiusque ab eō initum proelium, adeō ut, plūs quam dubiō Mārte, dēscende- 25 ret equō cōnsistēnsque ante recēdentem suōrum aciem, increpāns Fortūnam, quod sē in eum servāsset exitum, dēnūntiāret mīlitibus vestīgiō sē nōn recessūrum; proinde vidērent quem et quō locō imperātōrem dēsertūrī essent. Verēcundiā magis quam virtūte aciēs re- 30
stitūta est. Cn. Pompēius vīctus et interēmptus est. Caesar, omnium victor, regressus in urbem, omnibus quī contrā sē arma tulerant ignnōvit, et quīnquiēns triumphāvit.
5 Bellīs cīvìlibus confectīs conversus iam ad ōrdinandum reī pūblicae statum, fāstōs corrēxit annumque ad cursum sōlis accommodāvit, ut trecentōrum sexāgintā quīnque diērum esset et intercalāriō mēnse sublātō ūnus diēs quartō quōque annō intercalārētur. Iūs ıo labōriōsissimē āc sevērissimē dīxit. Repetundārum convīctōs etiam ōrdine senātōriō mōvit. Peregrīnārum mercium portōria insstituit; lēgem praecipuē sūmptuāriam exercuit. Dē ōrnandā instruendāque urbe, item dē tuendō ampliandōque imperiō plūra āc māiōra in ${ }_{15}$ diēs dēstinābat; imprīmīs iūs cīvīle ad certum modum redigere atque ex immēnsā lēgum cōpiā optima quaeque et necessāria in paucissimōs cōnferre librōs; bibliothēcās Graecās et Latīnās quās māximās posset pūblicāre; siccāre Pomptīnās palūdēs; viam mūnīre 20 à Marī Superō per Appenninī dorsum ad Tiberim usque ; Dācōs quī sē in Pontum effūderant, coërcēre ; mox Parthīs bellum inferre per Armeniam.

Haec et alia agentem et meditantem mors praevēnit. Dictātor enim in perpetuum creātus agere insolentius 25 coepit; senātum ad sē venientem sedēns excēpit et quendam, ut adsurgeret, monentem îrātō voltū respēxit. Cum Antōnius, Caésaris in omnibus bellīs comes et tunc cōnsulātūs conlēga, capitī ēius in sellā aureā sedentis prō rōstrīs diadēma, insīgne rēgium, imposu30 isset, id ita ab eō est repulsum ut nōn offēnsus vidē-
rētur. Quā rē coniūrātum in eum est ā sexāgintā amplius virīs, Cassiō et Brūtō ducibus, dēcrētumque eum Īdibus Mārtiīs in senātū cōnfodere.

Plūrima indicia futūrī perīculī obtulerant dī̄ immortālēs. Uxor Calpurnia territa nocturnō vīsū, ut Idibus Mārtiīs domī subsisteret ōrābat, et Spūrinna haruspex praedīxerat ut proximōs diēs trīgintā quasi fātālēs cavēret, quōrum ūltimus erat Īdūs Mārtiae. Hōc igitur diē Caesar Spūrinnae, "Ecquid scīs," inquit, "Īdūs Mārtiās iam vēnisse?" et is, "Ecquid scīs io illās nōndum praeterīsse?" Atque cum Caesar eō diē in senātum vēnisset, adsidentem coniūrātī speciē officī circumstetērunt îlicōque ūnus, quasi aliquid rogātūrus, propius accessit renuentiqque ab utrōque umerō togam apprehendit. Deinde clāmantem, "Ista 15 quidem vīs est," Casca, ūnus ē coniūrātīs, adversum volnerat paulum infrā iugulum. Caesar Cascae bracchium adreptum graphiō trāiēcit cōnātusque prōsilīre aliō volnere tardātus est. Dein ut animadvertit undique sē strictīs pugiōnibus petī, togā caput obvolvit 20 et ita tribus et vīgintī plāgīs cōnfossus est. Cum Mārcum Brūtum, quem fīlī locō habēbat, in sē inruentem vīdisset, dīxisse fertur: "Tū quoque, mī fīlī!"

Illud inter omnēs ferē cōnstitit, tālem eī mortem paene ex sententiā obtigisse. Nam et quondam cum 25 apud Xenophōntem lēgisset Cȳrum ūltimā valētūdine mandāsse quaedam dē fūnere suō, āspernātus tam lentum mortis genus, subitam sibi celeremque optāverat, et prīdiē quam occīderētur, in sermōne nātō super cēnam quisnam esset finnis vītae commodissimus, 30
repentīnum inopīnātumque praetulerat. Percussōrum autem neque trienniō quisquam amplius supervixit neque suā morte dēfūnctus est. Damnātī omnēs alius aliō cāsū periērunt, pars naufragiō, pars proeliō ; nōn5 nūllī sēmet eōdem illō pugiōne quō Caesarem violāverant, interēmērunt.

Quō rārior in rēgibus et principibus virīs moderātiō, hōc laudanda magis est. C. Iūlius Caesar vīctōriā cīvīlī clēmentissimē ūsus est; cum enim scrīnia dēIo prehendisset epistulārum ad Pompēium missãrum ab eīs quī vidēbantur aut in dīversis aut in neutris fuisse partibus, legere nōluit, sed combūssit, nē forte in multōs gravius cōnsulendī locum darent. Cicerō hanc laudem eximiam Caesarī tribuit, quod nihil oblīvīscī 15 solēret nisi iniūriās. Simultātēs omnēs occāsiōne oblātā libēns dēposuit. Ūltrō āc prior scrīpsit C. Calvō post fāmōsa ēius adversum sē epigrammata. Valerium Catullum, cūius versiculīs fāmam suam lacerātam nōn īgnōrābat, adhibuit cēnae. C. Memmī 20 suffrāgātor in petītiōne cōnsulātūs fuit, etsī asperrimās fuisse ēius in sē ōrātiōnēs sciēbat.

Fuisse trāditur excelsā statūrā, ōre paulō plēniōre, nigris vegetīsque oculis, capite calvo; quam calviti dēfōrmitātem, quod saepe obtrectātōrum iocīs obnoxia 25 erat, aegrē ferēbat. Ideō ex omnibus dēcrētīs sibi ā senātū populōque honōribus nōn alium aut recēpit aut ūsūrpāvit libentius. quam iūs laureae perpetuō gestandae. Vīnī parcissimum eum fuisse nē inimīcī quidem negāvērunt. Verbum Catōnis est, ūnum ex 30 omnibus Caesarem ad ēvertendam rem pūblicam sō-


MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO.
brium accessisse. Armōrum et equitandī perìtissimus, labōris ūltrā fidem patiēns; in āgmine nōnnumquam equō, saepius pedibus anteībat, capite dētēctō, seu sōl, seu imber erat. Longissimās viās incrēdibilī celeritāte cōnficiēbat, ut persaepe nūntiōs dē sē praevenī- 5 ret; neque eum morābantur flūmina, quae vel nandō vel innīxus inflātīs ūtribus trāiciēbat.

## XXIII. Marcus Tullius Cicero.

106-43 в.с.

Mārcus Tullius Cicerō, equestrī genere, Arpīnī, quod est Volscōrum oppidum, nātus est. Ex ēius avīs ūnus verrūcam in extrēmō nāsō sitam habuit, ciceris grānō io similem; inde cōgnōmen Cicerōnis gentī inditum. Suādentibus quibusdam ut id nōmen mūtāret: "Dabō operam," inquit, "ut istud cōgnōmen nōbilissimōrum nōminum splendōrem vincat." Cum ā patre Rōmam missus, ubi celeberrimōrum magistrōrum scholīs in- 15 teresset, eās artēs disceret quibus aetās puerilis ad hūmānitātem solet īnfōrmārī, tantō successū tantāque cum praeceptōrum tum cēterōrum discipulōrum admīrātiōne id fēcit ut, cum fāma dē Cicerōnis ingeniō et doctrīnā ad aliōs mānāsset, nōn paucī, quī ēius videndī 20 et audiendī grātiā scholāṡ adīrent, repertī esse dícantur.

Cum nūllā rē magis ad summōs in rē pūblicā honōrēs viam mūnīrī posse intellegeret quam arte dīcendī et ēloquentiā, tōtō animō in ēius studium incubuit; in quō quidem ita versātus est ut nōn sōlum eōs, quī 25
in Forō et iūdiciīs causās perōrārent, studiōsē sectārētur, sed prīvātim quoque dīligentissimē sē exercēret. Prīmum ēloquentiam et lībertātem adversus Sullānōs ostendit. Nam cum Rōscium quendam, parricīdì ac5 cūsatum, ob Chrȳsogonī, Sullae lībertī, quī in ēius adversāriīs erat, potentiam nēmō dēfendere audēret, tantā ēloquentiae vī eum dēfendit Cicerō ut iam tum in arte dīcendī nūllus eī pār esse vidērētur. Ex quō invidiam veritus Athēnās studiōrum grātiā petiit, ubi io Antiochum philosophum studiōsē audīvit. Inde ēloquentiae causā Rhodum sē contulit, ubi Molōnem, Graecum rhētorem tum disertissimum, magistrum habuit. Quī cum Cicerōnem dīcentem audīvisset, flēvisse dīcitur, quod per hunc Graecia ēloquentiae ${ }^{1} 5$ laude prīvārētur.

Rōmam reversus quaestor Siciliam habuit. Nūllīus vērō quaestūra aut grātior aut clārior fuit; cum māgna tum esset annōnae difficultās, initiō molestus erat Siculīs, quōs cōgeret frūmenta in urbem mittere; 20 posteā vērō, dīligentiam et iūstitiam et cōmitātem ēius expertī, māiorēs quaestōrī suō honōrēs quam ūllī umquam praetōrī dētulērunt. E Siciliā reversus Rōmam in causīs dīcendīs ita fōruit ut inter omnēs causārum patrōnōs et esset et habērētur prīnceps.
25 Cōnsul deinde factus L. Sergī Catilīnae coniūrātiōnem singulārī virtūte, cōnstantiā, cūrā compressit. Catilīnae proavum, M. Sergium, incrēdibilī fortitūdine fuisse Plīnius refert. Stīpendia is fēcit secundō bellō Pūnicō. Secundō stīpendiō dextram manum perdidit; 30 stīpendiīs duōbus ter et vīciēns volnerātus est ; ob id
neutrā manū, neutrō pede satis ūtilis, plūrimisque posteā stīpendiīs dēbilis, miles erat. Bis ab Hannibale captus, bis vinculōrum ēius profugus, vīgintī mēnsibus nūllō nōn diē in catēnīs aut compedibus custōditus. Sinistrā manū sōlā quater pūgnāvit, duōbus equīs innsidente eō suffossīs. Dextram sibi ferream fēcit eāque religātā proeliātus Cremōnam obsidiōne exēmit, Placentiam tūtātus est, duodēna castra hostium in Galliā cēpit. "Cēterì profectō," Plīnius addit, "vīctōrēs hominum fuēre, Sergius vīcit etiam fortūnam."

Singulārem hūius virī glōriam foedē dehonestāvit pronepōtis scelus. Hìc enim reī familiāris, quam profūderat, inopiā multōrumque scelerum cōnscientiā in furōrem āctus et dominandī cupiditāte incēnsus, indīgnātusque quod in petītiōne cōnsulātūs repulsam passus 15 esset, coniūrātiōne factā, senātum cōnfodere, cōnsulēs trucīdāre, urbem incendere, dīripere aerārium cōnstituerat. Āctum erat dē pulcherrimō imperiō, nisi illa coniūrātiō in Cicerōnem et Antōnium cōnsulēs incidisset, quōrum alter industriā rem patefēcit, alter manū 20 oppressit. Cum Cicerō habitō senātū in praesentem reum perōrāsset, Catilīna, incendium suum ruīnā sē restinctūrum esse minitāns, Rōmā profugit et ad exercitum quem parāverat, proficīscitur, sīgna inlātūrus urbī. Sed sociī ēius, quī in urbe remānserant, com- 25 prehēnsī in carcere necātì sunt. A. Fulvius, vir senātōrī̄ ōrdinis, fîlium, iuvenem et ingeniō et fōrmā inter aequālēs nitentem, prāvō cōnsiliō Catilīnae amīcitiam secūtum inque castra ēius ruentem, ex mediō itinere retractum suppliciō mortis adfēcit, praefātus nōn sē 30

Catilinae illum adversus patriam, sed patriae adversus Catilīnam genuisse.

Neque eō magis ab inceptō Catilinna dēstitit, sed infestis sīgnīs Rōmam petēns Antōnī exercitū oppri5 mitur. Quam atrōciter dīmicātum sit, exitus docuit; nēmō hostium bellō superfuit; quem quisque in pūgnandō cēperat locum, eum āmissā animā tegēbat. Catilīna longē ā suīs inter hostium cadāvera repertus est: pulcherrimā morte, sī prō patriā sīc concidisset!
ro Senātus populusque Rōmānus Cicerōnem patrem patriae appellāvit. Cicerō ipse in ōrātiōne prō Sullā palam praedicat cōnsilium patriae servandae fuisse iniectum sibi ā diīs, cum Catilinna coniūrāsset adversus eam. " $\bar{O}$ diī immortālēs," inquit, "vōs profectō ini5 cendistis tum animum meum cupiditāte cōnservandae patriae. Vōs āvocāstis mē ā cōgitātiōnibus omnibus cēterīs et convertistis ad salūtem ūnam patriae. Vōs dēnique praetulistis mentī meae clārissimum lūmen in tenebrīs tantīs errōris et inscientiae. Tribuam 20 enim vōbīs quae sunt vestra. Nec vērō possum tantum dare ingeniō meō ut dī̀spēxerim sponte meā, in tempestāte illā turbulentissimā reī pūblicae, quid esset optimum factī."

Paucīs post annīs Cicerōnī diem dīxit Clōdius tri25 būnus plēbis, quod cīvēs Rōmānōs indictā causā necāvisset. Senātus maestus, tamquam in pūblicō lūctū, veste mūtātā prō eō dēprecābātur. Cicerō, cum posset armīs salūtem suam dēfendere, māluit urbe cēdere quam suā causā caedem fierī. Proficīscentem omnēs 30 bonī flentēs prōsecūtī sunt. Dein Clōdius ēdictum
prōposuit ut Mārcō Tulliō īgnī et aquā interdīcerētur; illīus domum et vīllās incendit. Sed vīs illa nōn diūturna fuit; mox enim tōtus ferē populus Rōmānus ingentī dēsīderiō Cicerōnis reditum flāgitāre coepit et māximō omnium ōrdinum studiō Cicerō in patriam 5 revocātus est. Nihil per tōtam vītam Cicerōnī itinere quō in patriam rediit, accidit iūcundius. Obviam eī redeuntī ab ūniversīs itum est; domus ēius pūblicā pecūniā restitūta est.

Gravissimae illā tempestāte inter Caesarem et Pom- ıo pēium ortae sunt inimīcitiae, ut rēs nisi bellō dirimī nōn posse vidērētur. Cicerō quidem summō studiō ēnītēbātur ut eōs inter sē reconciliāret et ā bellī cīvīlis calamitātibus dēterrēret, sed cum neutrum ad pācem ineundam permovēre posset, Pompēium secūtus est. is Sed vīctō Pompēiō, ā Caesare vīctōre veniam ūltrō accēpit. Quō interfectō Octāviānum, Caesaris hērēdem, fōvit, Antōnium impūgnāvit effēcitque ut ā senātū hostis iūdicārētur.

Sed Antōnius, initā cum Octāviānō societāte, Cicerō- 20 nem iam diū sibi inimīcum prōscrīpsit. Quā rē audītā Cicerō trānsversīs itineribus in vīllam, quae ā marī proximē aberat, fūgit indeque nāvem cōnscendit in Macedoniam trānsitūrus. Unde aliquotiēns in altum prōvectum cum modo ventī adversī rettulissent, modo 25 ipse iactātiōnem maris patī nōn posset, taedium tandem eum et fugae et vītae cēpit regressusque ad vīllam, "Moriar," inquit, "in patriā saepe servātā." Satis cōnstat, adventantibus percussōribus servōs fortiter fidēliterque parātōs fuisse ad dīmicandum, ipsum dē- 30
pōnī lectīcam et quiētōs patī quod sors inīqua cōgeret, iussisse. Prōminentī ex lectīcā et imınōtam cervīcem praebentī caput praecīsum est. Manūs quoque abscīsae; caput relātum est ad Antōnium ēiusque iūssū 5 cum dextrā manū in rōstrīs positum.

Quam diū rēs pūblica Rōmāna per eōs gerēbātui quibus sē ipsa commīserat, in eam cūrās cōgitātiōnēsque ferē omnēs suās cōnferēbat Cicerō et plūs operae pōnēbat in agendō quam in scrībendō. Cum autem ıо dominātū ūnius C. Iūl̄̄ Caesaris omnia tenērentur, nōn sē angōribus dēdidit nec indīgnīs homine doctō voluptātibus. Fugiēns cōnspectum Forī urbisque rūra peragrābat abdēbatque sē, quantum licēbat, et sōlus erat. Nihil agere autem cum animus nōn posset, exI5 istimāvit honestissimē molestiās posse dēpōnī, sī sē ad philosophiam rettulisset, cui adulēscēns multum temporis tribuerat, et omne studium cūramque convertit ad scrībendum; atque ut cīvibus etiam ōtiōsus aliquid prōdesse posset, ēlabōrāvit ut doctiōrēs fierent 20 et sapientiōrēs, plūraque brevī tempore ēversā rē pūblicā scrīpsit quam multīs annīs eā stante scrīpserat. Sīc fācundiae et Latīnārum litterārum parēns ēvāsit pāruitque virōrum sapientium praeceptō, quī docent nōn sōlum ex malīs ēligere minima oportēre, 25 sed etiam excerpere ex hīs ipsīs, sī quid insit bonī.

Multa exstant facētē ab eō dicta. Cum Lentulum, generum suum, exiguae statūrae hominem, vidisset longō gladiō accinctum, "Quis," inq̉uit, "generum meum ad gladium adligāvit?"- Mātrōna quaedam 30 iūniōrem sē quam erat simulāns dictitābat sē trīgintā


CAESAR OCTAVIANUS AUGUSTUS.
tantum annōs habēre; cui Cicerō, "Vērum est," inquit, "nam hōc vīgintī annōs audiō." - Caesar, alterō cōnsule mortuō diē Decembris ūltimā, Caninium cōnsulem hōrā septimā in reliquam diēī partem renūntiāverat, quem cum plērīque īrent salūtātum dē mōre, 5 "Festīnēmus," inquit Cicerō, "priusquam abeat magistrātū." Dē eōdem Caniniō scrīpsit Cicerō: "Fuit mīrificā vigilantiā Caninius, quī tōtō suō cōnsulātū somnum nōn vīderit."

## XXIV. Caesar Octavianus Augustus.

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63 \text { в.c.-т4 А.D. }
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Octāviānus, Iūliae, Gāī Caesaris sorōris, nepōs, io quartum annum agēns patrem āmīsit. Ab avunculō adoptātus profectum eum in Hispāniās adversus Gnaeī Pompēī līberōs secūtus est. Deinde ab eō Apollōniam missus studiīs vacāvit. Utque prīmum occīsum Caesarem hērēdemque sē comperit, in urbem regressus 15 hērēditātem adiit, nōmen Caesaris sūmpsit conlēctōque veterānōrum exercitū opem Decimō Brūtō tulit, quī ab Antōniō Mutinae obsidēbātur. Cum autem urbis aditū prohibērētur, ut Brūtum dē omnibus rēbus certiōrem faceret, prīmō litterās mīsit plumbeīs lāminīs 20 inscrīptās, quās ad bracchium religātās ūrīnātōrēs Scultennam 'amnem trānantēs ad Brūtum dēferēbant. Quīn et avibus internūntiīs ūtēbātur. Columbis enim, quās inclūsās ante famē adfēcerat, epistulās ad collum religābat eāsque ā proximō moenibus locō ēmittēbat. 25

Illae, lūcis cibīque avidae, altissima aedificiōrum petentēs excipiēbantur ā Decimō Brūtō; quī eō modō dē omnibus rēbus certior fiēbat, utique postquam dispositō quibusdam locīs cibō columbās illūc dēvolāre 5 instituerat.

Bellum Mutinēnse Octāviānus duōbus proeliīs cōnfēcit; quōrum in alterō nōn ducis modo, sed mîlitis etiam fūnctus est officiō atque in mediā dimicātiōne, aquiliferō legiōnis suae graviter sauciō, aquilam umerīs ı subīsse diūque fertur portāsse. Posteā reconciliātā cum Antōniō grātiā iūnctīsque cum eō cōpiīs, ut Gāī Caesaris necem ulcīscerētur, ad urbem hostiliter accessit mīsitque quī nōmine exercitūs sibi cōnsulātum dēposcerent. Cunctante senātū centuriō, prīnceps ${ }^{15}$ lēgātiōnis, rēiectō sagulō, ostendēns gladī capulum nōn dubitāvit in cūriā dīcere: "Hīc faciet, sī vōs nōn fēceritis."

Ita cum Octāviānus vīcēsimō aetātis annō cōnsulātum invāsisset, pācem fēcit cum Antōniō et Lepidō 20 ita ut triumvirī reī pūblicae cōnstituendae per quīnquennium essent ipse et Lepidus et Antōnius, et ut suōs quisque inimīcōs prōscrīberent. Quae prōscrīptiō Sullānā longē crūdēlior fuit. Exstant autem ex eā multa vel extrēmae impietātis vel mirae fideī āc cōn25 stantiae exempla. T. Tōranius, triumvirōrum partēs secūtus, prōscrīptī patris suī, praetōriī et ōrnātī virī, latebrās, aetātem, notāsque corporis quibus āgnōscī posset, centuriōnibus ēdidit, quī eum persecūtī sunt. Alius quīdam cum prōscrīptum sē cōgnōvisset, ad 30 clientem suum cōnfügit; sed fīlius ēius, per ipsa
vestigia patris militibus ductis, occidendum eum in cōnspectū suō obiēcit.

Cum C. Plōtius Plancus ā triumvirīs prōscrīptus in regiōne Salernitānā latēret, servī ēius comprehēnsī multumque āc diū tortī negābant sē scīre ubi dominus esset. Nōn sustinuit deinde Plancus tam fidēlēs tamque bonī exemplī servōs ūlterius cruciārī; sed prōcessit in medium iugulumque gladiīs militum obiēcit.

Senātōris cūiusdam servus cum ad dominum prōscrīptum occidendum mïlitēs advēnisse cōgnōsset, com- 10 mūtātā cum eō veste, permūtātō etiam ānulō, illum postīcō clam ēmīsit, sē autem in cubiculum ad lectulum recēpit et sē prō dominō occīdī passus est. "Quantì virī est," addit Seneca, "cum praemia prōditiōnis ingentia ostendantur, praemium fideī mortem concupīscere!"

Octāviānus deinde M. Brūtum, interfectōrem Caesaris, bellō persecūtus id bellum, quamquam invalidus atque aeger, duplici proeliō trānsēgit; quōrum priōre castrīs exūtus vix fugā ēvāsit. Vīctor acerbissimē sē gessit ; in nōbilissimum quemque captīvum nōn sine 20 verbōrum contuméliā saeviit. Unī suppliciter sepultūram precantī respondisse dicitur iam istam in volucrum fore potestāte. Aliōs, patrem et filium, prō vītā rogantēs, sortīrī fertur iussisse, ut alterutrī concēderētur, āc cum patre, quia sē obtulerat, occīsō fillius quo- 25 que voluntāriā occubuisset nece, spectāsse utrumque morientem. Örāre veniam vel excūsāre sē cōnantibus ūnā vōce occurrēbat, moriendum esse. Scribunt quīdam trecentōs ex dēditīciiss ēlēctōs ad āram dīvō Iūliō exstrūctam Īdibus Mārtiīs hostiārum mōre mactātōs.

Abaliēnātus posteā est ab Antōniō, quod is repudiātā Octāviā sorōre Cleopatram, Aegyptī rēgīnam, dūxisset uxōrem; quae quidem mulier cum Antōniō lūxū et dēliciīs certābat. Unā sē cēnā centiēns sēster5 tiūm absūmptūram aliquandō dīxerat. Cupiēbat discere Antōnius, sed fierī posse nōn arbitrābātur. Posterō igitur diē māgnificam aliās cēnam, sed cottīdiānam Antōniō apposuit inrīdenti quod prōmissō stāre nōn potuisset. At illa inferri mēnsam secundam iussit. ıo Ex praeceptō ministrī ūnum tantum vās ante eam posuēre acētī, cūius asperitās vīsque margarītās resolvit. Exspectante igitur Antōniō quidnam esset āctūra, margarītam, quam auribus gerēbat, dētrāxit et acētō liquefactum absorbuit. Vīctum Antōnium omnēs, quī ${ }^{1} 5$ aderant, prōnūntiāvērunt.

Octāviānus cum Antōniō apud Actium, quī locus est in Epirō, nāvālī proeliō dīmicāvit. Vīctum et fugientem persecūtus Aegyptum petiit, et Alexandrēam, quō Antōnius cum Cleopatrā cōnfūgerat, obsēdit. 20 Antōnius in ūltimā rērum dēspērātiōne, cum habitū rēgis in soliō rēgālī sēdisset, mortem sibi ipse cōnscīvit. Cleopatra, quam Octāviānus, Alexandrēā in potestātem redāctā, māgnopere cupiēbat vīvam comprehendī triumphōque servārī, aspidem sibi adferendam 25 cūrāvit ēiusque morsū periit. Cleopatrae mortuae commūnem cum Antōniō sepultūram tribuit.

Tandem Octāviānus, hostibus vīctīs, sōlus imperiō potītus, clēmentem sē exhibuit. Omnia postē̄ in eō plēna mānsuētūdinis et hūmānitātis. Multīs īgnōvit 30 vel eīs quī saepe graviter cum offenderant. Reversus
in Ītaliam triumphāns Rōmam ingressus est. Tum bellīs tōtō orbe compositīs Iānī geminī portās suā manū clausit, quae bis tantum anteā clausae fuerant, prīmum sub Numā rēge, iterum post prīmum Pūnicum bellum. Tunc omnēs praeteritōrum malōrum oblīviō cēpit populusque Rōmānus praesentis ōtī laetitiā perfruēbātur. Octāviānō māximī honōrēs ā senātū dēlātī sunt. Ipse Augustus cōgnōminātus et in honōrem ēius mēnsis Sextilis eōdem nōmine appellātus est, quod illō mēnse bellīs cīvilibus fīnis esset impositus. ıo Patris patriae cōgnōmen ūniversī māximō cōnsēnsū dētulērunt eī. Dēferentibus lacrimāns respondit Augustus hīs verbīs: "Compos factus vōtōrum meōrum, patrēs cōnscrīptī, quid habeō aliud quod deōs immortālēs precer, quam ut hunc cōnsēnsum vestrum ad ${ }_{15}$ ūltimum vitae fīnem mihi perferre liceat!"

Dictātūram māgnā vī offerente populõ dēprecātus est. Dominī appellātiōnem semper exhorruit eamque sibi tribuī ēdictō vetuit. Immō dē restituendā rē pūblicā nōn semel cōgitāvit, sed reputāns et sē prī- 20 vātum nōn sine perīculō fore, et rem pūblicam plūrium arbitriō commissum īrī, summam retinuit potestätem, id vērō studuit, nē quem novī statūs paenitēret. Bene dē eīs etiam quōs adversāriōs expertus erat, et sentiēbat et loquēbātur. Legentem aliquandō ūnum ē nepō- 25 tibus invēnit; cumque puer territus volūmen Cicerōnis, quod manū tenēbat, veste tegeret, Augustus librum cēpit eōque statim redditō: "Hīc vir," inquit, "filī mī, doctus fuit et patriae amāns."

Pedibus saepe per urbem incēdēbat summāque cōmi-
tāte adeuntēs excipiēbat. Convēnit aliquandō eum veterānus mīles, quī vocātus in iūs perīclitābātur, rogāvitque ut sibi adesset; statim Augustus ūnum ē comitātū suō ēlēgit advocātum, quī lītigātōrem com5 mendāret. Tum veterānus exclāmāvit, "At nōn ego, tē perīclitante bellō Actiacō, vicārium quaesīvī, sed ipse prō tē pūgnāvī," simulque dētēxit cicātrīcēs. Erubuit Augustus atque ipse vēnit in advocātiōnem.

Cum post Actiacam victōriam Octāviānus Rōmam io reverterētur, occurrit eī inter grātulantēs opifex quīdam corvum tenēns, quem instituerat haec dīcere: "Avē, Caesar, vīctor, imperātor!" Mīrātus Caesar officiōsam avem vīgintī mīlibus nummōrum ēmit. Socius opificis, ad quem nihil ex illā līberālitāte pervēnerat, adfîrmāvit 15 Caesarī habēre illum et alium corvum, quem ut adferre cōgerētur rogāvit. Adlātus verba quae didicerat, expressit: "Avē, Antōnī, vīctor, imperātor!" Nihil exasperātus Caesar satis dūxit iubēre illum dīvidere dōnātīvum cum contubernālī. Salūtātus similiter à 20 psittacō emī eum iussit.

Exemplum sūtōrem pauperem sollicitāvit ut corvum institueret ad parem salūtātiōnem. Quī impendiō exhaustus saepe ad avem nōn respondentem dīcere solēbat: "Opera et impēnsa periit!" Aliquandō 25 tamen corvus coepit dīcere dictam salūtātiōnem. Hāc audītā, dum trānsit, Augustus respondit: "Satis domī tālium salūtātōrum habeō." Superfuit corvō memoria, ut et illa, quibus dominum querentem solēbat audīre, subtexeret, "Opera et impēnsa periit." Ad quod Caesar 30 rīsit emīque avem iussit quantī nūllam ante ēmerat.

Solēbat Graeculus quīdam dēscendentī ē palātiō Caesarī honōrificum aliquod epigramma porrigere. Id cum frūstrā saepe fēcisset et tamen rūrsus eum idem factūrum dūxisset Augustus, breve suā manū in chartā exarāvit Graecum epigramma et Graeculō advenientī obviam mīsit. Ille inter legendum laud̄are mīrārīque tam vōce quam voltū gestūque. Deinde cum accessisset ad sellam quā Caesar vehēbātur, dēmissā in pauperem crumēnam manū paucōs dēnāriōs prōtulit, quōs prīncipī daret dīxitque sē plūs datūrum fuisse, io sī plūs habuisset. Secūtō omnium rīsū dispēnsātōrem Caesar vocāvit et satis grandem pecūniae summam numerārī Graeculō iussit.

Augustus ferē nūllī sē invītantī negābat. Exceptus igitur ā quōdam cēnā satis parcā et paene cottīdiānā, 15 hōc tantum innsusurrāvit, "Nōn putābam mē tibi esse tam familiārem." Cum aliquandō apud Pōlliōnem quendam cēnāret frēgissetque ūnus ē servīs vās crystallinum, rapī eum ad mortem Pōlliō iussit et obicī mūraenīs quās ingēns piscīna continēbat. Ēvāsit ē 20 manibus puer et ad pedēs Caesaris cōnfūgit nihil aliud petītūrus quam ut aliter perīret nec èsca piscium fieret. Mōtus est novō crūdēlitātis genere Caesar et illum quidem mittī, crystallina autem omnia cōram sē frangī iussit complērīque piscīnam.

Augustus in quādam villlā aegrōtāns noctēs inquiētās agēbat, rumpente somnum ēius crēbrō noctuae cantū. Quā molestiā cum līberārī sē vehementer cupere sīgnificāsset, mīles quīdam, aucupi perītus, noctuam prehendendam cūrāvit, vīvamque Augustō attulit spē 30
ingentis praemī. Cui cum Augustus mille nummōs darī iussisset, ille minus dīgnum praemium exīstimāns dīcere ausus est, "Mālō ut vīvat," et avem dīmīsit. Imperātōrī nec ad īrāscendum causa deerat nec ad 5 ulcīscendum potestās; hanc tamen iniūriam aequō animō tulit Augustus hominemque impūnitum abīre passus est.

Augustus amicitiās neque facile admīsit et cōnstantissimē retinuit. Imprimīs familiārem habuit Maeıo cēnātem, equitem Rōmānum; quī eā quā apud prīncipem valēbat grātiā ita semper ūsus est ut prōdesset omnibus quibus posset, nocēret nēminī. Iūs aliquandō dīcēbat Augustus et multōs capite damnātūrus vidēbātur. Aderat tum Maecēnās, quī per circumstantium ${ }_{15}$ turbam perrumpere et ad tribūnal propius accēdere cōnābātur. Quod cum frūstrā temptāsset, haec verba in tabellā scrīpsit, "Surge tandem, carnifex!" eamque tabellam ad Augustum prōiēcit. Quā lēctā is statim surrēxit neque quisquam est morte multātus.
20 Habitāvit Augustus in aedibus modicīs, neque laxitāte neque cultū cōnspicuís, āc per annōs amplius quadrāgintā in eōdem cubiculō hieme et aestāte mānsit. Supellex quoque ēius vix prīvātae ēlegantiae erat. Rārō veste aliā ūsus est quam cōnfectā ab 25 uxōre, sorōre, fîliā neptibusque. Item tamen Rōmam, quam prō māiestāte imperī nōn satis ōrnātam invēnerat, adeō excoluit•ut iūre glōriārētur marmoream sē relinquere quam laterīciam accēpisset.

Fōrmā fuit Augustus eximiā et per omnēs aetātis 30 gradūs venustissimā. Erat tamen omnis lēnōcinī
neglegēns et in capite cōmendō tam incūriōsus ut eō ipsō tempore quō illud tōnsōribus committeret, aut legeret aliquid aut etiam scriberet.

Paucis annis ante quam morerētur, gravissimam in Germāniā accēpit clādem, tribus legiōnibus cum duce Vārō lēgātīsque et auxiliīs omnibus caesīs. Hāc nūntiātā excubiās per urbem indixit, nē quis tumultus exsisteret, et māgnōs lūdōs Iovī optimō māximō vōvit, sī rēs pūblica in meliōrem statum vertisset. Adeō dēnique cōnsternātum ferunt ut, per continuōs mēnsēs io barbā capillōque submissō, caput interdum foribus inlīderet, vōciferāns: "Quīnctilī Vāre, legiōnēs redde!" diemque clādis quotannīs maestum habuerit āc lūgubrem.

Tandem adflictā valētūdine in Campāniam concessit, 15 ubi, remissō ad ōtium animō, nūllō hilaritātis genere abstinuit. Suprēmō vitae diē petītō speculō capillum sibi cōmī iussit et amīcōs circumstantēs percontātus ecquid eīs vidērētur mīmum vitae commodē trānsēgisse, adiēcit solitam clausulam: "Ẽdite strepitum vōsque 20 omnēs cum gaudiō applaudite." Obiit Nōlae sextum et septuāgēsimum annum agēns.

## ESSENTIAL BOOKS FOR REFERENCE.

Classic Myths. - Gayley.
History of Classical Greek Literature, 2 vols. - Mahaffy
Elementary Latin Dictionary.-Lewis.
Latin Grammar. - Madvig.
Students' Classical Dictionary. - Smith.
History of Roman Literature. - Cruttwell.
Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities. - Rich.
Atlas Antiquus. - Kiepert.
Atlas of Classical Antiquities. - Schreiber.
History of Rome. - Liddell.
History of Greece. - Smith.
History of Ancient Art. - von Reber.
A Companion to School Classics. - Gow.



## BOOKS FOR COLLATERAL READING.

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    History of Rome, 3 vols. - Niebuhr.
*History of Rome. - Liddell.
    History of Rome, 5 vols.-Duruy.
    History of Rome, 4 vols. - Mommsen.
*Early Rome. - Ihne.
*Lives of Illustrious Men. - Plutarch (Clough's Translation)
*Stories from Livy. - A. J. Church.
*Roman Life in the Days of Cicero. - A. J. Church.
*Two Thousand Years Ago. - A. J. Church.
*The Story of the Nations, Carthage.-A.J. Church.
*Pictures from Roman Life and Story. - A. J. Church.
*The Story of the Nations, Rome.-Gilman.
*Last Days of Pompeii. - Bulwer.
*Ben-Hur. - Wallace.
    Zenobia. - Ware.
*Lays of Ancient Rome. - Macaulay.
*Virginius. - James Sheridan Knowles.
*Rome and Carthage. - Smith.
*Life of Hannibal. - Arnold.
*History of Julius Caesar. - Abbott.
    The Roman Triumvirates. - Merivale.
    Life of Caesar. - Froude.
    Caesar, Great Captains' Series. - Dodge.
*Julius Caesar. - Shakespeare.
*Life of Cicero. - Forsyth.
    The Students' Cicero. - Fausset.
    Catiline, Clodius, and Tiberius. - E. S. Beesly.
*'The Roman Traitor. - H. W. Herbert.
The Gracchi, Marius, and Sulla. - A. H. Beesly.
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*Books thus marked are such as are particularly adapted to interest and orofit youthful readers.

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE NOTES.

A. =Allen and Greenough.
abl. $=$ ablative .
abs. $=$ absolute.
adj. = adjective.
acc. $=$ accusative.
app. $=$ apposition, or appositive.
$\mathrm{cf} .=\operatorname{con} n f e r=$ compare.
$\mathrm{cl} .=$ clause .
conj. $=$ conjunction.
cons. $=$ construction.
dat. $=$ dative.
decl. $=$ declension.
dir. disc. $=$ direct discourse.
f. n . $=$ footnote.
fig. $=$ figure.
$\mathrm{fr} .=\mathrm{from}$.
gen. $=$ genitive.
ger. $=$ gerund, or gerundive.
H. $=$ Harkness.
id. $=$ idiom.
ind. $=$ indicative.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ind. disc. = indirect discourse. } \\
& \text { l. = line, or lines. } \\
& \text { Lat. = Latin. } \\
& \text { lit. = literally. } \\
& \text { n. = note. } \\
& \text { nom. = nominative. } \\
& \text { p. = page. } \\
& \text { part. = participle. } \\
& \text { perf. = perfect. } \\
& \text { poss. = possessive. } \\
& \text { pred. = predicate. } \\
& \text { prep. = preposition. } \\
& \text { pro. = pronoun. } \\
& \text { R. = remark. } \\
& \text { rel. = relative } \\
& \text { s. t. = see text. } \\
& \text { sc. = scīlicet },=\text { supply, namely. } \\
& \text { subj. = subject, or subjunctive. } \\
& \text { tr. = translate, or translation. } \\
& \mathrm{v} .=\text { vidē }=\text { see. } \\
& \text { voc. }=\text { vocabulary. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Notes to words separated by a dash (armātīs - properā̃it), refer to them and all intervening words.

Notes to words separated by dots (daret . . . regeret), refer only to the words named.

## NOTES.

## I. Romani imperi exordium.

The beginnings of Rome, like those of other powers of old, are shrouded in much doubt and uncertainty. That some truth lies hid in the mass of fables that Fabius, Piso, Tubero, Livy, and other Latin historians have left us, cannot be questioned; but where fiction ends and fact begins, is the question that has been troubling scholars ever since the middle of the 18th century, when the credibility of early Roman history first began to be suspected. The Romans themselves believed the stories as they came down to them, and they were accepted as trustworthy for many centuries. The first volume of Niebuhr's great work, which appeared in $\mathbf{1 8 1 \mathbf { I }}$, first 'brought before the world the results of a scientific investigation of the subject. It was made clear that many of the traditions were manufactured to explain facts and institutions already existing at the beginning of authentic history, that much was derived from Greek sources; that the Alban kings and the seven kings of Rome were mythical ; that, in short, nothing prior to the destruction of the city by the Gauls in 390 b.c. could be received unchallenged.

The student is referred for a full discussion of this subject to the following books:

Niebuhr's History of Rome, Vol. I.
Liddell's History of Rome, Bk. I., Chap. V.
Duruy's History of Rome, Vol. I., Chaps. I. and II.
Ihne's Early Rome, Chaps. II. and IV.
Mommsen's History of Rome, Vol. I.
Page 1. 1. Proca: the twelfth of the mythical kings of Alba. For gender see A. 35, Exc.; H. 48, 5, i. - Albānōrum : the people of Alba, a city in Latium, S. E. of Rome. It stretched along a narrow ridge of land and from this fact is often called Alba Longa.
2. Numitōrī: put first for emphasis, to contrast with Amēlius in the next clause. - nātū: v. A. 253 ; H. 424.
3. pulsō frātre: after he had expelled his brother. A. 255, d. and note; H. 43I, I, 2. Avoid a literal translation of the ablative absolute.
4. subole : cons. A. 243, a ; H. 414, I. - filiam : decl. A. 36 , e; H. 49, 4.-Vestae: the goddess of the home and the fireside. She was worshiped in every house; and, in addition, had public sacred worship in a temple. There the Vestal virgins kept the fire forever burning upon her altar.
5. sacerdōtem : cons. A. 239, 1, a; H. 373 , r.
6. Eā rē cōgnitā: cf. frātre, 1. 3--ipsam=the mother; lit. herself.
7. alveō : cons. A. 228 ; H. 386. - Tiberim : for form v. A. 56 , a, $1 ;$ H. 62, II, $2,(1)$. The Tiber is the largest river in Latium. At Rome it is some four hundred feet wide and from twelve to eighteen feet deep. After heavy rains it overflows its banks even as in ancient days.
9. relābente flūmine: cf. $E \bar{a}$ rē cogrnitā, 1. 6. -eōs: by being put before the subject aqua, the object is made emphatic and is strongly contrasted with it, - тHem the water left on the shore.
9. Vāstae: note the emphatic position.
10. locis : v. A. $78,2, \mathrm{~b} ; \mathrm{H} .14 \mathrm{r} .-\mathrm{ut}=$ as. $U t$ with an indicative is translated by as, how, or when; with a subjunctive by in order that, in order to, for the purpose of, in order that not (after verbs of fearing), so that, or though.
12. ōrī: cons. cf. alveō, 1. 7.-sē gessit: sè gerere $=$ to conduct oneself, act as.
13. Cum is either a preposition or a conjunction. If it be a preposition that fact will be determined by the ablative following it; if it be a conjunction it may mean $w h e n$, since, or although. In the sense of when it will take the indicative when used with a present or a future tense, or with a past tense when defining or fixing the time of the main action; otherwise the subjunctive is used. Practically the instances of cum with a past indicative are not very common. In the sense of since or of although, cum is followed by the sub-junctive.-saepius: again and again.
14. reverterētur: see note on cum above, also A. 323,325 ; H.

521, II, 2. - pāstor rēgius = the king's shepherd. A. 214, a, 2; H. 395, n. 2.
16. ēducandōs agrees with eōs. A. 294, d; H. 544, 2, n. 2, -prīmō: beginning a series is followed by deinde meaning next, or in the second place.
18. rapīnā: A. 243 ; H. 4 13, n. 3.
19. Quā rē : A. 245 ; H. 4í. - eīs: cf. ōrı̄ p. I. 1. 12. - innsidiātī essent: cf. reverterētur l. I4.

Page 2. 1. esset: an indirect question is a question used as subject, as object, or as appositive. How is it used here? - māter : sc. fuisset.
2. armātīs properāvit: armed the shepherds and hastened, etc. It is often best to translate a verb and participle by two verbs connected by and. Latin prefers the subordinate, English the coördinate construction.-Albam: why no preposition? A. 258, b; H. 380, II.
5. solitus esset : cons. A. 3 I2 ; H. 5I 3, II, n. I.
$\bar{a}$ rēge: the ablative of the agent, as distinguished from the ablative of the means, takes the preposition $\bar{a}$, or $a b$. :
8. haud procul erat quin: he lacked little of . . ., on cons. of āgnōsceret, v. A. 3r9, d; H. 504, 4.
9. līneāmentīs: for cons. cf. nātū, p. 1. 1. 2.-mātrī: what would MĀTris simillimus mean?
10. Ea rēs: words in a subordinate clause that are specially emphatic are often put before the conjunction.
II. dum in temporal clauses means either while or until. If the former, it is followed by the indicative, if the latter, usually by the subjunctive. - tenet : for tense v. A. 328, a ; H. 467, 4.
12. supervenit: what tense? A. 276 , d; H. 467 , III, I.
16. uter: distinguish between uter, uterque; quis, and quisque.
17. daret . . . regeret: v. esset, above.-auspicia: this word ( v . voc. for etymology) and augurium are terms used to refer to the will of the gods as interpreted by the flight of birds. A college of priests known as augurs, founded by Romulus, had this for its special business. Nothing of importance was undertaken at Rome without first taking the auspices.
19. auguriō: abl. of cause, or means.
21. vāllum : this was a mere earth-work.
23. sic deinde: sc. pereat.
24. sōlus : note emphasis of position.-imperiō : cons. A. 249; H. $42 \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I}$, and f. n. I.

## II. Romulus, Romanorum rex primus.

Read Plutarch's Life of Romulus, also Church's Stories from Livy, Chap. I.
Page 3. I. Rōmulus: though Romulus is a mythical character, the political institutions attributed to him are authentic in that they had their origin in the earliest times.
2. asȳlum: for cons. v. sacerdōtem, p. 1, 1. 5. This asylum was a grove of oak-trees lying between the two summits of the Capitoline hill.
4. uxōrēs : note the emphatic position.-ipse refers to Romulus.
-habērent: see n. on cum, p. I, l. i 3 .
5. quī . . . peterent: A. 3 17, 2, n.; 318, (2), a; H. 497, I.
8. quoque always follows the emphatic word.
9. foret: a rare form for esset, A. 119, b, n.; H. 204, 2. For the construction v. A. 308, a; 3II, I, R.; H. 486, n. 2 ; 5 IO, n. 2.
ir. convēnēre : not an infinitive.
12. videndae novae urbis: distinguish from videndī novam urbem. Remember that the gerund with a direct object is regularly used only in the genitive case and in the ablative case without a preposition. Sabini : one of the early native peoples of Italy. Their principal city was Cures.

I 3. vēnit: A. 324 ; H. 518, n. I. - conversae: pred. adj. - eō : not a pronoun.
14. sīgnō datō : v. n. on pulsō frātre, p. 1, 1. 3.
16. ob virginēs raptās: on account of the seizure of the maidens. This use of the perf. part. is a very common idiom, v. A. 292, a; H. 549, n. 2.
18. Rōmae : cf. alvē̄, p. 1, 1. 7.-adpropinquārent : cons. ?
19. petītum: v. A. 302, R.; H. 546.
20. Hūius pater: Her father. Remember that the Latin demonstrative pronouns are often best translated in English by the possessives and the personals. - arcī : cf. Rōmae above.
22. perdūxisset: if she would lead, not had led. This word and gererent, in the next sentence, illustrate a very common use of the subjunctive known as implied or informal ind. disc. Tatius' words to Tarpeia are: "Tībi optiōnem mūneris dabō, sī exercitum meum in Capitōiuum perdūxeris." She replies, "Date id quod in sinistrī̄ manibus geritis." Now this conversation is reported without a formal introduction of indirect discourse; but the mood and tense of the verbs in the subordinate clauses are the same as if we had placed "Dīxit," "He said," before the first sentence ; and "Respondit," "She replied," before the second, v. A. 341, c; 336, 2; H. 525, $2 ; 528$, 1.
24. Quibus: a relative is often used in Latin where good English requires a demonstrative or a personal pronoun; tr. after these had been treacherously promised.
26. prōditiō : the Capitoline hill has two summits, upon one of which stood the Capitol, upon the other the citadel. The steep wall of rock on the west side was known as the "saxum Tarpèium." From it traitors were hurled to death.
27. poenā : "Their heavy shields upon the maid they threw, And with their splendid gifts entombed at once and slew."

Page 4. 2. Rōmānum Forum : this was a large open square between the Capitoline and Palatine hills. It was surrounded by temples, porticoes, and shops ; and was used for holding courts, and public meetings of all kinds.
6. clämitäbant: bring out the force of this tense.
7. longē aliud . . . aliud: tr. one thing . . . quite another.
9. Iovī : decl. A. 60, b; H. 66, 3.-aedem : this was the temple of Jupiter Stator (the flight-stayer). It stood on the slope of the Palatine next to the arch of Titus. Its site has been recently laid bare, but of the temple itself not a vestige remains.
II. passīs: perf. part. from pandō, in abl. abs. with crīnibus. Wearing the hair disheveled was one of the commonest ways of expressing sorrow.

## 13. conciliārunt $=$ conciliāvērunt.

14. foedere ictō=after making (lit. striking) a treaty. The making of a treaty was accompanied by a sacrifice. The verb to strike in the above phrase is a reminder of the ancient custom, referring to the striking of the victim.
15. multō: A. 250 ; H. 423.
16. ageret: cf. peterent, p. 3,1.6.- senātōrēs: the senate was an advisory body under the kings, but at an early period of the republic it became the ruling power of the state. Its numbers, too, were largely increased, and it was known collectively as "Patrēs (et) Cōnscrīptē," in which some say that Patrès stands for the original number, and Cōnscrīptī for those that were added. See Ihne's Early Rome, Chap. VIII.
17. equitum : the order of Knights, who were originally the cavalry of the state, was based upon a property qualification of 400,000 sesterces (about $\$ 17,000$ ). In later times the cavalry consisted almost entirely of foreigners.
18. cūriās: the people were made up of three tribes, the Ramnes, Tities, and Luceres; and each tribe was divided into ten cūriae.
19. campō : the Campus Martius, a large plain lying outside the city walls in the bend of the Tiber, north-west of the Capitoline. It was used for large assemblies, and for all kinds of warlike and gymnastic exercises. It is now a part of the city thickly covered with buildings.
20. ablātus est: v. auferō.
21. crēditus est: personal use, A. 330 , b; H. 534, I, n. I.- fidem fēcit: strengthened belief. For the following dative v. A. 227, n. 2. 28. vīsum : sc.esse. - fōrmā : A. 25 I, a; H. 419, II, and 2, 1) -4).

Page 5. 1. exsisterent: A. 332, 2; H. 501, I, 1. Why is the circumlocution futūrum-exsisterent used? v. A. 288, f; H. 537. 3, n. I.
2. Quirinus: This is a Sabine word, and the name of the Sabine god of war. Romulus was known by this name after his death and deification.

## III. Numa Pompilius, Romanorum rex secundus.

Read Plutarch's Life of Numa Pompilius.
3. Successit Rōmulō Numa: note the order. The fact of the succession is more important than the person who succeeds. To Numa was ascribed much of the religion of the early Romans. iūstitiā: cf. fōrm $\bar{a}, \mathrm{~F} .4$, l. 28.
4. Curibus: cf. n. on $\operatorname{Sab} \bar{n} \tilde{\imath}$, p. 3, 1. 12.
5. Qui cum: When he. An emphatic word or phrase in a subordinate clause is often put before the conjunction. Do not translate in that order. - Rōmam : cf. Albam, p. 2, 1. 2. - vēnisset : cf. n. on reverterētur, p. i, l. i4.
7. Vestae: cf. n. p. 1, l. 4. The worship of Vesta goes back to the very earliest times.
8. alendum: A. 294, d; 318, b; H. 544, n. 2.-virginibus: indirect object. - Flāminem : these were priests devoted to a particular deity. There were 15 of them, and each was distinguished by the name of the deity he served.
9. insīgnī veste: the flamen was dressed in a woollen robe folded double, and wore upon his head a cap called apex, which had a pointed piece of olive wood, set in a flock of wool, on its crown. curūlī sellā: seats of this kind were originally used exclusively by the kings at Rome, but were subsequently granted as a privilege to the flamens and the curule magistrates, (consuls, censors, praetors, curule aediles, dictators, and the magister equitum). The chair could be folded like a modern camp-stool.


Fig. r.
See fig. I, which shows how the legs were hinged for folding, and also the sella complete.

1o. dicitur : he is said.
13. fulmina : the falling of a thunderbolt was always regarded by the Romans as an omen calling for a propitiatory sacrifice. - essent prōcūranda: v. n. on esset, p. 2, 1. i.

## 16. aeđēs: A. 79, a; H. 132.

17. futūrum esset : v. essent prōcüranda above.
18. ancile : this was made of bronze. Upon its safety the welfare


Fig. 2. of the state was supposed to depend. -Id nē : v. n. on Quī cum, p. 5, 1. 5.
20. Saliōs : (cf. salīre to leap). This college of priests consisted of twelve eminent men, who yearly, in the month of March, went through the city singing and dancing. In their right hands they carried spears with which they struck the ancilia, which were suspended on a pole and carried on the shoulders of the priests' ministers. See fig. 2.
2I. quī . . . custodirent: to guard. But what literally ?
24. duodecim mēnsēs : the year of Romulus had but ten months and 304 days. For this, Numa substituted a year of 12 months and 355 days. The agreement between this and the solar year was made by inserting an intercalary month every two years. This arrangement continued until the reform of the calendar by Julius Caesar in 46 b.c.
25. nefāstōs: these were days of ill-omen upon which legal business could not be done, nor public assemblies held.-Iānō: originally worshiped as the sun-god; one of the oldest and most important of the Italian deities. Later he is generally viewed as god of gates, doors, and of all beginnings. He is represented with two faces, looking in opposite directions, to symbolize that the beginning or the present has to do both with the past and the future. The covered passage-way known as the temple of Janus, built near the Forum by Numa, was not closed after his time until the end of the first Punic war, 24I b.c.

Page 6. 5. sibi: A. 231 ; H. 387.
6. monitū: A. 245 ; H. 416 - ageret : cons. A. 336, 2 ; H. 524.
7. quem medium: the middle of which, v. A. 193; H. 440, 2, notes 1 and 2.-perennī rigābat aquā: note the order. It will often be met with in Nepos.
8. inferēbat: the imperfect indicative is used in descriptions, and to denote continued, customary, or repeated action ; cf. rigābat and erat above.
9. ita: what construction does this word suggest for the subordinate clause that is to follow? A. 319, R.; H. 500, II, n. r.- eā = täli.
II. quidem never stands first in a sentence. It makes the preceding word emphatic. Tr. to be sure.
12. cīvitātī: all the prepositional compounds of sum, excepting absum, take the dative.

## IV. Tullus Hostilius, Romanorum rex tertius.

17. Mortuō Numā : an expression of time. - Tullus Hostillius reminds us most of Romulus. See Ihne's Early Rome, p. 77. See also Church's Stories from Livy, Chap. II.
18. Ducibus-fīnīrī: rem-finīri is the subject of placuit; ducibus is the dative after a verb of pleasing; tr. the commanders Hostilius and Fufetius determined that, etc.
19. Erant: when a form of esse stands first, it usually means that the verb is not used as a copula, but to express being or existence.
20. quisque : note the order of the clause.
21. ictum est: cf. n. on foedere ictō, p. 4, 1. 14. - eā lēge : cf. n. on qua $r \bar{e}, \mathrm{p} .1,1.19 .-\mathrm{ut}$ - esset: in apposition with lēge.

Page \%. 2. ternī: distinguish from trēs and tertius.
4. increpuēre: A. 324 ; H. 518, n. I. This word probably refers to the dashing of the spears against the shields. This was followed by the drawing of the swords for the hand-to-hand combat.
7. cecidērunt: distinguish from cecīdèrunt.
ri. erat: quia states a fact as a cause, and for that reason regularly takes the indicative.
12. singulōs: distinguish from ìnus and primus.
13. ratus: tr. thinking. - aliquantum spatī : a considerable distance.
14. pūgnātum est : do not translate literally.
15. videt: v. n. on cum, p. I, 1. 13.- -ē Cūriātiīs : the partitive gen., which might have been used, does not distinguish sharply from the rest as this does.
17. inclāmat: v. n. on tenet, p. 2, 1. II.
18. alterum : in an enumeration, this word is used oftener than secundus.
20. singulī : one on each side.
21. alter . . . alter: distinguish between this and alius . . . alius, v. voc.-feröx: not ferce.
26. domum : cf. Albam, p. 2, 1. 2. - Prīnceps : at the head.
27. obvia: v. voc.
29. palūdāmentō : a military cloak worn by generals and superior officers over their armor. It was wide, of fine texture, and white, scarlet, or purple. It was fastened by a brooch upon the shoulder.
30. crīnēs solvere : v. n. on passīs, p. 4, 1. II. - ferōcis : cf. ferōx above. Is the meaning the same?

Page S. 4. oblīta: v. A. 219; H. 406, II. - Sīc— Rōmāna: tr. thus perish every Roman woman whio, etc. On eat v. A. 267; H. 484, I.
6. Atrōx: note its emphatic position.
7. in iūs: to court-iūdicēs: this was the council of two (Duūmvirī perduelliōnis) appointed to try persons accused of the murder of a Roman.
8. līctor: a public officer attached to the service of certain


Fig. 3. Roman magistrates, whom he preceded whenever they went abroad. The king had twelve of these, who carried out his judicial decrees. See fig. 3 .
9. prōvocāvit: the right of appeal to the people from the decision of a magistrate was an ancient right belonging to Roman citizens. This right continued, with few interruptions, until the time of the empire.
12. nē - faceret : in direct disc. = nōlīte mē, quem paulō ante cum ègregiā stirpe cōnspēxistis, orbum līberēs facere. Note carefully the changes in construction.

I 3. līberīs: A. 243, d; H. 414, III.
14. Nōn tulit: could not resist.
18. quod: and this. Latin often uses a relative where English requires a conjunction and a demonstrative, or a conjunction and a personal pronoun.
19. tigillum sorörium : with reference to this Livy, the historian,
says, "Id hodié quoque püblice semper refectum manet," and the venerable relic was pointed out in his day, in the first century A.D.
22. fīnīsset: A. 32 I ; H. 516 .
23. Vēientēs: Veii was 12 miles north of Rome. - Fīdēnātēs: Fïdena was on the left bank of the Tiber about a mile N.E. of Rome.
26. Quā rē Tullus intellēctā : tr. when Tullus perceived this; v. n. on quod above, l. 18.
27. suō : emphatic position.
28. Quō audītō : ccf. Quā rē, etc. above, 1. 26.
29. Posterō diē Mettius : v. n. on Ea rēs, p. 2, 1. ıo.
30. iüssū : cf. monitū, p. 6, 1. 6. - quadrīgīs : abl. of means. in diversa $=$ in dīversās partēs.

Page 9. 4. quō: this conj. is used with a comparative to express purpose.
9. mílitiae quam domī: A. $258,4,2$, d; H. 426, 2.
II. frāctī: with sunt.
12. ut: v. n. on $u t$, p. I, l. Io.
13. Memorant, etc.: Livy (Bk. I, 3I, § 8) says that this was done by Jupiter, angry because Tullus improperly tried to imitate Numa in performing sacred rites.

## V. Ancus Marcius, Romanorum rex quartus.

"The similarity apparent between Romulus and Tullus Hostilius has its counterpart in the stories of Numa and Ancus. The latter is evidently the shadow of the former." Ihne's Early Rome, p. 77.
19. sustulerant : v. tollō.
21. indiceret: in reference to an anticipated or intended action antequam and priusquam are always followed by the subjunctive.
22. quī rēs repeteret: to demand satisfaction.- lēgātum : this was the fêtiālis, one of a college of priests instituted by Numa, who acted as heralds to hostile states in carrying declarations of war and in concluding treaties of peace. They hurled a bloody spear across the hostile frontier when declaring war.
24. capite vēlātō : the Roman always veiled his head in making prayer or sacrifice.
"Ere yet you light your altars, spread A purple covering o'er your head, Lest sudden bursting on your sight Some hostile presence mar the rite. Thus worship you, and thus your train, And sons unborn the rite retain."

> Vergil, Aen. iii. 405-9. Conington's Translation.

Page 10. 2. ēmittit: this spear was tipped with iron or charred at the end and smeared with blood, emblematic of fire and slaughter.
4. bellī indīcendī: would bellum indīcendī be good Latin ? - iūs fētiāle: of interest as a beginning of international law.
5. Lēgātō has repetentī in agreement with it and depends on respōnsum est.- superbē respōnsum est : a haughty reply was given.
6. hōc: this refers to what precedes. Usually it refers to what follows.
8. cīvēs: some historians believe that these were the original Roman plebeians or common people.
9. autem : remember that this word has no strong adversative force, and often merely continues the narrative. - tantā hominum multitūdine: notice the order, which is very common in Latin.
10. fierent: v. n. on cum, p. i, l. 13.-carcerem: this is situated on the slope of the Capitoline


Fig. 4. and overlooks the Forum. The dungeon below was used for executions and was called the Tulliannum. It is still in a good state of preservation. See fig. 4 -

I1. audāciae: the objective genitive is often best translated by for. A. 217 ; H. 396, III.
12. urbī: A. $228,225, \mathrm{~d} ; \mathrm{H}$. 384, II, 2, n. - ponte subliciō: the oldest and most famous bridge at Rome. Many noteworthy events are connected with it, and it was so sacred that no repairs could be made to it without
previous sacrifice. It was several times rebuilt, and was still in existence in our era.

1 3. Tiberī : decl. v. A. 56, a, I ; 57, a, 1; H. 62, II, 2. - urbī : A. 248 , a, R.; H. 385 , II, 4, 3).
14. $\overline{\text { Ostiam : }} 16 \mathrm{mi}$. fr. Rome. At one time it was an important and flourishing seaport. After the time of Trajan (98-117 A.D.) it was gradually abandoned for a better harbor on the right arm of the Tiber. The ruins of Ostia are between two and three miles from the coast, owing to the accumulation of sand brought down by the river.

## VI. Lucius Tarquinius Priscus, Romanorum rex quintus.

The latter part of the history of the kings is as fabulous as the first. The stories of the Tarquins and of Servius Tullius are full of arbitrary fiction. They seem, however, to point to an Etruscan dominion over Latium. See Church's Stories from Livy, Chap. III, Ihne's Early Rome, p. 79.
19. haec: cf. n. on $h \bar{o} c, 1.6$.
20. advenientī : sc. eī.-carpentum : v. fig. 7 .

2I. cui : cf. alveō, p. 1, l. 7.
23. perita: what adjectives take the gen.? A. 218, a, b; H. 399, I, I, 2, 3, II.
24. virum: her husband. - excelsa et alta : the neuter of adjectives is often used substantively.

Page 11. 3. relictus : i.e. by will. - ita : omit in translation. 4. adeptus esset: the object is understood from regnum. For cons. v. A. $3 \mathrm{I}^{12}$; H. $5^{1} 3$, II, and n. 1 .
5. Circum Māximum : between the Palatine and Aventine hills. Scarcely a vestige now remains. Its length was 1800 ft ., its breadth 350 ft ., and its seating capacity 150,000 . For vivid description of the ancient circus read Bulwer's Last Days of Pompeii, Bk. V, Chaps. II, IV; Wallace's Ben-Hur, Chaps. XII-XIV.
6. triumphāvit : a grand military procession in which a victorious general rode through the city in a four-horse chariot, followed by his troops and the spoils of war. Read Macaulay's Lays of Ancient

Rome, Prophecy of Capys, XXVII-XXX; also Ware's Zenobia, pp. 276-280.
8. ut ferunt : as they say. A common phrase.

Io. id fierī, etc.: in dir. disc. id fierī nōn potest, nisi avès addīxerint. Account for changes in mode and tense.

1I. in experimentum: to make a trial.
12. posset : cf. n. on esset, p. 2, l. i. So also possem below, l. I 5. - concēpisset: cf. n. on perdūxisiset, p. 3, 1. 22.
r6. secuisse : sc. eam. This stone was kept as a relic. A veiled statue of Accius stood in the Comitium.
17. percussisset: cf. n. on erat, p. 7, l. II. - praetexta : the toga praetexta, a white garment derived from the Etruscans, ornamented with a wide purple border, and worn with the bulla by free-born children of both sexes, and by the chief magistrates. It was laid aside at the age of sixteen.
18. bullā : an ornament usually of gold, of globular shape, con-


Fig. 5 . taining an amulet. It was worn about the neck by Roman children of noble family and laid aside with the praetexta. It was then consecrated to the household gods and hung up over the hearth. See fig. 5. - dōnāvit: as in English we can say either "to present some one with something" or "to present something to some one," so Latin says, "aliquem aliquo dōnāre" or "aliquid alicui dōnāre," cf. n. on urbī, p. Io, l. I 2.
22. Ex pāstōribus: the usual construction with numerals instead of the partitive genitive.
24. Quōrum clāmor: v. n. on quī cum, p. 5, 1. 5.
29. ēlātam . . . dēiēcit: v. n. on armātīs . . . properāvit, p. 2, 1. 2.

## VII. Servius Tullius, Romanorum rex sextus.

See Church's Stories from Livy, Chap. IV.
The reign of Servius Tullius is as full of marvels as that of his predecessors. His birth is as miraculous as that of Romulus. He is the author of social order like Numa, but he also introduces a military organization, wherein he reminds us of Romulus. His constitution, adapted to the changing conditions of the times, lasted to the end of the republic. See Ihne's Early Rome, pp. 78-80.

Page 12. 2. Quī cum: v. n. on same, p. 5, l. 5.
4. vīsū ēventūque : lit. in respect to the seeing and the outcoming, tr. in its appearance and its consequences, A. 303; H. 547.
7. haud secus āc: just like (lit. not otherwise than). To deny something instead of affirming its opposite is called litotes.
8. Is postquam : cf. Qū̄ cum above, 1. 2.-adolēvit: cf. vènit, p. 3, l. 13 .
9. quōdam: quidam is the nearest approach in Latin to the English indefinite article.
10. sēgnius: with too little spirit.
11. signum: i.e. the eagle, the principal standard of the legion. See fig. 6. To lose it was considered a great disgrace.
16. aedium : cf. aedès, p. 5, l. I6.
18. dictō audientēs: this, being an expression meaning to obey, is followed by the dative.
22. mūrum : the wall of Servius can still be traced. - cēnsum : this refers to the registration of all Roman citizens in six classes for civil and military purposes. These classes were based upon a property qualification and contained alto-


Fig. 6. gether 193 centuries. Each century had one vote, the classes voting in order beginning with the first, or
wealthiest. The number of centuries was so divided among the classes as to give the political control to the rich. See article Comitia, Smith's Dict. of Antiquities and Gow's Companion to School Classics, pp. 200-202.
24. aliquod urbī decus: notice the order and cf. summam ei dīgnitātem, l. 6.
25. Ephesiae: Ephesus is in Asia Minor on the coast of Ionia. Its Diana temple was one of the seven wonders of the world, v. Acts xix. 24, etc.

Page 13. 2. bōs : decl. v. A. 60, b; 6ı ; H. 66. - māgnitūdinis: cons. A. 215 and n.; H. 396, V; 419, 2. Cf. augustiōre förmā, p. $4,1.28$, and see note.
3. nāta : sc. esse.-datum : sc. esse.
5. immolāsset: in dir. disc. is populus summam imperā habēbit cūius cīvis bovem illam Diānae immolāverit. Explain modes.
7. eum : does this word refer to the Latin or to the priest?
8. Latīnus dum : cf. quī cum, p. 5, 1. 5.- dēscendit: cf. n. on tenet, p. 2, 1. Ix.
i i. Servius Tullius: subject of what verb ? - alteram ferōcem, mītem alteram : and ferōcem mītī, mītem ferōcī. Note the order and see A. 344, f. and n.; H. 562 .
15. seu . . . seu: whether . . . or allows a choice between alternatives.
18. contendit: cf. dèscendit above, l. 8.
20. carpento: a two-


Fig. 7. wheeled carriage with an awning over it, and curtains in front of it, usually drawn by mules, and used from remote antiquity by women of distinction. See fig. 7 .
21. prīma salūtāvit: was the first to salute.
24. super ipsum corpus: right over the body.

## VIII. Tarquinius Superbus, Romanorum rex septimus et ultimus.

See Church's Stories from Livy, Chap. V ; Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome, The Battle of Lake Regillus.

Page 14. 3. Gabiōs : an ancient city in Latium. The story of the reduction of Gabii may have been borrowed from Greek sources. Herodotus (III, $\mathrm{r}_{53-160 \text { ) tells the same story of Zopyrus, }}$ a noble Persian by whose artifice Darius took Babylon.-in potestātem : to a state of subjection.
10. scīscitātum : cf. petītum, p. 3, 1. 19.-quidnam:-nam adds emphasis, e.g. quid $=$ what, quidnam = what in the world; so $u b i$ and ubinam, etc. - vellet: cf. esset, p. 2, 1. I, and note.
II. dēlīberābundus: A. ı64, p; H. 333, I.
14. exspectanđō : abl. of ger. expressing cause. - Gabiōs : cf. n. on Albam, p. 2, 1. 2.
18. Ardeam : the ancient capital of the Rutuli, 18 miles from Rome.
20. apud followed by a pronoun or a proper name means 'at the house of,' 'with'; with names of authors, 'in the works of.'
22. placuit: this verb is often used impersonally with an infinitive for subject in the sense of to resolve or determine; tr. they determined to try the matter; lit. to try was pleasing (to them).


Fig. 8.

## 25. lānae dēditam :

"They at a task eternal their hands religiously plying, Held in the left on high, with wool enfolded, a distaff, Delicate fibres wherefrom, drawn down, were shaped by the right hand, Shaped by fingers up-turned - but the down-turned thumb set a-whirling, Poised with perfected whorl, the industrious shaft of the spindle. Still, as they span, as they span, was the tooth kept nipping and smoothing, Close at their feet, meanwhile, were woven baskets of wicker, Guarding the soft white balls of the wool resplendent within them."

This excellent description of ancient weaving is taken from the Latin poet Catullus ( $87-47$ в.c.). For a picture of the ancient loom, see fig. 8 .

## Page 15. 3. abditum habēbat: kept hidden.

4. occīdit: distinguish from occidit. - in expresses purpose, to bring about, for.
5. rēgum : plural because referring to the whole royal family.
6. annālibus: the oldest historical records among the Romans were called annālēs librī=year books. They were written on white boards.
7. rēgem : cons. A. 237 , d; H. 372.
8. ōrācula: these were the revelations made by the gods to men.
iI. nimium atque immēnsum: sc. pretium, tr. the woman asked an excessive and in fact (atque) enormous price.
9. quasi, etc.: as if the old woman were in her dotage.
10. pretiō: A. 252 ; H. 422.
11. dubiō: A. 26I, b, n.; H. 437, 2.
12. ut-emat: in apposition with $i d$.
13. neglegendam : sc. esse.
14. Sed eam mulierem : emphatic, to change the thought from the books to the woman; tr. freely, but as for that woman, it is certain, etc.
15. locī: A. 216, 4 ; H. 397, 4.
16. Sibyllinin : these prophecies were probably written in Greek verse. Niebuhr supposes them to have come from Ionia, but they were more probably derived from the Greek city Cumae in Campania. The palm leaves, upon which the prophecies were written, were kept in a stone chest, and one was drawn out at random for guidance in case of prodigies or calamities. When the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus was destroyed by fire, b.c. S2, the Sibylline books perished; but a fresh collection was made by sending ambassadors to various towns in Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor. The early Christian writers frequently appeal to them as prophesying the Messiah.
17. Quindecim virī: at first there were but two, next ten, finally fifteen.

## IX. Horatius Cocles.

Read Church's Stories from Livy, Chap. VI; Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome, Horatius.

Page 16. I. Etruscōrum: little is known of the Etruscans save that they are foreign in origin and language to the other peoples of Italy. They were a highly civilized and powerful nation when Rome was still in its infancy. The Romans borrowed many of their religious and political institutions from them. The last three Roman kings seem to have been Etruscans. - ad restituendōs . . . Tarquiniōs: a gerundive construction expressing purpose. This very common construction is usual only in short phrases.
2. exercitū : cons. A. 248, a, n.; H. 419, I, r), (r).
3. Iāniculum : one of the hills of Rome, connected with the city by the famous sublician or pile bridge (v. note p. io, l. 12). Ancus Marcius built a fort upon it. - Nōn umquam aliās ante: these are all adverbs, tr. never before.
4. rēs : the translation of this word must always be determined by the context. Here it = the state.-Clūsina: adj. fr. Clūsium, Porsenna's capital.
7. Tiberī obiectō: v. n. on ob virginès raptās, p. 3, 1. ı6.
9. fuisset: what form of condition? A. 308 ; H. 510. The conclusion paene dedit is elliptical ; sc. et dedisset v. A. 308, b, n.; H. $5^{1 I}$, s, n. 4. - Coclēs $=$ one-eyed. Personal defects or peculiarities suggest surnames among all peoples, cf. Short, Strong, Green, etc.
ir. sōlus : according to Livy he had two companions.
12. dōnec: the subj. is used with this conjunction to express purpose, doubt, or futurity. Which here?
13. ponte rescissō . . . multīs superincidentibus tēlīs: the first abl. abs. expresses time, the second concession. Translate accordingly.
16. agrī: A. 216, 3 ; H. 397, 3 .
17. eī: in his honor. - Comitiō: an open space adjoining the Forum.

## X. Menenius Agrippa.

19. patrēs plēbemque: the struggle for power between the patricians and the plebeians dates from the earliest times. In the beginning the plebeians had no political or religious power whatever; but by a continual and noble struggle for five hundred years against fraud and tyranny, they finally raised themselves to an equality with the patrician classes.
20. mōntem sacrum: a solitary hill on the right bank of the Arno, three miles from Rome. It was not called sacer until later.
21. quod - tolerāret: tr. because they would not bear at the same time taxation and military service. On the use of the subjunctive cf. finīsset, p. S, l. 22.

Page 1\%. I. discordārunt $=$ discordāvērunt. So too cōnspīrārunt.
2. nēve: the regular connective for negative purpose clauses. datum: sc. cibum.
4. volunt : how translated? cf. tenet, p. 2, 1. II.

9. discordiā . . . concordiā : etymology?
ir. Creāvit: sc. plēbs.- tribūnōs: the tribunes of the plebs were inviolable in person. At first clothed with scant powers, it was through them that the plebeians finally triumphed. - quī . . . dēfenderent: would ut . . . dēfenderent mean the same? A. 318, a.

I5. conlātīs sextantibus: by collecting coppers. The sextāns was worth about $\frac{1}{5}$ of a cent.
18. quam nōn, etc.: this clause is secondary object after docēre (A. 239, 2, c ; H. 374, 2); its subject is comparātiō.- sit: cons. cf. esset, p. 2, l. I, and note.
19. cupientī: dative after inecessāria.

## XI. Lucius Virginius Centurio.

Read Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome, Virginia; Church's Stories from
Livy, Chap. X ; James Sheridan Knowles' Virginius, a Tragedy.
20. ab urbe conđitā: cf. ob virginès raptās, p. 3, 1. i6.
21. decem virī: these, known as decem virī lēgibus scrībendīs, were a board of ten patricians who were appointed to draw up a code of laws. To them the whole government of the state was intrusted Graeciā: Livy says that an embassy was sent to Athens for the purpose of studying the famous laws of Solon.
22. Duodecim tabulis : these were the laws of the Twelve Tables. "Unfortunately only fragments of them have come down to us. Yet these fragments are of invaluable service in the study of Roman life and manners. The documentary history of Rome may be said to begin with these laws." Ihne, Early Rome, p. 169.
23. ipsōrum : A. 197, e ; H. 398, 3; 452, 4.
24. Appius Claudius: the leading man among the decem viri.
26. pretiō āc spē: tr. by the hope of reward. See n. p. 26, l. 28.

Page 18. 1. clientibus: these were a distinct class, consisting of such plebeians as appear to have been attached as hereditary dependents to certain patrician families. Each patrician had a number of these clients who looked to him for aid and protection, for which they paid in fixed dues and services. - in servitūtem: tr. as his slave, lit. for servitude.
2. vīctūrum sē $=$ sē vīctūrum esse.
4. virginī: dat. after iniēcit.
5. tabernīs : the Roman shop usually consisted of a single room, entirely open in front, with the exception of a low wall forming a counter, and was closed at night by wooden shutters. - litterārum lūdī: schools were early established by the Romans. To these children of both sexes and of all classes were admitted.
6. esse: sc. eam. Also below after abstractūrum.
7. nī faciat, etc.: cf. note on perdūxisset, p. 3, l. 22.
8. Pavidā - concursus: tr. though the maid is dumb with terror, her servant's cries quickly cause a crowd to gather. - nūtrīcis : Roman
boys and girls, when going abroad, were usually accompanied by a servant, slave, or teacher.
12. commeātū sūmptō: being granteil a leave of absence.
13. cīvitās = cīvēs. - cum : at which time.
14. lacrimābundus: cf. dèlīberābundus, p. I4, l. II.
16. Neque eō sētius: nevertheless.
18. Appī: A. 40, c ; H. 51, 5.
19. dolōrī: A. 227 ; H. 385, II. - sine: not a preposition. ūltimum: the acc. of ültimus used adverbially, cf. n. p. 15, 1. II.
20. cultrō : the illustration (fig. 9) is from an original discovered in a kitchen at Pompeii.
21. Tum vērō : commonly used to introduce the climax of a story.
24. tribūnōs: there had been no tribunes during the power of the decem virī.

Fig. 9.
25. sē abdicāre : a common idiom, followed by the abl. of separation.
27. mortem sibi cōnscīvit: tr. committed suicide. Appius was being reserved in prison for a more severe punishment than that inflicted on the rest.

## XII. Marcus Furius Camillus.

Read Plutarch's life of Camillus, also Church's Stories from Livy, Chaps. XI-XIV ; Ihne's Early Rome, Chap. XXI.

Page 19. I. Falēriōs: a city in Etruria.
3. ambulandī grātiā : çf. mīlitiae causā, p. 18, 1. 4.
6. dēditūrī essent: A. 319, d; H. 504, 3, 2).
7. dētestātus: tr. as a present participle. The perfect participle of deponent verbs is often so used.-similem tuī: like yourself in character, cf. p. 2, 1. 9 .
9. cui . . . parcitur : verbs that take the dative in the active, are used impersonally in the passive and retain the dative, e.g. He spares $m e=m i k i$ parcit ; I am spared $=m i h i$ parcitur. - captis urbibus: when cities are taken.

Ir. Vēiōs : v. n. p. 8, 1. 23.
13. redūcendum : v. A. 294, d; H. 544, n. 2.
14. quibus $=u t h \bar{\imath}$, cf. $q u \bar{\imath} \ldots$ peterent, p. 3, l. 5.
15. Statim aperuērunt: "This story is condemned as a silly fiction, not only by its intrinsic improbability, but by the undoubted fact that Falerii continued for a long time afterwards to be an independent town." Ihne's Early Rome, p. 201.-magis quam $=$ potius quam, rather than.
18. quanta fuerit : the object of indicat. - Tunc primum, etc.: the importance of these reforms in the military system of the Romans can hardly be overestimated. As regards the siege of Veii nothing can be surely ascertained beyond the bare fact that it fell into the hands of the Romans in 396 b.c. The mode of its conquest is hidden in a cloud of fables.
19. facta: sc. sunt. - hiemātum : sc.


Fig. io.

- est. The verb is impersonal.-sub pellibus=intents, so called because in the winter the canvas was covered with skins. See fig. ro.

21. datum: sc. est; so with adāctus, and perācturm below. nisi captä urbe : the abl. abs. is sometimes used with nisi, when a negative precedes, to point out an exception.
22. Postmodum datum: tr. afterwards a charge was brought against Camillus. But what literally? A. 223, a; H. 390, I.
23. triumphāsset: cf. fīnı̄sset, p. 8, 1. 22. Also n. p. in, 1. 6. diē : on gender v. A. 73; H. 123.
24. Ardeam : cf. n. p. 14, 1. 18.

Page 20. 2. sibi: ind. obj. of fieret. - prīmō quōque tempore: at the very first opportunity.
3. suī: an objective gen. modifying dēsīderium; tr. for him facerent: sc. dī̀.
4. Senonēs : this tribe settled in northern Italy about 400 b.C.
8. Ex hīs lēgātīs ūnus: cf. n. p. i i, l. 22. - contrā iūs gentium : international law began with the Romans, cf. n. p. IO, 1. 4 .
12. Alliam : now a nameless brook running into the Tiber, about eleven miles from Rome. - ante - Sextīlēs $=$ July 18. A. 376, a-e; H. 64I-644. The year was 390.

I3. nefāstōs: sc. diēs. The Romans numbered 40,000 ; the Gauls 70,000. The wild and furious onslaught of the Gauls dismayed the Romans, who fled in a panic and were slain by the thousand. The Romans never forgot the Allia, and thenceforth forever the Gaul was the most dreaded foe.
19. obstinātō ad mortem animō : tr. determined to die. - exspectābant: note how finely the continuance of a past action is brought out by the imperfect tense.

2I. sellis : v. fig. r , and note. The dat. is due to in in composition.
24. praetextātōs: v. note on praetexta, p. 11, 1. i7.- ōrnātū: abl. of specification; so māiestāte.
25. Ad quōs cum : cf. n. on $Q u \bar{\imath}$ cum, p. $5,1.5$; tr. with conversī.
27. Gallō: tr. as if a gen. The Latin idiom, however, requires the acc. and dat. after incussisse. - barbam is the object of sermulcentī, which agrees with Gallo.

Page 21. 3. nocte sublūstrī: abl. absolute. - sublevantēs -aliōs: tr. helping each other in turn by pushing and pulling; tr. also literally.
5. canēs: note the order. An emphatic word or a phrase is placed between $n \bar{e}$ and quidem.
7. quibus : abl. of separation. The preposition $\bar{a}, a b$ is generally found after abstineō.
8. erant : we expect to find the indicative after quia, because its clause assigns a fact as a cause. How is it with quod? - quae rēs : res is the antecedent of quar, and in apposition with the provious
 sentence. In such a case the antecedent is regularly incorporated within the relative clause; tr. a circumstance which.
10. Mānlius: from this heroic deed he received the surname Capitōlīnus.
12. umbōne: the projecting knob in the center of a shield, v. fig. ir. - ictum dēturbat $=\bar{i} c i t ~ e t ~ d e ̄ t u r b a t, ~ c f . ~$ p. 2, 1. 2.

Fig. if.

I 3. cūius cāsus cum : cf. ad quōs cum above. The watchfulness of the goose was proverbial among the Romans. One was often kept to guard the house, and it was believed to be more vigilant than a dog.

## . . . . . nec vóce siléntia rúmpunt

Sóllicitíve canés, canibúsve sagácior ánser.
Ovid, Met. xi. 598-9.
I 5. placuit: cf. n. p. 14, l. 22.
2I. pretiō: abl. of means.- mille: sc. lībrīs =pounds, in apposition with pretio.
23. iniqua: excessive, i.e more than 1000 .
25. Rōmān̄̄ exercitūs: the one which had been defeated at the Allia.
28. nūntius: cf. n. p. 2I, 1. 5, canēs.
29. triumphāns : cf. n. on triumphāvit, p. II, l. 6.
30. ingressus : sc. est.

Page 22. 1. alter: v. n. on alterum, p. 7, l. I8.
3. Vēiōs: cf. p. 8, l. 23.
6. ōmen : subj. of mōrit.
7. manipuläribus: a legion consisted of thirty maniples; a maniple of two centuries; each century was led by a centurion. The number of men in a legion varied at different periods from four to six thousand.- sīgnifer: the annexed illustration is from Trajan's column in Rome. See also fig. 6.
8. Quā vōce audītā : tr. on hearing these words.
9. ömen : it was not at all unusual for the Romans to attach a peculiar and oracular significance to a chance remark, as in this case. To accept an omen was to consider it favorable ; tr. in this order : et $\operatorname{sen} \bar{\alpha}$ tus conclāmāvit sē accipere ōmen.
12. obstrictōs: sc. eōs. Tr. obstrictōs aere aliēnō, debtors. - crīmine - damnātus: convicted on the charge of aspiring to the throne. To secure his conviction it is said that he had to be tried in a spot whence the Capitol, the scene of his heroism, could not be seen.
13. Tarpēiō: v. n. on prōditiō, p. 3, 1. 26.


Fig. 12.

## XIII. Spurius Postumius.

Read Church's Stories from Livy, Chap. XVII.
I 5. Samnītēs: they lived to the east and south of Latium and Campania, and were distinguished for their bravery and their love of freedom. The Romans found them the most formidable enemies whom they had yet encountered in Italy. The war, begun in 343 B.C., was continued with but few interruptions for fifty-three years.
16. in auxilium vocātī: called upon for assistance.
17. orbe : cons? - Campāniae : appositional gen., so we say 'the state of New York.'
18. Nihil: sc. est. Forms of sum are often omitted.
19. certämen : the scene of the contest.
21. Cāiēta : on the coast of Latium, near Campania. It is one of the oldest cities in Italy. Its modern name is Gaeta, and it is an important fortification. - Mïsēnum : formerly the station of the Roman fleet.-Bāiae: between Misenum and Puteoli; a famous and much-visited watering-place. -
> "Your grace, sweet Muses, shields me still On Sabine heights, or lets me range Where cool Praeneste, Tibur's hill, Or liquid Baiae proffeïs change."

Hor. Od. iii. 4.
Lucrīnus: a lake near to Baiae, celebrated for its oyster beds.
22. Avernus : a lake near Naples filling the crater of an extinct volcano. It was supposed to communicate with the lower world. vītibus: the wines of Campania were famous, especially the Falernian, Massic, and Formian.
"- - these cups of mine
Falernum's bounty ne'er has blessed, Nor Formian vine.

Hor. Od. i. 20.
24. ad: near.
25. Pompēiī: read Bulwer's Last Days of Pompeii.
26. Capua: consult the map for the localities above mentioned. The author has not exaggerated the beauties of Campania.
27. Carthāgine: the largest city in northern Africa, and for many years the rival of Rome for the mastery of the world.

Page 23. 3. pūgnātum est: cf. n. p. 7, 1. 14. So ventum est. 4. Spurius Postumius cōnsul : of what is it the subject? cf. n. p. 2, 1. IO.
7. quī dīcerent: v. n. p. 3, l. 5 .
9. ferrent : cf. dèditūrı̄̀ essent, p. 19, 1. 6.
10. altera : distinguish between alter and alius in meaning.
if. breviōrem : sc. viam.
12. quī locus: tr. in a place which.
13. Furculae Caudinae: the Caudine Forks, a narrow ravine near Caudium, a city in Samnium.
16. intuentēs aliī aliōs: looking at one another.
19. tum . . . tum : at one time . . . at another.
21. facienđum esset : v. n. p. 2, 1. I. So placēret below, 1. 23 .
22. accītum : who had been sent for:
29. iugum : this was formed by two spears stuck in the ground, with another fastened transversely over their tops. To pass under the yoke was a disgrace worse than death.
30. palūdāmenta : v. n. p. 7, l. 29. - cōnsulibus : the dat., A. 229; H. 385 , 2. - dētracta : sc. sunt, so too with missi.

Page 24. 1. primi . . . missī were the first to be sent. Distinguish this use of the adj. primus from that of the adv. primum, and primo.
3. Rōmānīs: dat. with adj. trīstior. - ipsa: tr. very.
4. fugere: here transitive $=$ to shun.
6. quisque : in partitive app. with the subj. of abdidérunt. Note its position. In this idiom it regularly follows the poss. pro. referring to the subj. - aeđēs: cf. n. p. 5, l. 16.
7. sententiam dicere : any magistrate, except aedile or quaestor, might summon the senate. The presiding officer was the magistrate who called the meeting. After the president had stated the matter
of business, he might call for an immediate vote, or he might invite discussion. In the latter case he called upon the members to speak (sententian dicere) in order of precedence, beginning with the prīnceps senātıūs.
10. ēius iniūssū: without its authority.-facta est: subject spōnsiō.- ex eā : sc. spōnsiōne; tr. by that agreement.
12. saeviant: do not translate as if it were saeviunt.
13. animī: not mind.

I 5. fētiālibus: v. n. on lēgātum, p. 9, 1. 22.
16. eī : cf. cōnsulibus above. - dētracta : sc. est.
18. māiestātis: v. n. on audāciae, p. Io, 1. II.-quīn: learn the following principal uses:-

$$
\text { quin }\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { I. Principal Clauses. }\left\{\begin{array}{c}
\text { a. Interrog. }=\text { why not? } \\
\text { b. Corroborative }=\text { indeed, } \\
\text { nay, verily, etc. }
\end{array}\right. \\
\text { II. Subordinate Clauses - used after negative } \\
\text { sentences to express result. }
\end{array}\right.
$$

21. fētiālis: gen.
22. violātum : sc. esse. It is connected with esse in the preceding line by et understood. To do violence to a fetial legate was sure to lead to war. - eō : abl. of degree.
23. Accepta - rediit : note the chiastic order, and how well the emphasis is brought out.

Pontius, the noble Samnite, continued to fight the battles of his country for yet many years. Often victorious, he was finally defeated and taken prisoner. He was led in chains in the triumph of his victor, and was then beheaded; an act which Niebuhr characterizes as "the greatest stain in the Roman annals."

## XIV. Publius Valerius Laevinus, et Pyrrhus, rex Epiri.

Read Plutarch's Life of Pyrrhus.
Page 25. I. Tarentinis: Tarentum was a large city in souther Italy on a gulf of the same name, now Taranto. -iniūriam : v. n.
on violātum, p. 24, 1. 24.-fēcissent: subj. because assigned as the reason of the Romans, not that of the author.
2. Pyrrhum : a noble king, and one of the greatest generals of antiquity. - $\bar{E} p i \bar{r} \bar{i}:$ a district in northern Greece, on the west coast.
3. auxilium: cons. A. 239, 2, c ; H. 374.-quī: refers to Pyrrhum.
4. Achillis : many Greek and some Roman families traced their ancestry back to the heroes of the Trojan war, of all of whom Achilles was the most glorious.
5. primum : v. n. on prīmī, p. 24, 1. 1.
7. quī cum : v. n. p. $5,1.5$.
8. exercitum : subj. of ostendī, after which sc. eìs.
9. dīmittī: sc. $\bar{o} \bar{s}$ as subject. - quaecumque: an indefinite relative = omnia quae.
10. agerentur: v. n. on perdūxisset, p. 3, l. 22.- commissā pūgnā: for tr. v. n. on pulsō frātre, p. i, 1. 3.

1I. elephantōs: elephants frequently figure in the history of the wars of the Persians, Greeks, and Romans, though at this time the Romans were unacquainted with them.
12. aciem : distinguish from exercitus, and $\bar{a} g m e n$.
16. sēcum - abripiēbant: give an idiomatic translation.
19. occīsōs: sc. Rōmānōs. - adversō volnere: with wounds in front.
22. potuisse $=$ potū̃ of dir. disc. A. $308, \mathrm{c}$; H. $51 \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{n} .3$.
23. Quid mihi cum tālī vīctōriā : of what advantage is such a victory to me? sc. est, which is often omitted in colloquial questions and in exclamations.
24. ubi $=$ when (the result is that) v. A. 319, 2; H. 500 , I.
27. ferrō īgnīque: with fire and sword. The Latin inverts the English order, cf. caede atque incendī̄s, Cic. Cat. I, §3.-lapidem : C. Gracchus (died I2I B.C.) introduced the practice of marking the dis-


EIG. 13. tance from Rome on the great highways by means of mile-stones (milliaria) at intervals of 1000 Roman paces. Of course there were none at the time of Pyrrhus. See fig. I3.

Page 26. 1. obviam vēnit: came to meet, an expression followed by the dat.
2. Quō vīsō: at the sight of this.- sibi . . . Herculī: datives of possessor with esse, of which fortunnam is the subj.- quam: as.
3. hydram : one of the twelve labors of the Greek hero Hercules was to kill the dragon or hydra which dwelt in the marshes of Lerna near Argos. It had nine heads, and as often as one was cut off, two new ones grew in its stead. Hercules finally killed it by burning the stumps where the heads had been.
8. cōgnōscerent: this verb means to learn in the present system ard to know, i.e. to have learned, in the perfect.
10. clēmentia: subj. of solet.
12. dominum: the Tarentines found to their sorrow that, if they would have the help of Pyrrhus, they must give up their idle and luxurious living, and conform to the strictness of military discipline.
14. Neque deerant: v. n. on haud secus $\bar{a} c$, p. 12, 1. 7. - arcessītī: sc. sunt.
15. quod - locūtī essent: observe that the charge was true, but, as it is given on the authority of the accusers, and not on that of the author, the subj. is used.
16. periculum : observe the emphasis from its position.
18. pervēnissent: v. n. on perdūxisset, p. 3, 1. 22.
20. dictūrī fuimus: we might have expected dīxissēmus, but bear in mind that the periphrastic forms are regularly in the ind. in the conclusion of conditional sentences.

2 I. vīnī : pred. gen. of possession after vidēr $\bar{\imath}$.
24. pācem-facere: this infinitive clause is the subj. of fore (futūrum esse), and glōriōsum is pred. adj. agreeing with it.
25. Cīneam: nom. Cīneās; for decl. v. A. 37 ; H. 50.
27. valēbat: multum valère is an idiom $=$ to be very influential; cf. plūrimum posse.
28. vī et armīs: tr. by force of arms. The use of two nouns and a conjunction instead of a noun with a gen. or with an adj. is known as hendiadys. Cf. pretiō $\bar{a} c ~ s p \bar{e}$, p. 17, l. 26.
29. tamen: i.e. though a courtier, he was not a flatterer.

Page 27. 5. āctūrus es: about equivalent to agere dēstinās above.
7. mihi: dat. of possessor.
8. ille: sc. inquit. Verbs of saying are often omitted when they can be readily supplied from the context. - Quid deinde: sc. āctūrus es.
9. nōs: obj. of dabimus.

Io. $\overline{0} t \mathrm{io}:$ cons. A. 249 ; H. $42 \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I}$.- quōminus: regularly introduces a subj. clause of purpose after verbs of hindering.
II. istō: to what person does istō refer as distinguished from hīc and ille? Make the person clear in translating.
i2. Rōmam: note the order.
17. condiciōnum: sc. pācis.
18. sententia: v. n. sententiam dīcere, p. 24, l. 7 .
19. Appius Claudius: one of the greatest of the noble Claudian gens. He built the great Appian aqueduct, and began the famous Appian Way, which runs from Rome to Capua; he was no less distinguished as a soldier, and was the earliest Roman writer in prose and verse whose name has come down to us.-ob-solitus: tr. by a rel. cl.
21. lectīcā: a palanquin introduced into Italy from the East. It was made in various sizes and styles and carried by from two to eight slaves. At first it was used only by the sick and by women, but later it was a common vehicle for pleasure, business, or travel. See fig. 14 .
22. it aque-est: and so the senate replied to Pyrrhus. What is the subject of responsum est?
23. excessisset: what


Fig. 14. in dir. disc. ?
26. potuissent: why subjunctive? cf. pervënissent, p. 26, 1. 18.ante . . . quam sì: unless, or until; but what literally taking ante as an adverb? v. A. 262 ; H. 520 , f. n. I.
27. revertī depends on iussèrunt. - bīnūm $=$ binōrum. How different in sense from duōrum?
29. quālem Rōmam comperīsset: tr. what kind of city he had found Rome to be.
31. vērō: used to bring in something additional, of more weight and importance than what precedes. - visum: agrees with senātum and is understood with urbem.

## XV. Gaius Fabricius.

Page 2S. I. Ex lēgātīs: among the ambassadors.
2. C. Fabricius: a typical Roman of the old style. He is often referred to by later writers as a model citizen. - Cūius: his. It modifies nōmen.
3. ut: tr. as, and sc. that referring to nomen. The English redundant 'that' in the phrase 'that of' is never expressed in Latin.
5. cēterīs: distinguish between cèterī and aliz.
6. quae omnia: all of which. Would omnia quōrum be good Latin? A. 216, e; H. 397, 2, n.
16. vellet $=$ be willing.
17. etiam : usually precedes the emphatic word.
18. vīs: fr. volō.
19. sīn vērō malum: sc. virum mē īu$d i c \bar{\alpha} s$.
21. ablātā: v. auferō.
24. sī - necātūrum: what form of condition? Put into dir. disc.
25. vinctum redūcī: cf. n. on armātīs . . . properāvit, p. 2, 1. 2 ; vinctum not fr. vincō.
27. spopondisset: subordinate clause, ind. disc.

Page 29. 2. honestāte: not honesty. Make it a general rule not to translate a Latin word by the English word it most resembles.
3. apud Pyrrhum: v. n. on apud, p. 14, 1. 20.
4. quendam: this word always signifies that the author has some particular person or thing in mind which he may not choose to name. In this case it was Epicurus (died 270 B.C.), the founder of the school of philosophy bearing his name. He was a great man, and of
blameless and simple life. Perhaps no one has been more violently attacked by rival philosophers, and by those who had but a superficial knowledge of his doctrines.
7. hostibus: cf. n. on cui . . . parcitur, p. 19, l. 9.
8. quō: v. n. p. 9, l. 4.
9. dederint: v. n. on cum, p. I, l. 13. This is the fut. perf. ind. -ab -aliēnum : Eng. says 'foreign to.' What does Lat. say?
II. salinō : the abl. of material usually has $\bar{e}, e x$, but sometimes omits it. Salt was much used in sacrifice, hence the salt-cellar was an object of veneration, and was usually of silver even among the poorer citizens. Often it was a much-valued heirloom. -
> " More happy he whose modest board His father's well-worn silver brightens."

Hor. Od. ii. 16.
patellā: a small bowl or basin in which solid viands were offered to the gods.
14. vēnērunt: why ind.?
16. mihi: v. n. on cīvitāt̄̄, p. 6, l. 12.
17. hāc: v. n. on subole, p. i, l. 4.
18. simultātem gerēbat: was on bad terms with. For force of tense v. n. on inferēbat, p. 6, 1. 8.
19. ipse : i.e. Fabricius.
21. Quia . . . erat: v. n. on erant, p. 21, 1. 8.
22. bellum: what war?
23. auctor fuit $=$ studuit.
25. homō inimícus: in app. with the subj. of fécisset; translate by a concessive clause. Sè refers to Rufinus.
26. vēnīre: used for the passive of vēndō. Distinguish from venire. The point is that Fabricius feared the approaching war more than he did the thieving of the consul ; especially since the latter, with all his faults, was still 'industrius $\bar{a} c$ bomus imperātor.'
27. posteā: not post nor postquam. Distinguish carefully among these three words. - cēnsor: the censorship, instituted b.c. 443, discharged three chief duties: (I) to assess the property of each
citizen; (2) to prepare the list of the senate; (3) to manage the finances of the republic. Censors were elected about every five years, and held office eighteen months.
28. quod - habēret: tr. because he had ten pounds of silver plate.
30. unde : a relative adv. introducing a result clause.

Page 30. 2. cōnlocāvit: i.e. in mātrimōnium.
4. diciōnis: cons. A. 214, c ; H. 403.
7. ita means ' with this guilt on his shoulders.'
9. lacerāta: sc. est.
ir. Quā : tr. this.
14. prōsperī: cons. A. 216, 3 ; H. 397, 3.- Ītaliā : a prep. would have been regular here.
15. īgnōbilī morte: he was struck by a heavy tile which an Argive woman threw from the house-top.

## XVI. Gaius Duilius.

17. Gāius Duillius: his brilliant victory over the Carthaginians near Mylae, off the northern coast of Sicily, led the way to the successful conclusion of the first Punic war. The


Fig. ${ }^{15}$. memory of it was perpetuated by a column which stood in the Forum, and which was adorned with the beaks of the captured ships (Colımna Rōstrāta). See fig. 15. - primus: cf. n. on primí, p. 24, l. ı.
18. $\bar{a}$ Pūnicīs: the Phoenicians excelled all other ancient peoples as mariners. Their commercial spirit carried their ships to every sea. They colonized northern Africa and Spain and, going beyond the straits, they traded north and south along the coasts of Africa and Europe. The Romans were an agricultural people and had no fondness for sea-faring.
20. excōgitāvit: note the etymology.
21. quae manūs ubi: tr. when these hooks.
22. trānsgrediēbātur : mark the force of the imperfect : also in đīmicābant, l. 23.
23. ipsōrum: refers to the enemy. - comminus: see WordGroups under MA-. - Rōmānīs: cf. mihi, p. 27, 1. 7.
25. expūgnātae: distinguish between expūgn̄o and oppūgnō.
26. septirēmis : i.e. a ship having seven banks of oars. The rest had probably five banks of oars (quīnquerēmès), as these were commonly used for war at that period. Before the first Punic war, the Romans had only triremes (see fig. I6), and not many of them.-mersae: sc. sunt.


Fig 16.

Page 31. 2. triumphum : v. n. on triumphāvit, p. in, l. 6.
3. terrā: why no prep.? A. 258 , f, $\mathrm{r} ;$ H. 425,2 . - etiam : v. n. p. 28, 1. 17. - marī : v. terr $\bar{a}$, above.
5. fūnālī: a torch made of plant fibres twisted into a rope (fünis) and smeared with pitch. tībīcine : see fig. 17. It is taken


Fig. 17. from a painting at Herculaneum. - cēnā: the principal meal of the day taken in the afternoon or early evening.
6. Hannibal : not the great general of the second Punic war.
7. capiēbātur: was on the point of being taken.
8. Veritus: fearing, cf. ratus, p. 7, 1. 13; dètestātus, p. 19, 1. 7. -classis āmissae: for tr. cf. ob virginès raptās, p. 3, 1. 16; see also n. on audāciae, p. 10, 1. II.
10. ex: directly after.
II. pervenīret: cons. v. n. on indīceret, p. 9, l. 21.-quendam : v. n. p. 29, 1. 4 .
12. Cōnsulit . . . vōs: asks your advice. What would cōnsulit vöbīs mean? v. A. 227, c ; Н. 385, I.
15. dēbeat: v. n. on esset, p. 2, 1. i.
16. quīn: v. n. p. 24, l. i8.
19. vīctus: part. expressing concession.
20. rē male gestā : tr. when he had met defeat.
21. adficiēbātur : cf. n. on inferēbat, p. 6, 1. 8.

## XVII. Gaius Lutatius Catulus.

Catulus and Duilius were the naval heroes of the first Punic war (264-24I B.c.).
24. dum : for cons. and tense with this conjunction v. n. on p. 2, 1. II ; and the note on tenet in the same line.-Drepanum : city and harbor on the north-west side of Sicily.

Page 32. 1. nūntiātur: why indicative?
2. ad exercitum : the land force which, under the great Hamilcar, was holding Sicily.-cōpiīs: sc. onustae with this and the following ablatives.
3. et pecūniae amplissimō numerō: tr. with a very large sum of money.
4. summae rērum : tr. the whole expedition. Cons. of summae?
5. Hīc - agēbat: tr. He was making great exertions with this in view.
6. levāret . . . complēret : what case follows verbs of plenty and want?
7. sic : thus prepared.
8. At : this word serves to recall our attention emphatically to the consul.
9. potius: distinguish between this word and amplius and magis.

Io. Aegātēs īnsulās: off the western coast of Sicily. This battle, both for the numbers engaged and for its consequences, is to be remembered as one of the great naval engagements of history.

I5. hāc condiciōne : abl. of cause.

## XVIII. Quintus Fabius Maximus.

## Read Plutarch's Life of Fabius; Arnold's Life of Hannibal.

Quintus Fabius Maxinus was one of the most distinguished members of that famous Fabian gens whose history goes back to the very beginning of Rome. The most important period of his life is embraced within the years included between the dates placed at the head of this passage, though he had already been consul twice before this. In 217 , in the second year of the second Punic war (218-202 B.C.), immediately after the Roman defeat at Trasumenus, he was appointed dictator against Hannibal; and for many years he was a conspicuous figure in that great struggle. He died in 203: too soon to witness Hannibal's final overthrow.
18. Hannibal: he and his father Hamilcar are among the very greatest generals of all time. - novem annōs nātus: at the age of nine years. What literally?
20. rēs: v. n. p. i6, 1. 4 ; Quae rēs māximē: this incident more than anything else.
22. Saguntum: a city on the east coast of Spain, south of the Ebro river. Its site is covered with interesting ruins.
23. foederātam: such states were independent, but could look to Rome for help in time of need and were expected to furnish in return troops and supplies. They did not possess Roman citizenship.
26. togā: the principal outer garment of the Romans, derived from the Etruscans. It was usually of white wool. The simus of the toga was the fold on the breast. In this articles were often


Fig. 18. carried. A Roman had no pocket. A second sinus appears farther down (v. fig. 18).

Page 33. 1. utrum : distinguish from quis.
4. eīsdem : sc. animīs.
6. superātīs-iugīs: his march across the Alps filled the Romans with astonishment and dismay. It is one of the great events
in military history. What general in modern times did the same?
7. Pūblium Scīpiōnem: father of the great Africānus. Ticinum : this and the Trebia are tributaries of the Po. The greatest of these victories was that over Flaminius at lake Trasumenus in north-eastern Etruria, 217 B.c.
II. dictātor: an officer having autocratic power who was appointed whenever great and unusual danger threatened the state. He held office for but six months. - morā : the Fabian tactics were to avoid a decisive engagement and to weaken Hannibal by cutting off his supplies and harassing his rear and outposts.
14. recēdere ab ancipitī discrīmine: tr. to decline a hazardous engagement.
15. tuērī: note the emphasis.
16. laudem : many writers glorify the deeds of Fabius. Ennius (239 B.C.), the father of Latin poetry, says of him :
"'T was one man's courage saved the state,
By wise delay. The people's frown
He scorned, for safety dared to wait.
The years still glorify his crown."
18. castris : the locative abl. is often used without a preposition, when the idea of cause, manner, or means is combined with that of place.
19. quantum : adverbial acc. - cōgeret : informal ind. disc., v. n. p. 3, 1. 22.
20. Occāsiōnī: v. n. p. 6, 1. 12. - reī bene gerenđae: cf. rē male gestā, p. 31, l. 20.-qua: A. 105, d; H. 190, I; sc. occāsiō.
22. mīlitem . . . virtūtis . . . paenitēre : cons. v. A. 221, b; H. 409, III.

Page 34. 2. ratus: v. n. on dētestātus, p. 19, l. 7.
5. ut - invidiam: that he might make Fabius unpopular among his countrymen.
12. vocitābant: fr. vocitō, the intensive or iterative form of vocō, expressing emphasis and repetition, v. Word-Groups under VOC-. magister equitum : this was an officer appointed by the dictator to
act as his lieutenant. He represented the dictator in his absence and had command of the cavalry in battle.

I3. illumi, etc. : ind. disc. depending upon the idea of saying in criminandō.
14. quō : cf. n. p. 9, 1. 4.
16. dictātōrī : ind. object of aequāvit.
17. imperiō : abl. of specification.
20. eĩ . . . auxiliō : cons. A. 233, a ; H. 390, I.
25. autem : cf. n. p. 10, l. 9.
26. cum Fabiō : i.e. cum castrīs Fabō.
28. posteā : v. n. p. 29, 1. 27. - Tarentō : a large city of Greek origin on the western coast of Calabria. Up to this time it had been the most important city in Magna Graecia. (See also n. p. 25, 1. r.) For cons. v. A. 249 ; H. 42 I, I.
30. per speciem vēnandi : on the pretence that they were going hunting.

Page 35. 4. pāstum: A. 302 ; H. 546.
7. iterum āc saepius, again and again. - factum : sc. est.
8. cōnsuētūdinis: partitive gen. with the adv. $e \overline{0}$. Tr. the phrase: became such a regular custom.
9. dedissent : why subjunctive? A. 342 ; H. 529 , II.
i I. appropinquārunt $=$ appropinquāचērunt ; often used with the dat.
14. corporis: cf. māgnitūdinis, p. I3, 1. 2.
15. mīrātur: v. n. on dum, p. 2, l. if.
18. Līvius Salīnātor: Cicero tells this anecdote of him in his "Dē Senectüte," but he is mistaken in the man. It was M. Livius Macatus that lost Tarentum, and gave efficient service from the citadel in its recovery.
19. caedì: cons.?
21. Leve dictū: trifting. A. 303 ; H. 547, I, 2.
23. mulierculae: what kind of a gen.? Mark the force of the suffix.
26. vigiliā: the night was divided into four watches of three hours each from sunset to sunrise.

Page 36. 2. et Rōmānī, etc.: tr. the Romans also have a Hannibal of their own.
3. eādem: with arte.
6. retinuisset : why subjunctive? Bring out the force of the mood in your translation.
8. nisi - recēpissem : form of condition? Sc. eam arcem for obj. of the verbs.
10. lēgātus: a general officer attached to the army and to the governors of provinces, who acted both in a military and civil capacity; his duty being to advise and assist his superiors in their plans and operations, as well as to act in their stead whenever occasion required. A general could nominate his légātuc, but the choice had to be ratified by the senate.
12. līctōribus: v. n. p. 8, 1. S.
16. proximum lictōrem : the lictors walked in single file and the one nearest the magistrate was called proximus lictor.
19. num in indirect questions means whether and does not imply a negative answer.

2I. dïgnus: the Romans honored Fabius till the last, and each citizen contributed something to his funeral as a farewell offering of gratitude. The fame of his last years was obscured by the rising glory of Scipio, who was the exact opposite of Fabius in disposition. Fabius never ceased to warn the Romans against the aggressive policy of his rival, and appears to have been very jealous of him. cautior quam prōmptior: more wary than quick. The Latin uses the comparative in both adjectives.
23. eī bellō: dat. with apta.
24. quin: v. n. p. 24, l. 18:
25. ut: v. n. p. I, l. io.
28. nē - posset: substantive clause of negative purpose in apposition with $i d$.

## XIX. Aemilius Paulus et Texentius Varro.

The events of the second Punic war, up to the time that Fabius was made dictator (217 B.c.), have been briefly summarized in the preceding selection (p. 33, 1.6-9). After the Roman defeat at Lake Trasumenus, Hannibal made his way into southern Italy, passing through Umbria and Picenum into Campania, and thence into Apulia. In this neighborhood he spent the summer and the following winter, the tactics of Fabius preventing any decisive action. The Romans made great preparations for the year 216. They raised a splendid army; but the consuls, Paulus the patrician and Varro the plebeian, represented opposing factions and held opposing views as to the conduct of the war. Their differences foreshadowed defeat.

Page 3\%. 5. Cannae : near the eastern coast of Apulia.
8. autem : v. n. p. 10, 1. 9.
12. quem cum: v. n. p. 5, l. 5 .
14. quīdam : v. n. on quōdam, p. 12, 1.9. - tribūnus: the tribī̄n̄ millitārēs ranked below the lēgātī, but above the centurioñès. The number attached to each legion varied at different times. At this time there were six.
16. Ad ea: sc. respondit.
17. macte: v. A. 24I, d, and n.; H. 369, 3.
18. perđās: A. 269, a, 3; H. 489, 2) ; 499, 2.
19. patribus $=$ senātuı.
20. adveniat: v. n. on indīceret, p. 9, 1. 21.
23. occidērunt : not occīdērunt.
25. quīngentī : i.e. equitēs. - in testimōnium : as evidence.
26. modiōs: a grain measure holding about a


Fig. ig. peck. - aureōrum ānulōrum: signet-rings were originally of iron. Golden rings could be worn only by senators, knights, and the chief magistrates. See fig. 19.

Puge 38. i. Hannibalī: grātulor takes the dat.
3. ex . . . praefectīs : v. ex pāstōribus, p. II, l. 22.
4. cessandum: sc. esse. Impersonal because intransitive. Do not translate literally. - ratus: cf. n. on veritus, p. 31, 1. 8.
5. diē quīntō: in five days.
6. Capitōliō: the Capitoline hill has two summits; on one of them stood the $A r x$, or citadel, upon the other the famous temple constructed by the last Tarquin in honor of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. To the Romans it was the symbol of the strength and stability of the state. When Horace wished to, declare his immortality he said:

## "Ever new

My after fame shall grow while pontiffs climb,
With silent maids, the Capitolian height."
8. eīdem : ind. obj. of dedēre. - vīctōriā : cons. ?
9. Mora: what Hannibal might have gained by an immediate advance upon Rome has always been an interesting but fruitless field for speculation. - diē̄̄ : duration of time is expressed by the gen. with nouns, by the acc. with verbs. - salūtī . . . urbī: cf. p. 34, l. 20.

1 3. Capuam Hannibalī Cannās: in judging of the truth of this statement we must not forget that Hannibal's army remained superior in the field, and that he did not leave Italy until twelve years after.
16. quīn: v. n. p. 24, l. I8.
17. Obviam ïrent: cf. obviam vēnit, p. 26, l. I.
18. dēspērāssent: why subj.? Cf. fēcissent, p. 25, l. I.
19. quī: v. n. on quod, p. 8, l. ı8. - sī . . . fuisset, . . . dedisset : note the form of condition.
20. nōn - approbāvit: moreover he showed by the rest of his life that he had survived the battle, not from love of life, but from love of his country.
22. barbam - submīsit: the ancient Romans used to wear


Fig. 20. the hair and beard long, but after 300 b.c. adults wore the hair short and the face smooth except when in mourning or deep trouble.
23. recubāns: the Romans usually reclined at their meals. (v. fig. 20.)
25. magistrātibus: A. 243, e; H. 4I4, IV.
26. igitur: used, as often, to resume the narrative, after the digression about Varro.
27. agēbat: the present tense would have been regular here; the past makes the time emphatic by contrast. A. 276 , e, n.
28. erant: sc. eīs, dat. of possessor. - templīs: dat., cf. alvē, p. I, 1. 7. The ancients used to hang the spoils of war upon the walls of the temples.
29. manūmissī: i.e. è manū missī.

Page 39. i. bullīs: v. n. p. it, 1. ı8.- singulīs ānulīs: tr. a ring apiece.
2. patrum : cf. patribus, p. 37, 1. 19.
3. equitēs: object of imitātae, which agrees with tribūs.
4. tabulae: these were thin pieces of wood smeared with wax on one side, which were written upon by a sharp instrument called a stilus. Usually two were hinged together to close like a double slate. The


Fig. 2 r. waxed side had a raised edge of wood to keep the writing from rubbing. Erasures were made by smoothing over the wax with the broad end of the sitlus. See fig. 2I.
7. redimendī suī: cons. A. 298, a; H. 542 , I, n. i.
10. iūrārent : cons. A. $320, \mathrm{c}$; H. 503, II, 3.- impetrāssent : not imperāssent. What form of condition? Put into dir. disc.
14. veluti aliquid oblītus: tr. pretending that he had forgotten something. For aliquid v. A. 219 ; H. 407.
18. iūreiūrandō : viz. the oath that he would return if allowed to go. Of course it was a palpable evasion of his promise.
20. Ea-frēgit: that event, more than anything else (māximē), checked Hannibal's presumption.
21. rēbus adflictis: tr. by a concessive clause.
22. esset: why subj.?

## XX. Tiberius Gracchus et Gaius Gracchus.

Read Plutarch's Life of Tiberius Gracchus, and of Gaius Gracchus; A. H. Beesley's The Gracchi, Marius, and Sulla.
23. Gracchī: plural because two members of the family are named. - Scīpiōnis Āfricānī: the great general who conquered Hannibal in the battle of Zama, 202 b.c. The sister of the Gracchi was married to Scipio Africanus the younger, who destroyed Carthage in 146 в.c.
24. bonis artibus: liberal studies or arts.
39. et - est : and all had great hopes of them.

Puge 40. i. Graecīs litterīs: before this time the average education of the Roman youth was confined mainly to reading, writing, arithmetic, and the laws of the Twelve Tables (see p. 17, 1. 22). It was rudimentary and intensely practical. After about ioo b.C. Greek letters, in all departments of learning, became paramount in Roman education.
2. Māximum - sapientissima: note the chiastic order of this sentence and its emphasis. Imitate the order in translation.
4. apud : cf. n. p. 14, 1. 20.
6. redīrent : subj. because purpose is expressed as well as time.

Io. poterant : the pluperfect subjunctive might be expected, but see A. 308, c.; H. 511, I, n. 3.- perturbāre: the story of the Gracchi is here told from the standpoint of the aristocratic party, which was hostile to them. They were noble men, who sacrificed their lives for the welfare of the common people.
12. tribūnus plēbis: v. p. i7, l. ir. - creātus : 133 B.C.
14. agrōs: by the Licinian laws, passed 367 B.C., no one was to hold more than 320 acres of land. These laws had become a dead letter, and Tiberius Gracchus wished to revive them, with some changes of his own. The land of Italy and Sicily had been absurbed by a few rich men, who worked their estates with slaves; while Rome was filled with a landless, famishing crowd. - dīvidēbat . . . replēbat: what is the force of this tense here?
16. prōrogārī : the tribunate could not be held for two successive years by the same person.- interēmptō sénātū : no doubt an invention of his accusers, as well as the statement that follows.
19. quidnam: v. 11. p. 14, 1. Io.
20. Capitōlium : v. n. p. 38, l. 6.
21. quō sīgnō: cf. n. on quace rēs, p. 21, 1. 8.
22. diadēma : a royal crown, for which corōna is never used.
23. cum : concessive, though.
26. sequantur : not sequintur.
29. subsellī : a movable bench without any back, and long enough to accommodate several persons. The illustration (fig. 22) is from an original found at Pompeii. The mob of aristocrats


FIG. 22. killed three hundred with the fragments of the benches. - potuerat : cf. poterat above.

Page. 41. 2. Tribūnātum: 123 B.C. Gāius went somewhat farther in his reforms than Tiberius. He was of charming personality and of irresistible eloquence.
3. necis: depends on caus $\bar{a}$.
6. dabat: make clear the force of the tense.
7. quantā . . . contentiōne: with all their might.
8. boni : i.e. the aristocrats.

I3. quī: adv.
14. nōlim quidem . . . tibi . . . liceat $=I$ should be quite unzvilling to let you; nolim is the potential subjunctive or the subjunctive in apodosis with omitted protasis, and is made emphatic by quidem. With liceat sc. ut.
16. partem petam : I shall ask for my share.-quō: v. n. p. 3, 1. 24 .
19. ut vidēret, etc.: the regular formula by which dictatorial power was conferred upon the consul, cf. Cic. Cat. I, §4.
22. familiā : not family; v. voc.
27. Gāī: sc. corpus.
29. aurō repēnsum : tr. and sold for its weight in gold. But what literally? v. voc.
30. īnfūsō plumbō: by pouring in lead.-eum : i.e. Septimuleius.

3I. quō, etc.: a purpose clause.
Page 42. 2. ut . . . animadverterētur: that punishment be inflicted.
4. dēprecātum: supine.- īgnōscerētur: v. n. p. 19, l. 9.
5. tantī: A. 252 a; H. 403, 404.
12. sī . . . peccāveris: the indefinite second person singular with the subjunctive-you =any one. This kind of protasis is usually followed by an indicative in the conclusion stating a general truth, as here by est.
17. possit: cf. nōlim above, p. 41, l. i4.-eō plūs: more than that.


Fig. 23.
19. zōnās: broad double belts for carrying money about the person.
20. eās simply repeats $z \bar{n} n \bar{\alpha} s$, which is placed first for emphasis. So eās below repeats amphorās.
21. amphorās: a large earthenware vessel, terminating in a point at the bottom, so that it would stand upright in the ground, or remain stationary if leaned against a wall. The illustration (fig. 23) is taken from a wine shop's sign found at Pompeii.

## XXI. Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus.

Read Plutarch's Life of Pompey, Church's Two Thousand Years Ago, and his Roman Life in the Days of Cicero, Chap. IX.
23. bellō cīvīli: the civil war between Marius and Sulla, 88-82 в.c. Marius died in 86 в.c., but the war was carried on by his party after his death.
26. fīlì: he was at this time but nineteen.

Page 43. 1. hunc occīdendum suscēpit: undertook to kill him. The gerundive is here used as a participle to express purpose, cf. alendum, p. 5, 1. 8.
2. incenderent : implied ind. disc.
3. nihil: not at all.
4. cum - $\mathrm{u} s u s$ est: treated Terentius with the same good-fellowship as before.
6. tentōriō : dat. with sub.
II. duci : soon after this the elder Pompey was killed by a stroke of lightning. He was so hated that his corpse was snatched from the funeral bier, dragged through the streets of Rome, and thrown into the Tiber.
12. Sullae: 1 $^{8}$-78 b.c. He served with distinction in Africa as quaestor under Marius in 107 against Jugurtha; took part in the campaigns against the Cimbri and Teutones, IO2; conquered Mithridates king of Pontus, $88-84$; and, after a struggle of many years, completely vanquished the Marian party and became dictator of Rome and Italy in 82. Though preëminently a military man, he was finely educated and took a great interest in literature. His great abilities were marred by monstrous cruelty and licentiousness. (Read Plutarch's Life of Sulla.)
13. annōs - nātus: when he was twenty-three years old. Note the idiom.
14. ut - venirret: in order to render aid to Sulla, i.e. against the Marian party. This was in 83 b.c., just after Sulla's return from the first Mithridatic war. (See note p. 46, 1. 2.)
15. peritus: Pompey's natural military skill was phenomenal.
25. posteā : cf. p. 29, 1. 27.
26. honörem: the antecedent of quem. Cp. p. 2I, 1. 8, and see note.

Page 44. 2. dēprecābātur: tr. tried to avert.
4. cūiusdam : v. n. p. 12, 1. 9 ; p. 29, 1. 4.
6. fuisset : cons. A. 320 , e ; H. 517.
8. quisnam: cf. quidnam, p. 14, l. 1o, and see note- esset: v. n. p. 2, 1. I.
9. Tam līberā vōce: by so frank a speeck.

I 5. adulēscēns, etc.: in app. with the subj., tr. by a concessive clause, v. H. $363,3,2$ ).
18. aegrē id ferēbat: tr. he felt hurt.
19. revertentī: sc. ei dependent on obviam īvit. Cf. p. 38, 1. 17. - laetus eum excēpit: received him with joy.
21. Nihilō: A. 250 ; H. 423.
22. triumphum : v. n. p. II , l. 6.
23. rē : cf. n. p. 16, 1. 4.
25. suam : sc. potentiam.
26. Eā vōce audītā : on hearing that remark, v. n. p. i, 1. 3.
28. Metellō: one of the most successful of Sulla's generals against the Marian party. In So b.c. Metellus was consul with Sulla himself; and in the following year he went as proconsul into Spain, in order to prosecute the war against Sertorius, who adhered to the Marian party. For eight years he contended against Sertorius, but with so little success that the senate sent Pompey to his assistance.
29. Sertc̄rium : one of the greatest generals that ever lived, considering his scanty resources. He was more than a match for both Metellus and Pompey, but was assassinated 72 b.c. Read Plutarch's Life of Sertorius.

Page 45. 7. partiuntur : to be translated by what tense?
8. Alterō: here =aliō.
II. castīgātum . . . dīmīsissem: translate by two verbs.
12. Metellum anum : v. n. on sacerdōtem, p. i, l. 5.
13. dēflēxerant: v. n. on erant, p. 21, 1. S.
15. pirātae: these pirates, having their hiding-places along the southern coast of Cilicia, were masters of the entire Mediterranean. No sea-port nor vessel was safe from their attack. With a thousand swift ships they swept the seas.

20 esse: note the emphatic position, so nōn esse.
2I. nōn-tribuenda: unlimited power ought not to be bestowed on one man.
23. summō cōnsēnsū : with the greatest unanimity.
26. dispositis - nāvibus: by stationing his ships here and there, in all the nooks and corners of the sea.
27. brevī: an adv., v. voc.
28. locis: why no prep.? Cf. terrā, p. 31, 1. 3. - vīctōs fūdit: tr. by two verbs.
30. Nihil : sc. est.

Page 46. 2. Mithridātem : a most remarkable man and a great military genius. He was the most formidable of all the enemies that Rome had to meet in the East. This was his third and last struggle against Rome, 74-63 B.C. Pompey went against him in 66 в.c. Cicero calls him the greatest of all kings after Alexander. (Read Plutarch's Life of Lucullus.)
II. unde $=q u \bar{a} r e \bar{e}$.

I 3. Pontum : an almost inaccessible and strongly fortified district of Asia Minor, south of the Black Sea.
16. quod - subiret: when this acted too slowly.
17. corpus firmāverat: it was no unusual thing thus to protect one's self against possible assassination by poison.
19. Armeniae : a country of Asia lying between Asia Minor and the Caspian. Tigranes, the king, was son-in-law to Mithridates.
22. recreātum agrees with eum, subject of repōnere.
25. Iūdaeam: this name was applied by Greeks and Romans to the whole of Palestine. The country was subject to Rome from this time on (63 b.c.). - prīmus : cf. p. i3, l. 2 I.
26. templum : Pompey touched none of the treasures. These were plundered nine years later by Crassus.
30. bīduō: lasting two days. The abl. not infreqently expresses duration of time.

Puge 4\%. 2. quam quod: than the fact that. - triumphis : dative.
4. quod: rel. pron.; its antecedent is the cl. following, primumtriumphā̈vit.
5. tertiō: an adv.-fēlix: means blessed of heaven, always successful, always fortunate, lucky. Translate the sentence as if it read
'et fēlīx opīniōne hominum futūrus esset, sī quem finnem glōriae habuit, eundem vìtae finem habriisset neque, etc.'; the thought being that it would have been better for Pompey had he died at this the zenith of his glory.
10. Caesarem: the great Gaius Julius Caesar. - hïc . . . ille : the former . . . the latter, A. 102, a, b; H. 450, 2.
13. Thessaliam : a province in northern Greece.
14. quem: tr. et eum.

I 5. Pharsālum : the battle of Pharsālus, fought B.c. 48, which made Caesar master of the Roman world.
16. tūtor: the father of this Ptolemy had left the execution of his will to the Roman senate, and the senate appointed Pompey guardian of the young king.
17. Latus - coniectus: note the absence of conjunctions, and observe how this adds to the vividness of the description. Omission of conjunctions is called asyndeton.
20. ānulō : v. 11. p. 37, 1. 26.

2I. eō vīsō: at the sight of it. - illud . . . cremandum cūrāvit: cf. hunc occīdendum suscëpit, p. 43, 1. 1.
24. multae et māgnae: two adjectives belonging to the same noun are regularly connected by a conjunction. - Erant in Pompēiō : Pompey had. The Romans often said qualities were in a person, where we should say a person had qualities.
27. negārent: subj. with cum.
28. apud Lūcullum: v. n. p. 14, 1. 20.
30. perditus dēliciīs: spoiled by high living. The thought is: "Must Pompey owe his life to the ruinous extravagance of Lucullus?" Lucullus was enormously rich and prodigal. He preceded Pompey in the conduct of the third Mithridatic war.

Page 4S. 5. Rhodum : a large island in the eastern Aegean Sea, celebrated for Greek art, oratory, and learning. Cons.?
6. quod . . . labōrārent: tr. because he was suffering severely from the grout. How lit. ?
9. līctor: v. p. 8, 1. 8.
II. ut vīdit: v. n. on $u t$, p. I, l. io. - molestē sē dīxit ferre : he said that he was disappointed.
12. Tū vērō . . . potes : indeed you can.
14. frūstrā : note the emphatic position.
16. honestum : not honest. Cf. n. p. 29, 1. 2.
19. quamvis sis molestus: hozvever annoying you may be.

## XXII. Gaius Iulius Caesar.

Read Abbott's History of Julius Caesar ; Plutarch's Life of Caesar ; Church's Roman Life in the Days of Cicero, Chap. VIII.; Froude's Life of Caesar ; Dodge's Caesar, Great Captains Series; Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

2I. Iūliōrum : the Julian gens is one of the oldest, and goes back to the very beginning of Rome. Its members enjoyed distinction from the earliest times. - genitus : past part. expressing parentage or birth are followed by the abl. without a prep.
22. annum - decimum : when he was in his sixteenth year. How else could this be expressed? Cf. id. p. 43, 1. 13.
23. Cinnae: the colleague of Marius in his seventh consulship, 86 B.C., and a prominent democratic leader. - dūxit: sc. in mātrimōnium.
24. is : i.e. Sulla.
25. neque efficere: but he could not accomplish it. Caesar, by defying the merciless dictator at. seventeen, showed the mettle that was in him.

Page 49. 2. quartānae morbō: sc. febris, an intermittent fever that returns every fourth day.
3. prope per singulās noctēs : almost every night.
б. veniam : a noun.
7. dēprecantibus : tr. by a rel. cl.
10. vincerent $=$ vincite of dir. disc. A. 339 ; H. 523, III.
13. Caesarī: v. n. p. 6, l. i2.
15. corōnā cīvicā: a chaplet of oak leaves with the acorns, presented to the Roman soldier


Fig. 24. who had saved the life of a comrade in battle and slain his opponent. The illustration (fig. 24) is from a painting at Pompeii.
16. Rhodum : v. n. p. 48, 1. 5 .
20. pīrātīs . . . terrōrī: for cons. cf. partibus . . exitiō, l. in.
22. quibus $=u t$ eis.
23. talenta: the value of a talent varied in different states and at different times. The Attic talent, which was that adopted by many states, was worth about \$roSo.
26. ibique : -que connects properāvit and fugāvit.
27. partem classis, etc. : v. n. p. 47, l. 17.
29. illīs : dat. Why ?

Puge 50. 1. Quaestōrī: i.e. quaestor prōचinciālis, an officer appointed as assistant to a consul or praetor in charge of a province,
 northern two-thirds was Citerior Hispānia.—Quō profectus: on his way thither.
2. cūiusdam : v. n. p. 12, 1. 9.
3. num : v. n. p. 36, l. 19.
4. sēriō : an adv.
10. rēbus: A. 253 ; H. 424. colās: subj. of desire in a weak command.
II. Gādēs: why no prep.?
15. Alexander : he had conquered the East at the age of thirtytwo.
18. Aedilis : the aediles had charge of the public buildings and public works, and general police control over the city. They also superintended all public games and spectacles, and were expected to entertain the people by magnificent shows at their own expense. It was thus that they won support and favor for the higher offices of the state.-Comitium : v. n. p. 16, l. 17.-Forum : v. n. p. 4, l. 2. -Capitōlium : v. n. p. 38, d. 6.
19. porticibus : long, narrow walks, covered by a roof supported upon columns, affording protection from snow and rain. They were often constructed with great magnificence and were decorated with statues and paintings. They served as places for public resort. Vēnātiōnēs: i.e. in the amphitheatre. Caesar surpassed all before him in the splendor of his displays.
24. mīliēns sēstertiūm : a contracted expression for miliēns centēna mïlia sèstertī̄̀n $=$ a hundred million sesterces, about $\$ 4,100,000$. The meaning is that Caesar needed that sum to pay his debts.
25. societātem : the First Triumvirate, 60 b.c. 28. ager Campānus : this was public domain.

Page 51. 5. fascēsque : a bundle of rods, sometimes with an axe, carried by each lictor preceding a Roman magistrate. These were symbols of magisterial power ; the rods of scourging, which preceded execution, the axe of beheading. See fig. 25. -eī : cons. A. 235, and n.; H. $3^{84}, 4$, n. 3 .
8. sī - sīgnārent: whenever they signed anything as witnesses; signārent is the imperf. sabj. in a general condition denoting repeated action in past time.


Fig. 25.
io. āctum : sc. csse. - Iūliō et Caesare : sc. cōnsulibus.
II. nōmine: Romans regularly had three names, e.g. Gāius (praenōmen) Iūlius (nōmen) Caesar (cōgnōmen).
12. đuōbus: i.e. cōnsulitus.
13. cōnsulātū : cons. ?
14. novem annis: abl. of time within which.
16. prīmus: v. n. p. 24, 1. 1.
17. ponte fabricātō: by building a bridge.
18. Britannōs: Caesar invaded only the southern part of England. It was a century later before the Romans became


Fig. 26. masters of this land. - superātīs: sc. eis, ind. obj. of imperāvit.
19. cum . . . tum : v. voc.
20. insīgnia: tr. remarkable deeds of valor.
21. quod $=$ in that, introducing a substantive clause.
22. scūtō : the large oblong shield used by the Roman infantry, 4 ft . long by $21 / 2$ wide. See fig. 26 .
23. aquiliferum : v. figs. 6 and 12 , with notes.
25. comprehēnsum : tr. as if comprehendit et.
28. vincīque . . . docuit : and taught those how to conquer
who were ready to be conquered. - Parātās agrees with legiōnēs understood.
30. Crassō : p. 50, 1. 26.

Puge 52. 3. Pompēiō: dat. of agent. - suspectae: sc. sunt.
4. ferēbat : could endure. - hīc . . . ille : v. n. p. 47, l. io.
7. alterum : v. n. p. 7, l. IS.
8. suādentibus Pompēiō ēiusque amīcīs: through the influcuce of Pompey and his friends.
9. eī: ind. obj. of negãtum est. What is its subj. ? - vindicātūrus : cons. A. 293, b, 2 ; H. 549, 3.
II. Rubicōnem: crossing this stream at the head of an army was equivalent to a declaration of war, inasmuch as it was the boundary of his province.
16. Iacta ālea estō : let the die be cast.
17. Brundisium : now Brindisi, and, as in ancient times, the most important seaport for all traffic to the East:
23. diūtius : too long.
26. nāviculam : cf. ponticulum, 1. I 5. Note the force of the suffix.
30. prius . . . quam $=$ priusquam, to be translated here, as always, with the last clause. The separation of the parts of a compound word is called tmésis.

Puge 53. 3. Pharsālicō proeliō: on this and events immediately following see p. 47, 11. 12-22, and notes.
4. occīsum $=$ eum occīsum esse.
7. Pontum: v. n. p. $4^{6,1 .}$ L.3.-Mithridātis: v. n. p. 46, l. 2.
9. quattuor: limits hōrīs, abl. of time within which; cf. p. 5 I, 1. 14. - quibus in cōnspectum vēnit: from the time that he had come in sight.
13. ante . . quam $=$ sooner than, cf. n. p. 52, 1. 30.
15. Scīpiōnem : Metellus Scipio, Pompey's father-in-law.
17. dēvīcit: the battle of Thapsus, 46 в.с.
19. excēpit: what is the subject?
21. auxiliīs . . . cōnfluentibus: abl. abs.
22. sequentium : sc. eōrum, limiting auxilī̄s. - Sua . . . fortūna: His peculiar good fortune. A. 196, g; H. 449, 2.
24. initum : sc. est.
25. proelium : the battle of Munda, 45 B.C.- dubiō Mārte : abl. abs. Mārte is here put by metonymy for proelio.
27. servāsset: why subj.?
29. proinde vidērent: that they should therefore consider. For vidērent cf. vincerent, p. 49, 1. го. - quem . . . imperātōrem = what kind of general. - locō : why no prep.? - dēsertūrī essent : cons.?
30. magis: cf. potius, p. 32, 1. 9.

Page 54. 2. omnibus: cf. dolōr̄̄, p. 18, 1. 19.
6. annum : v. n. on duodecim mènsès, p. 5, 1. 24.

1r. etiam : v. n. p. 28, 1. 17.- cōnvīctōs: sc. ē̄s, object of mōvit.
12. lēgem . . . sūmptuāriam : law against extravagance. There were many such laws enacted, the first of any importance being in 215 B.C. As might be supposed, they failed of accomplishing their purpose.
15. iūs cīvīle: Caesar's death postponed the important work of making a digest of Roman law for more than 500 years. - optima quaeque : tr. all the best. A. 93, c ; H. 458, I.
19. Pomptīnās palūdēs : a marshy district extending southward along the coast of Latium for about 25 miles and of varying width. It is still almost entirely waste land, although millions have been spent since Caesar's time in efforts to reclaim it.
22. Parthīs: a nomadic people living south of the Caspian sea. They were very warlike and formidable in war, and had at times inflicted severe defeats upon the Roman arms. Armeniam: v. n. p. 46, 1. 19.
23. agentem: sc. eum.
29. rōstrīs : the speaker's stand in


Fig. 27. the Forum, so called because adorned with the beaks (rostra) of
captured ships. It was circular, raised on arches, with a parapet and platform at the top, on which an elevated stand was placed. The illustration (fig. 27) is from a Roman coin.

Page 55. 10. is: sc. respondit.
14. rogātūrus: cł̇. vindicātūrucs, p. 52, 1.9.- renuentī: sc. ei ; for cons. v. n. p. 5I, 1. 5. - ab: on.
15. togam: v. fig. i8. - clāmantem: sc. eum.
16. adversum : in front, an adj. used for an adv.

I8. adreptum : cf. tr. of comprehēnsum, p. 5I, 1. 25.-graphiō: usually called stilus; v. fig. 2 I .

2I. cōnfossus est :
" Then burst his mighty heart;
And in his mantle muffling up his face, Even at the base of Pompey's statua, Which all the while ran blood, Great Caesar fell."
22. quem fīlī locō habēbat: tr. whom he used to regard as a son; v. n. on inferēbat, p. 6, l. S.
25. et : correlative with et in 1. 29.
26. Xenophōntem: the well-known Athenian general and historian (400 B.c.), author of many works, among them a history of Cyrus the Great. - ūltimā valētūdine : tr. in his last sickness.
28. subitam: sc. mortem.
29. prīđiē quam: A. 262, n. I; H. 520, n. 2.
30. quisnam: v. n. p. I4, l. 10.- esset: subj. ind. question.suā morte dēfūnctus est: died a natural death.


Fig. 28.

Page 56. 3. alius aliō cāsū : one by one fate, another by another; note the idiom.
7. Quō . . . hōc: abl. degree of difference; tr. the . . . the.
8. vīctöriā: cons. cf. morte, 1. 3, and imperiō, p. 2, 1. 24.
9. scrīnia : a circular box in which books, letters, papers, etc., were kept. The illustration (fig. 28) is from a Pompeian painting.
14. quod: that, introduces a substantive clause in apposition with laudem, cf. p. 51, l. 2I. For the mood of the verb v. n. on perdüxisset, p. 3, 1. 22.
19. cēnae: v. n. p. 3i, l. 5 .

Puge 5\%. I. Armōrum . . . equitandī . . . labōris: cf. cibī, p. 23, 1. 19 .
2. ūltrā fidem : incredibly.
3. anteibat: note the use of the imperfect tense here and in the following clauses. - seu . . . seu: v. n. p. i3, 1. i 5.

## XXIII. Marcus Tullius Cicero.

Read Plutarch's Life of Cicero; A. J. Church's Two Thousand Years Ago, and Roman Life in the Days of Cicero; Forsyth's Life of Cicero; Fausset's Cicero; Beesly's Catiline, Clodius, and Tiberius, first part; H. W. Herbert's The Roman Traitor.
8. equestri genere : ranking next to the senators, the moneyed aristocracy, v. n. on equitum, p. 4, l.19. For cons. cf. familiā, p. 48, 1. 21. - Arpinin : the locative case.
ir. cōgnōmen: v. n. on nōmine, p. 5i, l. II.
I 5. ubi $=u t i b i$, hence the subj.
2I. scholās: A. 237, d; H. 372.-adīrent: cons.?
Page 58. 1. sectārētur: intensive form of sequor, v. n. on vocitābant, p. 34, 1. i2.
4. Rōscium: obj. of dēfendere.-parricīdī: cons. A. 220 ; H. 409, II, N. 2.
5. Chrȳsogonī depends on potentiam.
8. nūllus: used substantively. The defence of Roscius was, under the circumstances, an act of great courage that reflects high credit upon the youthful advocate.
II. Rhodum: v. n. p. 48, l. 5.

I3. Quĭ cum: v. n. p. 5, l. 5 .
I 5. laude: for cons. cf. līberīs, p. 8, l. 13.- prīvārētur: why subj. ?
16. quaestor: v. n. p. 50, 1. I.
17. māgna: note emphatic position.
19. cōgeret: cons. A. $32 \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{b}$; H. $5^{17}$.
22. praetōrī: the praetors were the judges of Rome. After their year of office, they were sent out to the provinces as propraetors or governors.

Puge 59. I. neutra-ūtilis: maimed in both hands and both feet.--que: comnects ìtilis and débilis.
2. miles erat: he continued to serve as a soldier.-Hannibale : the hero of the second Punic war (2IS-202). Note the absence of connectives in this passage and cf. p. 47, 11. 17-20, and note.
3. ēius: to whom does it refer?
4. nūllō nōn diē : every day.
5. sinisträ - suffossis : he engaged in combat four times with only his left hand, and two horses were stabbed from below while he was monnted on them.
8. duodēna: A. $95, \mathrm{~b}$; H. 174, 2, 3).
9. vīctōrēs : pred. nom. after fuēre of which Cèterı̄ is the subj.
10. etiam: v. n. p. 28, l. 17.
14. dominandī: v. n. on audāciae, p. 10, l. II.
16. senātum cōnfodere, etc. : note the asyndeton.
18. Āctum erat: tr. it would have been all over with; for the $\operatorname{mood}$ v. A. $308, \mathrm{~b}, \mathrm{R} . ;$ H. 5 II, I.
19. in Cicerōnem - incidisset: had happened when Cicero and Antonius were consut's.
24. inlātūrus: cf. vindicātūrus, p. 52, 1. 9.
26. carcere : v. fig. 4 , and note.
28. nitentem : this and the following participles afford a good illustration of the various relations that may be expressed by them; nitentem should be translated by a concessive clause, scciutum and ruentem by causal clauses, and retractum by a principal clause coördinate with adfécit.
30. suppliciō mortis adfēcit: punished with death. The Roman father had absolute power over his children, even to killing them.sē : subj. of genuisse.

Page 60. . illum : i.e. filium.
5. Quam atrōciter dimicātum sit: tr. how desperate the conflict was, v. n. on pügnātum est, p. 7, l. I4.
6. quem : an emphatic relative clause sometimes stands first, and often contains the antecedent noun. So here, the relative comes first, the antecedent noun is locum, which has been taken into the relative clause and is repeated by eum; tr. in the order locum quem, etc.
9. pulcherrimā morte : how may this abl. abs. be expanded ?
20. quae: sc. ea.
23. factū: cf. leve dictū, p. 35, 1. 21.
24. Paucīs post annīs : cons. A. 259, d; H. 430, n. I, 2).- diem dixit: tr. made an accusation against, followed by the dat. of the person accused. - Clōdius : the notorious enemy of Cicero and one of the most profligate characters of a profligate age. - tribūnus : v. n. p. i7, l. II.
27. veste mūtātā $=$ in mourning.
29. suā causā : with caus $\bar{a}$ the poss. adj. is regularly used instead of the gen. of the personal pronoun.-Proficiscentem: sc. eum.
30. ipsum : but that he.

Puge 61. I. Mārcō Tulliō-interdīcerētur: to interdict fire and water was a formula that was used in pronouncing a decree of banishment upon a citizen
6. itinere depends on iūcundius.
7. Obviam - itum est: tr. as if we had Obviam ḕ redeuntı̄ $\bar{\imath} n i-$ versī iērunt. The impersonal cons. emphasizes the verb; the personal, the subj. On the use of obviam see notes p. $38,1.17$, and p. 26, 1. I.
16. veniam : in spite of this pardon, Cicero continued to regard Caesar as an enemy to his country, and he greatly rejoiced at Caesar's death.
17. Octāviānum : afterwards known as the emperor Augustus Caesar.
18. Antōnium : the famous triumvir who divided the world with Octavianus and Lepidus, and whose life was ruined by Cleopatra, the 'serpent of the Nile.'
24. trānsitūrus: cf. vindicātūrus, p. 52, 1.9.
25. prōvectum : sc. eum obj. of rettulissent.

Page 62. i. lectīcam: v. fig. 14 and note. - quiētōs: sc. eōs subj. of patz̄ and referring back to servōs, tr. as an adv. - quod: sc. id.
2. Prōminentī : sc. ē̄ dat. of the person after praecīsum est; so, too, with praebentì.
5. rōstrīs : v. fig. 27 and note.
8. plūs operae pōnēbat: he ğave more of his attention.
20. brevī tempore: cf. novem anmīs, p. 51, 1. 14 .
30. sē : subj. of esse understood. - dictitābat: cf. vocitābant, p. 34, 1. 12.

Page 63. 2. audiō $=I$ have heard. A. 276, a; H. 467, 2. -alterō-ūltimā: upon the death of the other consul on the last day of December. The new consuls would enter office the following day.
4. hōrā septimā : i.e. about I P.M. The Romans numbered the hours of the day consecutively from sunrise till sunset, when the official day closed. The night was divided into four watches of three hours each.
5. salūtātum : cf. pāstım, p. 35, 1. 4.
6. abeat: v. n. p. 9, l. 2I.
9. vīderit: subj. of cause, or of characteristic.

## XXIV. Caesar Octavianus Augustus.

Read Church's Pictures from Roman Life and Story, Chaps. I-IV; Plutarch's Life of Antony.
II. quartum annum agēns: cf. n. p. 4§, l. 22.
13. Apollōniam : a city in Illyria famed for its learning and commerce.
15. hērēdemque sē : and that he was his heir.
17. Brūtō: D. Junius Brutus Albinus, one of the conspirators against Julius Caesar, but not to be confused with Marcus Brutus (v. p. 55, 1. 22). At this time (. 43 B.C.) he was fighting with Antony
for the possession of Cisalpine Gaul. Octavianus was appointed by the senate to assist Brutus in crushing Antony.
23. Quin : v. n. p. 24, 1. 18.- Columbis : a dat. where our idiom would lead us to expect a gen. modifying collum.

Page 64. 1. altissima : the tops, cf. n. p. 10, 1. 24.
3. utique : adv.
9. aquiliferō : v. fig. I2. - legiōnis: v. n. p. 22, 1. 7.- aquilam : v. fig. 6. - umerīs subisse : to have taken upon his shoulders.
10. Posteā : v. n. p. 29, l. 27.
13. quī: sc. eōs as antecedent.
15. capulum : the hilt of a sword was made of wood, bone, ivory, silver, or gold, and was sometimes inlaid with precious stones. The illustration (fig. 29) is from an original found at Pompeii.
20. triumvirī : known as the Second Triumvirate, 43 b.c. They took the title Triumvirī Rei Pṻblicae Cōnstituendae.
22. quisque : cf. p. 24, 1. 6, and see note. - quae: v. n. on quibus, p. 3, 1. 24.
23. Sullānā : sc. prōscrīptiōne. This was in 82 b.c., when many thousands were slain ; v. n. on Sulla, p. 43, l. 12. - autem : v. n. p. Io, l. 9.
24. multa : mark its separation from exempla.


Fig. 29.
27. quibus - posset : a rel. cl. of result.
29. quīdam : v. n. p. 12, l. 9; also p. 29, 1. 4.
30. clientem : v. n. p. 18, l. I.

Page 65. 1. occīdendum eum . . . obiēcet: cf. p. 43, 1. 1, and n .
5. tortī : this was the regular way in which testimony was procured from slaves.
II. ānulō : v. fig. 19, and note.
13. Quantī virī est : of how great a man is it a mark.
16. M. Brūtum : v. p. 55, 11. 2 and 22.
20. quemque : cf. optima quaeque, p. 54, l. i6.
23. Aliōs: obj. of $\overline{i u s s i s s e}$ and subj. of sortīrī.
24. fertur $=$ dīcitur $=$ he is said. -ut - concēderētur gives the purpose of sortìr.
25. $\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{c}$ connects iussisse and spectāse. - cum : with occubuisset.
28. occurrēbat : sc. eīs. - quīdam : cf. previous page, line 29.
29. dīvō Iūliō : the Romans deified their good emperors after death. Augustus was worshipped even before death.

Page 66. ı. Antōniō: v. n. p. 6i, l. is.
4. centiēns sēstertiūm $=$ centiēns centēna mîlia sēstertī̀m, about $\$ 410,000$; v. n. p. 50, 1. 24.
5. dixerat : the subj. is Cleopatra.
8. inrīdentī: who joked her.- prōmissō stāre : tr. to keep her promise. How lit.?
12. quidnam: v. n. p. 14, l. Io.
14. vīctum : sc. esse.
16. Actium : one of the great naval battles of history, 3I b.C.
18. persecūtus : sc. eum as object.
21. ipse: A. I95, l ; H. 452, I.
24. aspidem sibi adferendam cūrāvit: cf. occīdendum eum... obiēcit, p. 65, 1. I.

Puge 6\%. 2. Iānī: v. n. p. 5, 1. 25.
3. tantum : an adv.
6. laetitiā : cons. A. 249; II. 421 , I.
9. Sextilis: the month of August, which had the name Sextilis, or sixth, because the old Roman year began with March. Cf. September (septem), the seventh month ; October (octō), the eighth, etc.
II. Patris : appositional gen.
12. respondit: sc. eìs with dèferentibus.
13. Compos - meōrum : shöuld I gain my heart's desire.
15. precer: rel. cl. of characteristic. - quam ut ... liceat: A. 320, c ; H. 503, 3 .
19. Immō: used to correct and strengthen a preceding statement = nay even.
20. nōn semel $=$ not once merely. Litotes.
22. commissum irī: the fut. pass. inf. is quite rare in the best Latin; instead of it we find fore (futurum esse) ut with the pres. or
imp. subj. To illustrate by this sentence we should have: fore ut rēs pūblica plūrium arbitriō committātur.
23. quem . . . statūs : A. 22 I, b; H. 409, III.
29. patriae : cons. A. 218 , b; H. 399, II.
30. Pedibus : on foot.

Page 6S. 3. ut sibi adesset : to defend him.
13. vīgintī mīlibus nummōrum $=20,000$ sesterces. A sestertius (nummus) was worth about 4.I cents. What did he pay?

I 5. quem : tr. as if et rogāvit ut eum (i.e. corvum) adferre cōgerētur, and see n. on quod, p. 8, 1. i8.
24. periit : A. 205, b ; H. 463, 3 .
30. quantī : cons. A. 252 , a ; H. 405.

Page 69. 1. Graeculus quīdam=an insignificant Greek. Note the force of the diminutive ending -culus here. - palātio : this word, originally the name of the Palatine hill, was transferred to the palace of Augustus which was built there.
4. breve: with epigramma.
6. laudāre mīrārīque : historical infinitives. A. 275 ; H. 536, i.
12. satis grandem pecūniae summam : a good round sum.
17. apud Pōlliōnem: v. n. on apud, p. 14, 1. 20.
20. piscina : the cultivation of fish was a favorite pursuit of the rich.
22. quam ut . . . perīret: cf. quam ut . . . liceat, p. 67, 1. 15 .
29. aucupī : note the etymology.-noctuam prehendendam cūrāvit : cf. p. 66, 1. 24.

Page \%O. 1. mille nummōs $=$ mille sēstertiōs, cf. n. p. 68, 1. 13.
8. et: but.
9. familiārem habuit: he was on intimate terms with. Cf. p. 69, 11. 16 and 17 .
10. eā: with grātiā.
12. quibus posset : sc. prōdesse. - nēminī: cons.?
17. in tabellā : v. fig. 21, and note on tabulae, p. 39, 1. 4.
18. Quā lēctā : after reading this.
19. quisquam : v. A. 202, b ; H. 457.

Page 71. 9. sī-vertisset : v. n. on perdūxisset, p. 3, 1. 22.
10. cōnsternātum =erum cōnsternātum esse.
II. barbā capillōque submissō : v. n. on barbam submīsit, p. $3^{8,}$ 1. 22.
15. adflīctā valētūdine: in poor health. How do you say, in his last illness? v. p. 55, l. 26.
17. speculō : Roman mirrors were made of burnished metal.
20. Edite - applaudite : referring to the words spoken by one of the actors to mark the end of a play.

2 1. sextum agēns: cf. p. 48, 1. 22, for ídiom.
The highest claim that the great Augustus has upon the grateful memory of all posterity has scarcely been mentioned by our author. It is his patronage of literature and literary men. Himself a tireless student and keen critic, he surrounded himself with all that was best and brightest in the world of learning. The Augustan Age is the golden age of Latin literature. It gave to the world Vergil, Ovid, Tibullus, Horace, and many others whose inspired words pay immortal homage to the virtues of their distinguished emperor and noble benefactor.

> "Who fears the Parthian or the Scythian horde, Or the rank growth that German forests yield, While Caesar lives? Who trembles at the sword The fierce Iberians wield?
> Ah! be it thine long holy days to give To thy Hesperia! thus, dear chief, we pray At sober sunrise; thus at mellow eve, When ocean hides the day."
> Horace, Odes, iv. 5; Conington's Translation.

## SUGGESTIONS TO STUDENTS. ${ }^{1}$

r. In translating these exercises do not use an English-Latin dictionary. None is needed ; none will give the words required.
2. Depend upon the text and the notes for idioms and vocabulary.
3. Translate ideas, not words.
4. Do not render English words by Latin words from which they may be derived unless you are very sure of your ground ; honest is not honestus, nor secure sécūrus.
5. Avoid the repetition of proper names as much as possible. When necessary refer to them by pronouns.
6. Try to keep the same subject throughout a sentence.
7. English prefers coördinate sentences loosely joined, Latin the periodic structure. (A. 345, Structure of the Period, N., 346; H. 573.)
8. Particular care is necessary in the use of conjunctions and pronouns.
9. In translating such an expression as 'the man I sent,' do not omit the relative which is understood in English, but write 'vir quem misisi.'
ro. If the relation between two nouns connected by a preposition cannot be expressed in Latin by the genitive, use a
${ }^{1}$ Teachers will find much that is valuable in Abbott's Latin Prose through English Idiom, in Miller's Latin Prose Composition, and in Preble and Parker's Latin Writing, whence some of these suggestions were drawn.
relative clause : e.g. 'the love for fatherland ${ }^{\prime}=$ amor patriae, 'the road to Gaul' = via quae in Galliam diucit.
II. Remember that Latin has no perfect active participle, excepting in the case of deponent verbs.
12. The present participle is rarely used as an attributive adjective, e.g. 'the running boy,' is not currēns puer, but puer qui currit.
i3. Finally, remember that only by a careful preliminary study of the text can you translate the exercises readily, confidently, and accurately.

## LATIN COMPOSITION.

## I. Romani imperi exordium.

## 1.

For Oral Translation.
Order of Words.-A. \& G. 343, N., 344, R., a, i, 2, b, j, k, N.; H. 559, 560, 56I, I-III, 563, 565, 566, 567, 568.

1. Proca, king of the Albans, had two sons. 2. He left the kingdon to Numitor, who was the older. 3. But Amulius, the other ${ }^{1}$ son, expelled Numitor from the kingdom. 4. Rhea Silvia, Numitor's daughter, was a priestess of Vesta. 5. She was the mother of Romulus and Remus. 6. Amulius, the king, put her in prison. 7. The little children he put into a trough. 8. Then ${ }^{2}$ he threw them into the Tiber.

Notes:-1. alter. 2. deinde.
2.

For Oral Translation.
Order of Words (continued). - A. \& G. 345, a-e, Structure of the Period, N., 346, a-e; H. 569, I-VI, $570,57 \mathrm{I}$, 572, I-III, 573.
I. The Tiber had overflowed its banks. 2. The water flowed back, and left them on dry land. 3. There were then wolves in those places. 4. A wolf heard the wailing of the children, 5. and played the part ${ }^{1}$ of mother ${ }^{2}$ to them.
6. Faustulus, the shepherd, carried the twins to his cottage.
7. He gave them to his wife to be brought up.

Notes:- I. 'to play the part of,' sē gerere. 2. 'of mother,' see text.

## 3.

For Written Translation.

1. The boys grew up among the shepherds. 2. They used to hunt, ${ }^{1}$ and often kept robbers from stealing the flocks. 3. One day ${ }^{2}$ Remus was captured by the robbers, and then Faustulus told Romulus who their grandfather was. ${ }^{3}$ 4. When Romulus heard this, ${ }^{4}$ he armed the shepherds, and ${ }^{5}$ hastened to Alba. 5. Meanwhile Remus had been brought before the king by the robbers who had captured him. 6. The king almost ${ }^{6}$ recognized him, for Remus looked very much like ${ }^{7}$ his mother. 7. Suddenly Romulus appeared on the scene. ${ }^{8}$ 8. Amulius was killed, and Numitor was restored to the throne.

Notes :- I. Imp. indic. 2. quondam. 3. esset. 4. Lat. 'this having been heard.' 5. Omit. 6. haud procul erat quin. 7. i.e. was very similar to. 8. superveniō.

## 4.

For Oral Translation.
Rules for Agreement.- A. \&.G. 181, 182, 1-4, а.
Noun in Apposition or as Predicate. - A. \& G. 183, 184, a-d, 185, a, b; H. 362, 1, 363, I, 3, 1), 2), 4, 1), 2), 5, 364.

1. At Alba, a small city, Numitor was king. 2. Romulus and Remus, twin brothers, founded the city of Rome. ${ }^{1}$ 3. We all know about their ${ }^{2}$ quarrel. 4. Finally ${ }^{3}$ Romulus called the city Rome from his own name. ${ }^{4}$ 5. There were walls around
the new city. 6. Remus jumped over them in derision. 7. Romulus killed his brother Remus. 8. Romulus thus became ${ }^{5}$ king alone.

Notes :- I. Lat. ' the city Rome.' 2. eōrum. 3. tandem. 4. dē suō ipsīus nōmine. Cons. of ipsius ? 5. erat.

## II. Romulus Romanorum rex primus.

## 1.

For Oral Translation.
Rules for Agreement (continued).
Adjective with its Noun.- A. \& G. I86, a, b, d, 187, a, I, 2, b, N., c ; H. 438, i, 4, 6, 439, 1, 2, N., 3.

1. Romulus, when ${ }^{1}$ king of the Romans, prepared games. 2. Many assembled with their wives and children, especially the Sabines. 3. The Roman youth, at a given signal, carried off the maidens. 4. This was straightway a cause for war. 5. When they approached Rome, they met ${ }^{2}$ the maid Tarpeia. 6. Titus Tatius was leader of the Sabines. 7. Tarpeia and her father were Romans. 8. Tarpeia asked for the golden ${ }^{3}$ rings and bracelets. 9. For the rings and bracelets of the Sabines were golden.

Notes:- i. Omit. 2. nancīscor. 3. aureus, -a, -um.

## 2.

For Written Translation.
I. Romulus and Remus, brothers, and grandsons of Numitor, built a small city on the banks of the Tiber, in the same place where they had been exposed, and had been found by Faustulus, the king's ${ }^{1}$ herdsman. 2. After ${ }^{2}$ Romulus had surrounded the new city with a wall, an amazing number of robbers and shep-
herds flocked ${ }^{3}$ thither from every side ; ${ }^{4}$ but women were lacking, and the neighboring peoples refused marriage relations. ${ }^{5}$ 3. Romulus, concealing his vexation, gave ${ }^{6}$ orders that the neighbors be invited to games. 4. Many men, women, and children assembled. 5. When ${ }^{7}$ eyes and ears are intent upon ${ }^{8}$ the spectacle, the Roman youths rush in, and carry off the maidens.

Notes:-I. Use an adj. 2. postquam with the perf.ind. 3. cōnfugiō. 4. 'from every side,' undique. 5. 'marriage relations,' express by one word. 6. 'gave orders, etc.,' Lat. id. 'ordered games to be announced to the neighbors.' 7. See notes p. I, 1. I 3. 8. 'intent upon,' intentus with the dat. or with ad and acc.

## III. Numa Pompilius, Romanorum rex secundus.

## 1.

For Oral Translation.
Rules for Agreement (continued).
Relative with its Antecedent-A. 198, a, 199; H. 445, I, 3, N. I, 4, 7, 8.
r. The king that succeeded Romulus was Numa. 2. He was summoned from Cures, which ${ }^{1}$ is a Sabine town. 3. By him many sacred rites were instituted, which tamed the wild people. 4. He consecrated the fire and the altar which are sacred to Vesta. 5. The shield which fell from heaven, Numa called ancile. 6. Mamurius was the smith who made eleven shields of the same shape. 7. Numa chose twelve priests to take care of ${ }^{2}$ the ancilia.

Notes:-I. What peculiarity of agreement may be illustrated here? 2. Lat. 'who should guard.'

## 2.

## For Oral Translation.

Rules for Agreement (continued).
Verb with its Subject.-A. 204, a, 205, a, b, c, 1, 2, d; H. 460, r, 46I, I-3, 462, 463, I, II, I-4.
I. Both Romulus and Numa were of advantage to the state. ${ }^{1}$ 2. You, Numa, and Egeria proposed ${ }^{2}$ many useful laws. 3. Before Numa, neither law nor the fear of punishment restrained the citizens. 4. The senate believed that Numa was taught by Jove. 5. Egeria is the goddess who had conversations with the king by night. 6. She increased his ${ }^{3}$ authority by her advice. 7. Numa was buried on Mount Janiculum. 8. Romulus reigned thirty-seven years, Numa forty-three.

Notes:-1. See p. 6, 1. 12. 2. ferō. 3. Not a form of suus.

## 3.

For Written Translation.
I. Numa, summoned from Cures, a Sabine town, was a man renowned for justice ${ }^{1}$ and piety. 2. He taught the Romans many sacred rites, and once Jupiter himself is said to have come down, and to have promised Numa that he would give the Roman people a sure pledge of imperial power. ${ }^{2}$ 3. On the next day, at sunrise, ${ }^{3}$ a shield fell down from the riven sky. 4. Numa, taking this ${ }^{4}$ to Mamurius the smith, said to him, "I, who am your king, order you to make eleven shields of the same shape as this." ${ }^{5}$. When the shields were finished, neither Mamurius nor Numa could distinguish ${ }^{6}$ the real from the false.

Notes:- I. Lat. ' of renowned justice, etc.' 2. 'imperial power,' one word. 3. abl. abs. 4. See n. on quibus, p. 3, 1. 24. 5. Omit
'as this.' 6. discernō, - ere, - crēvī, - crētus. Lat. id. discernere vērum et falsa.

## IV. Tullus Hostilius, Romanorum rex tertius.

$$
1 .
$$

For Oral Translation.
The Subjunctive in Independent Clauses. - A. 265, a, 1, 2, 3, 283.
Hortatory.- A. 266, N. i, R., b, c ; H. 483, i, 2, 3, 484, II, III, IV.

1. Let Tullus Hostilius be elected king. 2. Let the fate ${ }^{1}$ of each people be decided by the contest of a few. 3. Let a treaty be made on this condition. 4. Let the youths fight, three on a side. ${ }^{2}$ 5. Do not shout ${ }^{3}$ for joy, Albans; all hope has not deserted the Romans. 6. Granted ${ }^{4}$ that three Albans are wounded, ${ }^{5}$ two Romans have already fallen.

Notes:-1. Use plural. 2. Lat. 'by threes.' 3. What tense in Lat.? 4. Hortatory subj. expressing concession. 5. Perf. subj.

## 2.

For Oral Translation.
The Subjunctive in Independent Clauses (continued).
Optative. - A. 267, a, b; H. 483, I, 2, 3, 484, I.
I. Would that the two Romans had not fallen. 2. I wish that ${ }^{1}$ the three Curiatii were not surrounding Horatius alone. 3. Though ${ }^{2}$ Horatius is untouched, he is not equal to three. 4. May he take to flight, that ${ }^{3}$ he may separate his foes. 5. May Horatius conquer. 6. Let his enemies be slain. 7. Would that the sister of Horatius had received him with joy.

Notes :- I. 'I wish that,' utinam. 2. Express by the hortatory subj. 3. A purpose clause.

## 3.

For Written Translation.

1. When, in the reign of Tullus, ${ }^{1}$ war had arisen between the Romans and the Albans, the leaders said, "Let us not all fight, but let the fate ${ }^{2}$ of each people be decided by the contest ${ }^{3}$ of a few; and where ${ }^{4}$ victory shall rest, ${ }^{5}$ there let the supreme power be." 2. The three Horatii and the three Curiatii fought together on that condition. 3. Already two Romans had been killed, and the three Curiatii had been wounded, when a man ${ }^{6}$ called out: "Do not let the Curiatii surround you, Horatius. ${ }^{7}$ Take flight, and let the enemy be separated, in order that you may kill them one at a time." ${ }^{8}$ 4. In this way he conquered. 5. After his victory, the Romans received Horatius with joy and congratulations; ${ }^{9}$ but great horror moved the Albans as they said, ${ }^{10}$ " Oh, that the brave Curiatii ${ }^{11}$ were still living!"

Notes:- I. Lat. 'Tullus reigning.' 2. Use plural. 3. See p. 2, 1. 5. 4. Lat. 'whence.' 5. Omit 'shall rest.' 6. quīdam, v. p. I2, 1. 9. 7. Where should the voc. stand ? 8.. singulī. 9. S. T. 10. Use pres. part. II. ' the brave Curiatii,' Lat. id. ' the Curiatii, the brave heroes (virū).'

## V. Ancus Marcius, Romanorum rex quartus.

## 1.

For Oral Translation.
The Subjunctive in Independent Clauses (continued).
Deliberative. - A. 268 ; H. 484, V.
Potential.-A. 3 ri, R. a, N. 2, b; H. 485 , N. I, N. 3,486 , I, N. i, II.

1. Shall the Romans elect Ancus king? 2. Why should he send ambassadors to the Latins? 3. What restitution ${ }^{1}$ can
the ambassador demand? 4. You might send the ambassador in the following ${ }^{2}$ manner. 5. When he has come to the enemies' country he would say, ${ }^{3}$ 6. "Hear me, ${ }^{4}$ Jupiter. 7. I am a messenger of the Roman people. 8. Let there be faith ${ }^{5}$ in my words." 9. What should the ambassador, who is sent on this business, ${ }^{6}$ be called ? Io. I am inclined to think ${ }^{7}$ that Ancus died a premature death.

Notes : - I. 'to demand restitution,' rēs repetere. 2. Use a form of hīc. 3. dīcat. 4. Omit. 5. Lat. id. 'faith to.' 6. rès. 7. Potential subj. in a modest assertion.

## VII. Servius Tullius, Romanorum rex sextus.

## 1.

> For Oral Translation.

Conditional Sentences.-A. 304, a, b, c ; •H. 506.
Simple Conditions. - A. 305, a, 1, 2, 306, a; H. 507, I, 508, 1, 4.
I. You might know ${ }^{1}$ that Servius Tullius was born of a noble woman. 2. If an appearance of flame surrounded the head, it portended the highest honor. 3. Tanaquil said, "Let us bring him up just as ${ }^{2}$ our own children. 4. If the king is dead, Tanaquil has concealed his death. 5. If Servius has begun to reign, let him govern the realm justly. 6. If the Romans built a temple to Diana on the Aventine, the king persuaded them. ${ }^{3}$ 7. If the Latin drove the cow to the temple, let the priest sacrifice it.

Notes:- I. What subj. ? 2. Lat. id. ' not otherwise than.' 3 . Not accusative:

## 2.

For Oral Translation.
Conditional Sentences (continued).
Future Conditions. - A. 305, b, (a), $(\beta), 2,(\alpha),(\beta), 307,1,2$, a, N., b, c, d; H. 507, I, II, 508 (with the future indicative), 509.

1. Will Servius receive the royal power? 2. Yes, and if he grows up, ${ }^{1}$ he will be renowned for his wisdom. 3. If he should throw the standard among ${ }^{2}$ the enemy, the Romans would fight more bravely. 4. If the king should not recover, the people would obey ${ }^{3}$ Servius Tullius. 5. If the daughter of Servius should marry ${ }^{4}$ the son of Tarquin, he would seek the royal power. ${ }^{5}$ 6. Servius Tullius reigned forty-four years.

Notes:-1. The Eng. present may refer to future or even future perfect time. Latin expresses by the proper tense the time implied. 2. What case should in take here? 3. pārē̄. Takes what case? 4. Lat. id. 'should be given in marriage.' 5 . 'royal power,' express by one word.

## 3.

## For Written Translation.

I. Servius Tullius received the royal power, though he was born ${ }^{1}$ of a woman who was a slave and a captive. 2. Neither Tanaquil nor her husband had perceived ${ }^{2}$ that the highest rank was destined ${ }^{3}$ for the boy, before they saw ${ }^{4}$ an appearance of fire around ${ }^{5}$ his head while he was asleep. 3. If Servius was distinguished for wisdom, he was also brave ; for, in $a^{6}$ battle, when ${ }^{7}$ the soldiers were fighting without spirit, he seized a standard and, throwing it among ${ }^{8}$ the enemy, called out, "If no one recovers ${ }^{9}$ the standard, I myself will die for the sake ${ }^{10}$ of recovering it:" 4. Then the Romans fought so fiercely, that they won both the standard and the victory.

Notes :-1. Express the concession by a participle. 2. What number ? 3 . 'was destined for,' use passive of dēbeō with the dat. 4. Perf. ind. Cf. n. p. 9, 1. 21. 5. Lat. 'embracing the head of him sleeping.' S. T. 6. See n. p. 29, 1. 4. 7. Abl. abs. 8. in. 9. Not the present. Io. S. T.

## VIII. Tarquinius Superbus, Romanorum rex septimus et ultimus.

## 1.

For Oral Translation.
Conditional Sentences (continued).
Conditions Contrary to Fact.-A. 305, c, 1, 2, 308, c, d; H. 510, N. i, 5II, N. 3, 2.
I. If Tarquinius Superbus were not wicked, he could ${ }^{1}$ not seize the throne. ${ }^{2}$ 2. If the king had not been active in war, he would not have subdued the Latins. 3. Shall ${ }^{3}$ he reduce Gabii by strategy? 4. If Sextus, the king's son, should go to Gabii, it could be taken by assault. 5. If he had complained of his father's cruelty, they would have received him kindly. 6. If he won their favor, he became very influential. ${ }^{4}$

Notes:- I. What mode and tense? 2. rēgrum occupāre. 3. Deliberative question. 4. 'to be very influential'=plūrimum posse.

## 2.

For Oral Translation.
Conditional Sentences (continued).
Conditional Clauses with dum, modo, āc sī, ut sī, etc. - A. 314, a, 3I2, R.; H. 513, I, II.
I. Provided that Sextus wins the favor of the Gabini, he will be chosen leader. 2. If he sent ${ }^{1}$ one of ${ }^{2}$ his men to his father, his father would make no reply. ${ }^{3}$ 3. The father passed into the garden, as if he were meditating. ${ }^{4}$ 4. If the messenger should grow weary of waiting, ${ }^{5}$ he would return to Gabii. 5. Sextus will know what his father wishes, provided that he learns of ${ }^{6}$ his silence. 6. Sextus will deliver the city to his father, provided he can put the chief men to death.

Notes:-1. 'sent' = should send. 2. See n. p. in, 1. 22. 3. Lat. id. 'reply nothing.' 4. Subj. of dēlīberō. 5. Lat. id. 'by waiting.' 6. Omit.

## 3.

For Written Translation.
I. During the reign of Tarquin the Proud, ${ }^{1}$ an old woman, who was a stranger, ${ }^{2}$ came to the king, carrying nine books; which, she said, would be the king's, provided he wished to buy them. 2. The woman demanded an exorbitant price, ${ }^{3}$ and the king mocked her, as if she were in her dotage. ${ }^{4}$ 3. The old woman then burned six of ${ }^{5}$ the books. 4. She would have burned them all, if the king had not bought the three remaining. 5. If the king had bought all the books, he could ${ }^{6}$ have bought them at a price no greater than that which was asked for three. 6. Would that he had bought them all!

Notes :-1. Abl. abs. 2. Express the rel. cl. by an appositive. 3. S. T., and note p. I5, 1. II. 4. 'to be in one's dotage' $=$ aetäte dēsipere. 5. See n. p. II, 1. 22. 6. Not the subj. Why?

## IX. Horatius Cocles.

## 1.

For Oral Translation.
Concessive Clauses. - A. 31 3, a-f, 326, b; H. 514, 5I 5, I, II, I, 2, 3, III, n. 2.
I. Porsenna, king of the Etruscans, was coming to Rome with a hostile army. 2. Though he took Janiculum, yet he did not restore Tarquinius. 3. Though the walls were strong, yet great fear filled the Romans. 4. All feared the mighty name of Porsenna, as if he were present. ${ }^{1}$ 5. Though ${ }^{2}$ Horatius was alone, he withstood the enemies' battle-line. 6. Though he was in full armor, ${ }^{3}$ he leaped into the Tiber. 7.

Though many weapons fell from above, he swam across in safety. ${ }^{4}$

Notes:- I. adsum. 2. Express as a conceded fact. 3. 'in full armor,' armātus. 4. 'in safety' $=$ safe.

## 2.

For Oral Translation.
Tenses of the Indicative: Present, Imperfect, and Future.-A. 276, a, 2, d, 3, e, 277, a, b, c, 278 ; H. 466, 467, I, II, III, 2, 4, 468, 469, I, II, 2, 470 .
I. The state of Clusium was strong at that time. ${ }^{1}$ 2. If the name of Porsenna were ${ }^{2}$ not so great, fear would not possess the Romans. 3. All went from the country into the city. 4. While they were hedging the city about, the bridge almost gave entrance ${ }^{3}$ to the enemy. 5. Had it not been for one man, Porsenna would have taken the city. 6. Horatius had for a long time been called ${ }^{4}$ Cocles. 7. Even if he should lose ${ }^{5}$ the other ${ }^{6}$ eye, he would sustain ${ }^{5}$ the attack. 8. They were cutting down the bridge behind him. ${ }^{7}$ 9. Now he is swimming ${ }^{8}$ across the river.

Notes:- i. 'at that time' = then. 2. Mood and tense? 3 . iter. 4. 'had for a long time been called' $=$ iam diū nōminābātur. 5. Not imperf. subj. 6. alter. 7. 'behind him,' $\bar{a}$ tergō. 8. Historical present.

## X. Menenius Agrippa.

## 1.

## For Written Translation.

1. The eloquent Agrippa ${ }^{1}$ was sent to restore ${ }^{2}$ harmony between the senators and the commons. 2. Although he was so eloquent, he said only this to them: 3. "Once ${ }^{3}$ the members of the body tried to make ${ }^{4}$ a conspiracy ${ }^{10}$ against the stomach ;
for, while they were toiling, ${ }^{5}$ the stomach seemed to be idle. 4. They therefore ${ }^{6}$ determined to feed ${ }^{7}$ it no longer. 5 . But, while they were desiring to conquer the stomach, they themselves also began to fail in strength." 8 6. From this story the commons perceived that the senate and themselves, as if a single body, grew weak ${ }^{9}$ through discord.

Notes :- I. S. T. 2. A purpose clause. 3. quondam. 4. faciō. What tense? 5. labōrō. 6. itaque. 7. cibum ferre. 8. 'began to fail in strength,' express by one word. 9. Inf. mood. 10. coniūrātiō.

## XI. Lucius. Virginius Centurio.

## 1.

For Oral Translation.
Tenses of the Indicative (continued) :
Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect. - A. 279, a, e, 280, 281, 307, с ; H. 47 I, I, II, 4, 472, 473, 2.
I. In 454 B.C. ${ }^{1}$ decemviri were elected instead of two consuls. 2. They proposed new laws, which they had brought from Greece. 3. The laws had been recorded on twelve tables. 4. The decemviri were men ${ }^{2}$ of great insolence. 5 . One of them was Appius Claudius. 6. Virginia was a beautiful ${ }^{3}$ plebeian maiden. 7. Appius fell in love with her. 8. Would , that he had not seen her! 9. Virginius, the girl's father, was absent on military duty.

Notes :- 1. Express as in the text. 2. Omit. 3. pulcherrimā fōrmā, abl. of description.

## 2.

For Oral Translation.
Sequence of Tenses. - A. 284, 285, 1, 2, 286, N., R. (a), (b), 287, a, b, I, 2, 3, N., c-g ; H. 490-492, I, 2, 493, I, 2, N. 2, 494, 495, I-IV, VI, 496, I, II.

1. Decemviri were chosen to submit ${ }^{1}$ new laws. 2. But they were of such ${ }^{2}$ insolence that they were brought ${ }^{3}$ to ruin. 3. Appius instigated one of his dependents to claim Virginia for a slave. ${ }^{4}$ 4. Had Virginius not been absent, ${ }^{5}$ the client would not have laid his hand upon her. 5. He threatens to take ${ }^{6}$ Virginia by force, unless she follows ${ }^{7}$ him. 6. Since he cannot ${ }^{8}$ lead her away, he summons her to trial. 7. While these things were going on, ${ }^{9}$ messengers were sent to summon ${ }^{1}$ Virginius.
Notes :- i. Purpose clause. 2. tantus. 3. Result clause. 4. Lat. 'for slavery.' 5. What form of condition ? 6. Fut. inf. 7. Not present indic. 8. cf. 'cum Appius nōn posset.' 9. Dum haec geruntur.

## 3.

For Written Translation.

1. Though Virginius arrived at Rome at daybreak, the citizens were already standing in the Forum in order to see what would take place. ${ }^{1}$ 2. Virginius wept and implored the aid of the citizens, but there was no help anywhere, and Appius adjudged Virginia to his client. 3. Then the centurion asked permission ${ }^{2}$ to speak to his daughter for the last time. 4 . When he had led her apart, he stabbed her to the heart ${ }^{3}$ with a knife, and fled to the army. 5. The army, aroused, compelled the decemviri to resign their office, ${ }^{4}$ and threw Appius Claudius into prison, where ${ }^{5}$ he committed suicide.
Notes:- I. fī̄. 2. 'asked permission' $=$ petiit ut sibi licēret. 3. 'to stab to the heart' $=$ pectus trānsfigere. 4. S. T. 5. quā.

## XII. Marcus Furius Camillus.

## 1.

For Oral Translation.
The Subjunctive of Purpose.-A. 317, 1-3, N., b, N. 1, 3×8, a, b, c, d, 33I, a, b, I, 2, e, 2, f, N., R., h ; H. 497, I, II, I, 2, 498, I-III, N. 1, 2, 499, 2.

1. Camillus went with his army that he might besiege Falerii. 2. The schoolmaster led forth the children to deliver them to the Romans. 3. If Camillus had kept ${ }^{1}$ the children as hostages, the Faliscans would have surrendered. 4. But Camillus would despise ${ }^{2}$ such ${ }^{3}$ treachery. 5. He came to maintain ${ }^{4}$ the rights of peace.

Notes:- 1. retineō. 2. Potential subjunctive. 3. tālis. 4. dēfendō. Express the purpose in six ways.

## 2.

## For Oral Translation.

I. Camillus ordered ${ }^{1}$ the hands of the schoolmaster to be bound. 2. At first ${ }^{2}$ the schoolmaster feared that he would be thrown into prison. 3. But Camillus gave him over to the children to lead back ${ }^{3}$ into the city. 4. He gave them whips to drive ${ }^{4}$ him with. 5 . He bound the teacher's hands, that ${ }^{5}$ they might whip him the more easily. 6. In this way ${ }^{6}$ Camillus tried ${ }^{7}$ to conquer the Faliscans by kindness. 7. Nothing could prevent ${ }^{8}$ them from opening their gates to the Romans.

Notes:- i. Express both with iubeō and imperō. 2. prīmum. 3. Follow the idiom of the text and see A. 294, d; H. 544, n. 2. 4. Lat. id. 'by which they might drive.' 5. quõ. Why? 6. Ita. \%. nītor with ut and subj. 8. 'to prevent from' = dēterrēre quōminus, with subj.

## 3.

For Written Translation.
I. After the war against Falerii, Camillus besieged Veii, which had revolted at that time. 2. In order that he might take the city, he made winter quarters for his soldiers, gave them wages from the treasury, and ${ }^{1}$ bound each ${ }^{2}$ soldier by an oath that he would not leave the field ${ }^{3}$ until after the city was captured. ${ }^{4}$ 3. After the destruction of the city, Camillus withdrew to Ardea, because he had been unjustly condemned ${ }^{5}$ by the tribune of the plebs. 4. As he was departing from the city, he prayed that ${ }^{6}$ the gods might cause his ungrateful country to long for him. ${ }^{7}$

Notes:-1. Omit. 2. quisque. 3. 'leave the field' = discēdō. 4. Follow idiom in the text. 5. cf. quod . . . triumphāsset. 6. S. T. 7. Follow the idiom in the text.

## 4.

For Oral Translation.
The Subjunctive of Result. - A. 319, I-3, N., R., a, c, d, R., 332, a, I, 2, g, R.; H. 500, I, II, $50 \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I}, 2, \mathrm{II}, \mathrm{I}, 2$, III, 502, 1, 504, I-3, 1), 2), 4 -
I. The ambassadors advised the Gauls to abandon ${ }^{1}$ the siege of Clusium. 2. It happened ${ }^{2}$ that one of the Roman ambassadors killed the chief of the Senones. 3. The Gauls were so aroused by this, ${ }^{3}$ that they attacked Rome. 4. On the 18 th of July, the Roman army was slaughtered by the Gauls. 5. The defeat ${ }^{4}$ was such that the day was placed among the days of ill-omen. 6. There was no doubt but that ${ }^{5}$ the victorious Gauls would reach Rome before sunset. 7. Would that Camillus were there ${ }^{6}$ to protect ${ }^{7}$ his fatherland.

Notes:- I. 'to abandon, etc.': is this a purpose or a result cl.? 2. fiēbat, followed by a subject clause of result. 3. Quā rē, etc. S. T. 4. clādēs. 5. quīn. 6. 'to be there' $=$ adesse. 7. quī with subj. of tueor.

## 5.

## For Oral Translation.

The Subjunctive in Relative Clauses of Characteristic. - A. 320. a, b, c, f; H. 503, I, II, I, 2, 3.
I. There were some ${ }^{1}$ Romans who fled to the citadel. 2. The old men were not the men ${ }^{2}$ to flee. 3. They were the only ones ${ }^{3}$ to await the approach of the Gauls. 4. Why was it that ${ }^{4}$ the curule magistrates sat in their ivory chairs? 5. So that they might die with the dignity belonging to them. ${ }^{5}$ 6. The men, clad in their robes of office, ${ }^{6}$ were very much like gods. 7. These old men did not deserve ${ }^{7}$ to be put to death. 8. There is no doubt but that Manlius saved the Capitol. 9. There were some who ${ }^{8}$ accused him of aiming at sovereignty.

Notes:-1. Omit. 2. 'the men to' $=$ eī quī followed by a clause of characteristic. 3. 'only ones to ' $=\bar{u} n \bar{i} q u i ̄ . \quad 4 . ~ ' W h y ~ w a s ~$ it that' $=$ quid erat quod. 5. 'belonging to them' $=$ suus. 6. 'clad in their robes of office,' express by one word. 7. 'did not deserve to be' $=$ dīgnì nōn erant quī. 8. 'There were some who' $=$ erant quì.

## 6.

For Written Translation.
I. When the Gauls had made up their minds ${ }^{1}$ to attack the citadel, they sent one ahead to try the way. 2. Him² they all followed, one man helping another. 3. They reached the summit in such silence that not even the dogs were aroused. 4. It happened that there were some geese in the temple of Juno. 5. The Romans, ${ }^{3}$ even in the greatest want, had
spared these because they are sacred birds. 6. These geese were so watchful, that the Gauls did not escape their notice ; but, by their screams, they awoke Manlius, a distinguished soldier, ${ }^{4}$ who, seizing his arms, easily pushed down the climbing Gauls with the boss of his shield.

Notes :- i. statuō. 2. Express by a relative. 3. Subordinate this sentence to the previous one by using a relative clause. S. T. 4. S. T.

## 7.

## For Oral Translation.

Causal Clauses. 1. Clauses with quod, quia, quoniam, and quandō.

- A. 321, 1, 2, N. 3 ; H. 516, I, II.

2. Clauses with cum and quī. - A. 320 , e, $32 \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c}, 326, \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{b}$; H. 517, 3, 1).
I. Legates were sent to Camillus, because the army was hard pressed by hunger. 2. Since the Gauls thought this, bread was thrown down from the Capitol. 3. The Gauls were induced to abandon ${ }^{1}$ the siege, because they were weary. 4. Camillus interposed, because the weights were unjust, 5. and because the Gallic chief was insolent. 6. He commanded the gold to be removed, because he had collected the remnants of the army. 7. He ordered ${ }^{2}$ the Gauls to prepare for battle. 8. The victory was so great that not even ${ }^{3}$ a messenger was left to tell ${ }^{4}$ the disaster. ${ }^{5}$

Notes:- I. A result clausée. 2. dēnūntiō, followed by an object clause of purpose. 3. 'not even,' v. n. p. 21, l. 5. 4. 'to tell,' a relative clause of purpose. 5. calamitās.

## 8.

## For Written Translation.

I. If a false charge had not been brought against ${ }^{1}$ Camillus, because he had celebrated his triumph with white horses, he
would not have withdrawn to Ardea. 2. Then, perhaps, the Gauls would not have attacked Rome, since they all feared Camillus, the famous soldier, exceedingly. 3. After his Gallic victory, he entered the city in triumph. 4. Since the city was now in ruins, there were some ${ }^{2}$ who urged that ${ }^{3}$ Rome be abandoned, ${ }^{4}$ and that all move to Veii. 5. This plan was given up, ${ }^{5}$ not only because Camillus opposed it strongly, ${ }^{6}$ but especially because the people were moved by an omen.

Notes :- I. 'bring against ' = inferō. 2. ' there were some who' $=$ erant quī. 3. Object clause of purpose. 4. Use abl. abs. and omit 'and that.' 5. dēpōnō. 6. Follow idiom in the text.

## XIII. Spurius Postumius.

## 1.

For Oral Translation.

> Temporal Clauses. - A. 323, I, 2 .
> Clauses with postquam, ubi, etc.-A. 324 , a; H. 518, N. 1.

1. The Romans made war against the Samnites after they ${ }^{1}$ had been called ${ }^{2}$ by the Campanians. 2. Since the war lasted ${ }^{3}$ for nearly fifty years, the dangers were often very great. 3. When Spurius Postumius was consul, he was led into an ambush by Pontius. 4. Pontius sent men to say to the Romans that Luceria was being besieged. 5. As soon as the Romans heard this, they tried to bring ${ }^{4}$ aid. 6. They chose the shorter road, although it was the more dangerous. 7. When they had come to the Caudine Forks, the treachery of the enemy became clear.

Notes :- I. i.e. the Romans. 2. What tense usually follows postquam? 3. S. T. 4. Imperf. ind.

## 2.

For Oral Translation.
Temporal Clauses (continued).
Clauses with cum. - A. 32 5, a, c ; H. 52 I, I, II, I, 2.
I. When the Romans seek the road, they find it closed by a guard of the enemy. 2. When all hope of escape is taken away, they halt. ${ }^{1}$ 3. After they had stood in silence for a long time, they broke out into complaints against their leaders. 4. The legions returned to Rome after they had been sent under the yoke. 5. When Postumius gave his opinion ${ }^{2}$ in the senate, he said that the Roman people were not bound by the peace. 6. He urged ${ }^{3}$ them to surrender him to the Samnites. 7. The senate praised Postumius, because ${ }^{4}$ they admired his greatness of soul.

Notes:- I. Two words. 2. sententiam dīcere. 3. hortor, with ut and subj. 4. Give the reason as if on the authority of the senate.

## 3.

## For Written Translation.

I. When Postumius, the consul, had been led into an ambush by Pontius, the leader of the enemy, the Romans spent the night in silence, looking at one another, and unmindful of food and sleep. 2. Pontius, not knowing what he ought to do, ${ }^{1}$ asked his father. 3. When his father had heard that the Romans had given up all hope of escaping, he advised ${ }^{2}$ that either all should be put to death, or all should be let go. 4. This advice was not followed, ${ }^{3}$ but all the Romans were sent under the yoke. 5. As soon as they reached Rome, they hid themselves through shame, ${ }^{4}$ each ${ }^{5}$ man in his own house.

Notes:- I. ' what ought to be done by him.' 2. moneō, followed by object clause of purpose. 3. Use accipiō. 4. Abl. of cause. 5. Note the order in the text.

## XIV. Publius Valerius Laevinus, et Pyrrhus, rex Epiri.

## 1.

For Oral Translation.
Temporal Clauses (continued).
Clauses with antequam, and priusquam.-A. 327, a; H. 520, I, I, 2, II.
I. The Tarentini inflicted injuries upon the Roman ambassadors before war was declared against them. 2. After war had been declared, ${ }^{1}$ they asked aid from Pyrrhus. 3. Laevinus was elected consul before Pyrrhus came to Italy. 4. Before Pyrrhus's arrival the Romans had never fought with an enemy from across the sea. 5. When the scouts of Pyrrhus had been captured, they were led through the Roman camp. 6. Laevinus showed them his army before he dismissed them. 7. The scouts reported to Pyrrhus what ${ }^{2}$ the Romans were doing.

Notes:- i. postquam with perf. ind. $=$ Eng. pluperf. 2. Indirect question.

## 2.

For Oral Translation.
Temporal Clauses (continued).
Clauses with dum, dōnec, and quoad.-A. 328, a; H. 519, I, II, I, 2.
I. Laevinus said, ${ }^{1}$ "Do not ${ }^{2}$ dismiss the scouts until they have seen my army." 2. Soon Pyrrhus and Laevinus joined battle. 3. When Pyrrhus was already in retreat, he drove his elephants against the Roman battle line. 4. The Romans withstood the weight of their massive bodies, as long as they could. 5. After the horses had become frightened, they shook off their riders. 6. They fought until night put an end to the conflict. 7. Pyrrhus fought ${ }^{3}$ many battles while ${ }^{4}$ he was in Italy.

Notes:- i. inquit ; insert in the quotation. 2. nōlī, with pres. inf. 3. faciō. 4. See n. p. 2, l. I I.

## 3.

For Written Translation.
I. After the Romans had declared war against the Tarentini because they had inflicted injuries upon their ambassadors, Pyrrhus, a descendant of Achilles, ${ }^{1}$ came to assist the Tarentini. 2. Publius Valerius Laevinus, the Roman consul, soon met him in battle, ${ }^{2}$ and almost defeated him. 3. When, however, the king drove his elephants against the Roman line, the fortune of the battle was changed. 4. So terrified were the horses by the sight and the smell of the monsters, that they carried their riders away with them in flight. 5. The infantry, ${ }^{6}$ too, ${ }^{3}$ were thrown into great confusion; ${ }^{4}$ but they stood their ground ${ }^{5}$ until night put an end to the conflict.

Notes:-1.S. T. 2. 'to meet some one in battle' = proelium cum aliquō committere. 3. etiam, v. n. p. 28, 1. 17. 4 . 'to throw into great confusion' $=$ māgnopere turbäre. 5. 'to stand one's ground,' $=$ cōnsistere. 6. pedes, -itis, m.

## 4.

For Oral Translation.

QUESTIONS.
Direct Questions.-A. 210, i, a-f, 211 , a, R., a, b, d, 212; H. 351, 1, Notes 1-3, 2, 352, 353, 1, 2.

Indirect Questions.- A. 210, 2, 334, N., a, f ; H. 529, I, I, N. 1, 3, 1), 2), 4, 5, 1).

1. Did Pyrrhus treat ${ }^{1}$ the captive Romans with the greatest honor? 2. Yes, ${ }^{2}$ and he buried the slain. 3. What did he say, when he saw the fierce expression on the faces ${ }^{3}$ of the dead? 4. "If I had ${ }^{4}$ such soldiers, I could ${ }^{5}$ become master of
the world." 5. He asked his friends of what advantage ${ }^{4}$ such a victory was to him. 6. Why did he say that? 7. Because he had lost ${ }^{6}$ the flower of his army. 8. Whom did Pyrrhus send to Rome as his ambassador? 9. Was it not Cineas?

Notes:- I. habeō. 2. Repeat the verb. 3. Tr. ${ }^{\text {e }}$ expression on the faces' by one word. 4. Follow the idiom of the text. 5. A. 308, c; H. 5II, N. 3. 6. Express the cause as a fact, v. n. p. 2I, 1. 8.

## 5.

## For Oral Translation.

I. Did Pyrrhus defeat the Romans in his first battle ? ${ }^{1}$ 2. Yes, but the victory cost him dear. ${ }^{2}$ 3. Did he not lose the flower of his army? 4. Who met ${ }^{3}$ him with a new army? 5. That same Laevinus met him. 6. What did Pyrrhus say? 7. "Is not my fortune against the Romans like that of Hercules against the hydra?" 8. What was the hydra? 9. I don't know what it was. ${ }^{4}$

Notes:-1. Abl. of means. Omit 'his.' 2. 'cost him dear' $=$ māgnō eī stābat; māgnō is abl. of price. 3. S. T. 4. Not indicative.

## 6.

For Written Translation.
I. Pyrrhus used to say that he did not know whether his arms, or the eloquence of Cineas, had gained the more cities for him. 2. One day ${ }^{1}$ Cineas asked the king what he was planning to do after subduing the Romans. ${ }^{2}$ 3. The king replied that it would not be difficult to seize Sicily and Africa by force of ${ }^{3} \mathrm{arms}$, and that then ${ }^{4}$ he would give himself up to the pleasures of peace. ${ }^{5}$ 4. "Well," said Cineas, "what prevents your doing ${ }^{6}$ that now?"

Notes:-1. aliquandō. 2. Abl. abs. 3. Omit 'by force of.' 4 . tum dēmum. 5. 'the pleasures of peace' = dulce ōtium. 6. S. T.

## 7.

For Oral Translation.
The Gerund and Gerundive. - A. 294, d, 295, 296, N., 297, 298, a-c, 299, 300, N., 301 ; H. 54I, 542, I, N. 1, II, IlI, N. i, N. 2, IV, N. i, 543, 544, I, 2, N. i, N. 2.
N. B. - The gerund with a direct object is regular only in the genitive case, and in the ablative case without a preposition.
I. Pyrrhus came to help ${ }^{1}$ the Tarentini. 2. He was desirous ${ }^{2}$ of conquering the Romans. 3. He understood the art of pleasing, and was of a forgiving disposition ; ${ }^{3}$ 4. so that he did not surrender the captives to his soldiers to be butchered, ${ }^{4} 5$. but returned them without ransom. 6. The senate had sent ambassadors to confer ${ }^{5}$ concerning the ransoming of captives. 7. Often his mildness kept him from punishing. ${ }^{6}$ 8. The Tarentini learned by experience ${ }^{7}$ that he was their master rather than their ally.

Notes :- I. auxilium ferre with the dat. Express the purpose by the gen. of the gerund with causā. 2. cupidus. 3. Abl. of characteristic. 4. trucidō, v. A. 294, d; H. 544, n. 2. 5. Omit 'to confer.' 6. ā, with abl. of gerund of pūniō. 7. Use abl. of gerund of experior.

## 8.

For Oral Translation.
I. There were some who ${ }^{1}$ complained of their lot. 2. These were reported to Pyrrhus for speaking ${ }^{2}$ slightingly of him. 3. They were summoned by the king for investigation. ${ }^{3}$ 4. They came before ${ }^{4}$ him to plead their cause. ${ }^{5}$ 5. He first asked them whether those things that had come ${ }^{6}$ to his ears were true or not. ${ }^{7}$ 6. By confessing their fault, ${ }^{8}$ they escaped punishment. 7. They said that too much wine ${ }^{9}$ was the cause of their speaking so. 8. Pyrrhus dismissed them with a smile.

Notes:-1. Rel. cl. of characteristic. 2. Dat. of gerund. 3. The gen. of the gerund with causā, or the acc. with ad. 4. apud. 5. causam dicere. 6. Subj. by attraction. 7. necne or an nōn? 8. cōnfiteor. 9. nimium vīnī.

## 9.

## For Written Translation.

I. After his victory Pyrrhus sent Cineas to Rome to propose peace ${ }^{1}$ on honorable conditions. 2. When he had been introduced to the senate chamber, and there had spoken eloquently ${ }^{2}$ concerning the fairness of the conditions, the mind of the senate seemed to be leaning towards making a treaty. ${ }^{1}$ 3. But, influenced ${ }^{3}$ by the opinion of Appius Claudius, the senate made the following reply to Pyrrhus: ${ }^{4}$ "You can have no peace with the Romans until you have left Italy."

Notes:- I. 'to propose peace,' ad with gerundive. 2. 'had spoken eloquently,' express by one word. 3. Lat. id. 'led.' 4. S. T'.

## XV. Gaius Fabricius.

## 1.

For Oral Translation.
The Supine. - A. 302, 303, R.; H. 546, 547.
I. Fabricius had come to ransom ${ }^{1}$ the captives. 2. It was easy to see ${ }^{2}$ that he was a good man. 3. Since he was very poor, ${ }^{3}$ Pyrrhus offered him gold and gifts. 4. Fabricius declined everything. 5. The next day an elephant was brought near to frighten Fabricius. 6. The monster was terrible to see. 7. The beast was put behind a curtain. 8. This was easy to do. 9. At a given signal ${ }^{4}$ it sent forth a noise dreadful ${ }^{5}$ to hear. Io. Strange ${ }^{6}$ to say, Fabricius was not frightened.

Notes :- I. Express the purpose in seven ways. 2. Abl. of supine. 3. Express by dat. of adj. agreeing with 'him.' 4. Abl. abs. 5. horribilis. 6. mīrābilis.

## 2.

For Written Translation.
The Participle. - A. 289, 290, b, c, d, I, 2, 291, a, b, 292, a, 293, a-c, 294, b; H. 548, 549, 1-5, N. 2, 550, N. 1, N. 4, N. 5, 438, I.

See also suggestion 12, p. 139 .
I. Pyrrhus admired Fabricius so much that he invited him to leave his fatherland, offering him ${ }^{1}$ a fourth of his kingdom. 2. When all hope of establishing peace was at an end, ${ }^{2}$ and when Fabricius, who ${ }^{3}$ had been elected consul, had pitched his camp near to that of ${ }^{4}$ Pyrrhus, the king's physician came to him by night and offered to poison ${ }^{5}$ Pyrrhus. 3. After the man had been bound, ${ }^{6}$ he was taken back to his master with a letter ${ }^{7}$ for ${ }^{8}$ Pyrrhus. 4. When he knew all, ${ }^{9}$ the king, marveling at him, said that nothing was harder to do ${ }^{10}$ than to divert Fabricius from the path of honor. ${ }^{11}$

Notes :- I . Turn the phrase into the passive voice, and use the abl. abs. 2. Abl. abs. 3. Use a participle instead of a rel. cl. 4. The redundant 'that,' in the phrase ' that of 'is never translated into Latin. 5. Lat. id. $=$ ' kill by poison.' What tense of the infinitive should be used? 6. Use a participle. 7. litterae. 8. ad. 9. Lat. id. $=$ 'all these being known.' io. Abl. of supine. Ir. 'path of honor,' tr. by one word.

## 3.

For Oral Translation.
The Infinitive Mode.
Tenses.- A. 288, a; H. 537, I, 3, N. I.
Subject of the Infinitive. - A. 240, f; H. 536.
Infinitive with Subject Accusative. - A. 272, R., 330, A, B, I-3; H. $535, \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{III}$.

Complementary Infinitive. - A. 27 I , N., a; H. 533, I, 1, 2.

1. Fabricius heard Cineas telling a story. ${ }^{1}$ 2. He said that a certain philosopher lived ${ }^{2}$ at Athens. 3. This philosopher used to say ${ }^{3}$ that everything must ${ }^{4}$ have pleasure for its object. 4. If the enemy should do this, they could be easily conquered. 5. They say ${ }^{5}$ that indulgence was foreign to the life of Fabricius. 6. When the Samnite ambassadors offered him money, they could not move ${ }^{6}$ him. 7. He could govern his desires. 8. All men cannot be like Fabricius. ${ }^{7}$

Notes:- i. 'telling a story,' translate by one word. 2. Pres. inf. 3. 'used to say,' what tense? 4. S. T. 5. ferunt. 6. i.e. 'corrupt.' 7. A. 234, 2 ; H. 391, 4.

## 4.

## For Oral Translation.

The Infinitive Mode (continued).
The Infinitive as Subject. - A. 270, I-3, a, b, 330, A.; H. 538, I.
Personal and Impersonal Construction with the Infinitive.- A. 270, b, 330, a, I, 2, b, I, 2, c ; H. 534, I, N. I, N. 2.

Predicate after Infinitive. - A. 27 I, c, 272, 2 ; H. 536, 2, 1)-3).
Historical Infinitive. - A. 275 ; H. 536, I, N.

1. To make headway against ${ }^{1}$ the Romans was difficult. 2. Pyrrhus, therefore, ${ }^{2}$ determined to bring ${ }^{3}$ Sicily beneath his sway. 3. It is said ${ }^{4}$ that he plundered the temple of Proserpina. 4. This temple was at Locri. ${ }^{5}$ 5. We know that this wealth was placed on ships. 6. The next day a storm arose, ${ }^{6}$ the fleet was shattered, the ships cast upon the beach. 7. This disaster taught him that there are gods. 8. He ordered all the sacred treasure to be carried back. 9. It is said that after this ${ }^{7}$ nothing succeeded for him, 10 . and that he fell by a dishonorable death.

Notes:-I. 'To make headway against,' subj. of 'was.' 2. itaque. 3. S. T. 4. Remember that the personal construction is preferred. 5. Locative. 6. Hist. infinitives for all the verbs. 'arose' $=$ coorior. 7. posthāc.

## XVI. Gaius Duilius.

## 1.

## For Written Translation.

I. It is said that Gaius Duilius was the first to conquer the Carthaginians in ${ }^{1}$ a naval battle. 2. When he saw that the Carthaginians' ships were the swifter, he made iron grapplinghooks, ${ }^{2}$ adapted to seize ${ }^{3}$ and hold them. 3. In this way ${ }^{4}$ the Romans, who excelled in strength, took ${ }^{5}$ thirty ships, captured the admiral's septireme, and ${ }^{6}$ sank thirteen others. 4. It is certain ${ }^{7}$ that no victory was more welcome to the Romans than this, and that Duilius was the first to celebrate ${ }^{8}$ a naval triumph.

Notes: - I. Lat. by. 2. Lit. 'hands.' 3. 'adapted to ' = ūtilis ad with gerundive. 4. ad hunc modum. 5. Hist. inf. 6. Omit. 7. cōnstat, with infinitive. 8. 'was the first to celebrate,' S. T.

## 2.

For Oral Translation.
Substantive Clauses introduced by quod. - A. 329, N., R., 333, N., a; H. 540, IV, n.
N. B. - Review the other varieties of substantive clauses, viz.: Infinitive, Subjunctive, and Indirect Questions.
r. It is established ${ }^{1}$ that Hannibal escaped the hands of the Romans. 2. We know that he let himself down into a skiff. 3. He feared to return to his fatherland. 4. That ${ }^{2}$ he escaped punishment for losing his fleet is well known. ${ }^{3}$ 5. He sent one of his friends to Carthage. 6. This friend arrived before news
of the disaster reached home. 7. He asked the senate whether Hannibal ought to fight with the Roman fleet. 8. They replied, "There is no doubt but that he ought to fight." ${ }^{4}$ 9. He said that Hannibal had fought and had been conquered. 10. Thus he escaped the cross.

Notes :- I. cōnstat followed by an inf. clause. 2. quod. 3. nōtum est. 4. S. T.

## XVII. Gaius Lutatius Catulus.

## 1.

For Oral Translation.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The Imperative Mood. - A. 269, f; H. 487, I, 2, I), 2), } 488 . \\
& \text { Prohibitions. - A. } 269 \text {, a, I, 2, 3, b; H. 489, г), 2), 3). }
\end{aligned}
$$

I. The consul Catulus shall put an end ${ }^{1}$ to the war. 2. Order him to besiege Drepanum with three hundred ships. 3. Announce to him that a very large Carthaginian fleet is at hand. 4. Don't allow ${ }^{2}$ Hanno to unload his ships. 5. Don't wait. ${ }^{3}$ 6. Straightway lay your course for the Aegatian Islands. 7. Catulus proposed ${ }^{4}$ the following conditions of peace: 8. "Vacate all the islands which lie between Italy and Africa. 9. Pay a fixed tribute to the Roman people for twenty years."

Notes:- I. Future imperative. 2. permitto. 3. Give this sentence in four ways. 4. adferō.

## XVIII. Quintus Fabius Maximus.

## 1.

Formal Indirect Discourse.
Definition.- A. 335, 336, I ; H. 522, 1, 2.
Declarative Sentences in Indirect Discourse. - A. 336, 2, N. 1, N. 2, a; H. 523, I.

Subordinate Clauses in Indirect Discourse. - A. 336, 2, b, c ; H. 524, I, 1), 2, 1).

Tenses of the Infinitive and Subjunctive in Indirect Discourse. $336, \mathrm{~A}, 336, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~N} .1$, N. 2 ; H. 525, 1, 2.

For Oral or Written Translation.
In this exercise first give the sentences as they stand, then after dīcit, then after dixit.

1. Hannibal was ${ }^{1}$ nine years old. 2. Hannibal swore everlasting hatred against the Romans. 3. The second Punic war was brought on ${ }^{2}$ by this circumstance. 4. Hannibal, who was seeking a pretext for war, destroyed Saguntum, 5. because Saguntum was in alliance with the Romans. 6. Therefore ambassadors were sent to demand Hannibal. 7. Fabius was the chief of the embassy. 8. The Carthaginians will not give up ${ }^{3}$ Hannibal. 9. They will carry on war with the same courage with which they accept ${ }^{4}$ it. Io. Hannibal crossed the Alps.

Notes :- I. Bear in mind that the infinitive is not subject to the laws of tense sequence. 2. S. T. 3. i.e. surrender. 4. Fut. perf.

## 2.

For Oral or Written Translation.
Formal Indirect Discourse (continued).
Conditions in Indirect Discourse. - A. 337, 1, 2, a, b, 1-3; H. 527, I, II, III, N. i.

Questions in Indirect Discourse.- A. 33S, N. I, N. 2, a ; H. 523, II, 1, 2, footnote 2.

Commands in Indirect Discourse. - A. 339, R., N. 1, N. $2 ;$ H. 523, III, N.

Give the first five sentences; first as they stand, then after dīcit, then after dixit.

1. Take whichever ${ }^{1}$ pleases you. ${ }^{2}$ 2. Give us whichever ${ }^{1}$ you desire. 3. If Fabius should be sent against Hannibal,
he would check his victorious career. ${ }^{3}$ 4. If he protected Italy only, he changed the plan of the war. 5. Had there been a favorable opportunity ${ }^{4}$ for a successful engagement, ${ }^{5}$ the general would not have been wanting. 6. Do not ask whether Fabius deserved his fame. 7. But the delaying policy ${ }^{6}$ of Fabius did not please the Romans. 8. They said, did ${ }^{7}$ not Hannibal escape from the narrow pass?

Notes:-1. utrum = which of two. 2. Dative. 3. 'victorious career,' one word. 4. 'favorable opportunity,' one word. 5. S. T. 6. 'delaying policy,' one word. 7. How is a fact stated as a question expressed in indirect discourse?

## 3.

For Written Translation.

1. After Fabius had shut Hannibal and his army within ${ }^{1}$ the narrow pass, he thought that they could never escape. 2. But Hannibal ordered cattle, with blazing fagots fastened to their horns, to be driven towards the mountains. 3. The Romans, astonished at the strange sight, ${ }^{2}$ wondered who were running about through the woods. 4. Fabius, suspecting ${ }^{3}$ an ambush, kept ${ }^{4}$ his men within their entrenchments. 5. Thus Hannibal escaped.

Notes :- i. Lat. id., 'shut in by.' 2. 'strange sight,' one word. 3. See notes p. 19, l. 7; p. 31, 1. 8. 4. contineō.
4.

For Oral or Written Translation.

## INFORMAL INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

Definition.-A. 340 ; H. 528, I-3.
Implied Indirect Discourse.- A. 341, a-d ; H. 528, I.
Subjunctive of Integral Part (attraction). - A. 342, a, N.; H. 529, II, N. I, 1), 2).

Alius and alter. - A. 203, a-c ; H. 459, I.
I. Fabius commanded his son to sell that field which ${ }^{1}$ Hannibal had spared. 2. Minucius brought a charge against Fabius, because ${ }^{2}$ he was wasting time. 3. For there were two commanders, one Fabius, the other Minucius. 4. Some thought that Fabius was cautious, others that he was afraid. 5 . The commons were angered because ${ }^{3}$ Fabius desired to have control of the army. 6. Fabius promised ${ }^{4}$ his assistance if Minucius should engage in battle. 7. Fabius came to assist Minucius, who ${ }^{5}$ had been conquered by Hannibal. 8. Minucius commanded his soldiers to call Fabius, who ${ }^{5}$ had delivered him, father.

Notes :- I. This rel. cl. is included in what Fabius says. 2. i.e. as Minucius affirmed. 3. cf. n. 2. 4. 'promised' $=$ 'said that he would give,' hence implied indirect discourse. 5. Rel. cl. with subj. by attraction.

## 5.

For Oral Translation.
EXPRESSIONS OF PLACE.
Place from which.-A. 258, a; H. 412, I, II, I.
Place to which.-A. 258 , b; H. 380, I, II, I.
Place towards which.-A. 258, b, N. 2, 2, N. I ; H. 380, 1, 412, 3, N.
Place at or in which. - A. 258, c, f; H. 425, I, II, 2.
Place by, through, or over which. - A. 258, g ; H. 420, 3).
Words used like names of towns.- A. 258, c, R., d, f, I, 2 ; H. 380, II, 2, I), 2), 4I 2, I, 426, I, 2.

Summary. - H. 427, 428.

1. Fabius marched towards Tarentum. 2. When he had come to the city, he invested it by a siege. 3. At Tarentum lived a young woman whose brother was in the army of Fabius, 4. and whose lover ${ }^{1}$ was the prefect of the guard. 5. The brother, at the command of Fabius, crossed over to Tarentum, as a deserter. 6. He went to his sister's house. 7. She was
at home. 8. There he persuaded the prefect to betray the city. 9. Then a messenger was sent from the city to Fabius. 10. The Romans entered the city by that part of the wall which the prefect was guarding.

Notes:-I. amāns.

## 6.

## For Oral Translation.

## EXPRESSIONS OF TIME.

Time when or within which.-A. 256, 259, a, c ; H. 429.
Time how long or during which.-A. 256, 259, c ; H. 379.
Use of prepositions in expressions of time. - A. 256, a, 259, b; H. 429, I, 2.

Time before or after an event.-A. 259, d; H. 430, N. I, i)-3), N. 3 .
I. Livius boasted because he had held the citadel for many months. 2. Many years after, the son of Fabius was consul. 3. Fabius wished to know whether his son knew ${ }^{1}$ that he was consul. 4. Within a few days the consul ordered Fabius to dismount from his horse. 5. The son knew who was consul. 6. For many years Fabius upheld the state by a policy of delay. ${ }^{2}$ 7. In 216 B.c. ${ }^{3}$ Paulus and Varro were consuls. 8. They pitched their camp near Cannae. 9. In a few hours they drew up their battle-line. io. Their army was cut in pieces. 11. Rome had known ${ }^{4}$ no such ${ }^{5}$ calamity for two hundred years.

Notes :- I. Not indic. 2. 'policy of delay,' one word. 3. Lat. id. 'in the 538 th year from the founding of the city.' Cf. p. 17, 1. 20. 4. sentiō. 5. 'no such ' = 'not so great.'

## 7.

For Written Translation.
I. A trivial circumstance ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ assisted Fabius in ${ }^{2}$ recovering Tarentum. 2. In that city was a young woman who used to
receive ${ }^{3}$ the prefect of the guard at her house. 3. Though she lived at Tarentum, she was born ${ }^{4}$ at Rome, and had lived there fifteen years before she went to Tarentum. 4. Her brother was in the army of Fabius. 5. Her brother came to her by night, ${ }^{5}$ and there met ${ }^{6}$ the prefect, who promised, before he went forth ${ }^{7}$ from the house, to betray ${ }^{8}$ Tarentum to the Romans. 6. Thus, ${ }^{9}$ within a few hours, Tarentum was recovered.

Notes:-1. S. T. 2. ad. 3. What tense ? 4. nāscor. 5. noctū. 6. conveniō. 7. ègredior. 8. Fut. inf. with subj. acc. 9. sic.

## XIX. Aemilius Paulus et Terentius Varro.

## 1.

For Oral Translation.
the roman calendar.
The Year. - A. 259, e, last part; H. 43I, 4.
The Month.-A. 376, a-d, 259, e ; H. 641, 642, I, I-3, II, N., III, I-4, 644, I, II.

1. Fabius died $203^{1}$ b.c. 2. The consuls entered upon their magistracy on the first of January. 3. King Numa died 673 B.C. ${ }^{2}$ 4. The Salii used to convey the sacred shields through the city on the first of March. 5. The second Punic war began in 218 b.C. 6. Hannibal set out for Italy on the Ioth of April. ${ }^{3}$ 7. He reached the Alps on the 3d of October. 8. He defeated Scipio at ${ }^{4}$ the Ticinus river, on the 14 th of November. 9. He defeated Sempronius at the Trebia, on the 20th of December. Io. Some ${ }^{5}$ say that the battle of Cannae ${ }^{6}$ took place on the 2 d of August.

Notes:-I. Subtract 203 from 754 for the Roman equivalent A.U.C. 2. All dates relating to the Roman kings are mythical. 3 . The exact dates of these battles are uncertain. 4. apud. 5. quīdam. 6. proelium Cannēnse.

## 2.

## For Oral Translation.

## PRONOUNS.

Personal. - A. 194, a, c ; H. 446.
Demonstrative. - A. 195, d-g, k, l, 102, a-f ; H. 450, I-4, 45I, 3, 452, 2, 3 .

Reflexive. - A. 196, a, 1, 2, N., f-i ; H. 448, N., 449, 1, 2, 4.
Possessive. - A. 197, b-e ; H. 447, N. 1, 398, 3.
Relative. - A. 201, a-e ; H. 453.
Indefinite.-A. 202, a-c ; H. 455, 1, 456-458, I.
i. There were two consuls at Cannae, the one Paulus, the other Varro. 2. The former fell, the latter returned from the great slaughter. 3. Was there any mention of peace at Rome? 4. No; even ${ }^{1}$ Varro was thanked because he had not despaired. 5. They took down arms from the very temples. 6. The citizens contributed ${ }^{2}$ their private wealth. 7. They left almost no gold for themselves. 8. The tablets ${ }^{3}$ in the hands of the clerks were hardly sufficient. 9. Hannibal gave his captives an opportunity of ransoming themselves. 10. Ten of those very ${ }^{1}$ ones were sent to Rome. II. No pledge was asked from any one. ${ }^{4}$ i2. Each one swore that he would return. I3. A certain one of the ambassadors returned, as if he had forgotten something.

Notes:-1. ipse. 2. 'to contribute' $=$ in medium prōferre. 3. sc. the omitted relative. 4. quisquam.

## 3.

For Written Translation.
I. Some say that the battle of Cannae, Rome's greatest defeat since ${ }^{1}$ the founding of the city, took place on the 2 d of August ; others, on the 15 th of June. 2. So high was the spirit of the state that no one made mention of peace; but
they took the very spoils of war from the temple walls ${ }^{2}$ for arms, and knights and senators, vying with each other, ${ }^{3}$ contributed their gold. 3. The senate, moreover, refused to ransom some captives taken ${ }^{4}$ by Hannibal, saying that the republic had no need ${ }^{5}$ of citizens who could be taken captive with arms in their hands.

Notes:-I. post. 2. pariēs, -etis, m. 3. ' vying with each other,' certātim. 4. Express by a relative clause. 5. S. T.

## XX. Tiberius Gracchus et Gaius Gracchus.

## 1.

For Oral Translation.
The Genitive Case.
General Rule.-A. $213,1,2$; H. 393, 394, 395.
Quality.-A. 215, N., a, b ; H. 396, V, N. r.
Partitive.-A. 216, a, 1-4, c, e ; H. 397, 1-3.
Objective. - A. 217 ; H. 396, III.
With Adjectives. - A. $2 \mathrm{I} 8, \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$; H. 399, I, I-3, II.
Predicate Genitive.-A. 214, 2, c, d; H. 40I-404, N. I, 405.
With Verbs.-A. 219 , a, b, 220, 221, a, b, 222, a, b; H. 406, I-III, 407, I, r, 2, II-IV, 409, I-III.

1. Tiberius Gracchus was the grandson of Scipio Africanus. 2. He was a boy of unusual talent. ${ }^{1}$ 3. The mother, Cornelia, was full of wisdom. ${ }^{2}$ 4. She thought that well-trained children were a matron's chief adornment. 5. She considered ${ }^{3}$ them of more value ${ }^{4}$ than the most beautiful jewels. 6. Her boys were called Cornelia's jewels. 7. Tiberius Gracchus was elected tribune of the people. 8. It was to his interest to win the favor of the people. 9. He did not forget them. 10. Some accused him of aiming ${ }^{5}$ at the royal power.

Notes:-1. indolēs. 2. sapientia. 3. habeō. 4. Omit 'value.' 5. Lat. id. 'of preparing a way for himself to.' Use gen. of gerund,

## 2.

For Written Translation.
I. The Gracchi, sons of Cornelia, the daughter of Scipio Africanus, were boys of unusual talent. 2. Cornelia, who was desirous ${ }^{1}$ of educating ${ }^{2}$ her children well, called them her jewels and sent them to school from childhood. 3. One ${ }^{3}$ of these boys, Tiberius, was so full of love for the people that he won their favor, and was elected tribune. 4. When he desired his power as tribune ${ }^{4}$ to be prolonged, the senate suspected ${ }^{5}$ that he was seeking ${ }^{6}$ the royal power, and he was accused of that crime. 5. He was killed by a mob ${ }^{7}$ of senators, and his body was thrown into the Tiber. 6. He was a man ${ }^{8}$ of great virtue, and of wonderful eloquence.

- Notes : - I. cupidus. 2. Gen. of gerund. 3. alter. 4. 'as tribune,' use an adjective. 5. suspicor, -ārī, -ātus. 6. petō. 7. turba. 8. Omit.


## 3.

For Oral Translation.
The Dative Case.
General Rule. - A. 224 ; H. 382, 383.
Indirect Object. - A. 225, d, e, 226; H. 384, I, II, 2, 3, I), 2).
With Special Verbs. - A. 227, a; H. 385 , I, II, N. I, N. 3.
With Compounds. - A. 228, N. I, c ; H. 386, I-4.
A Dative rendered from. - A. 229, a; H. $385,2$.
I. Nature gave the same disposition to Gaius Gracchus. 2. He sought the tribunate to avenge his brother's death. 3. He favored ${ }^{1}$ the people with lavish grants. 4. He did not spare ${ }^{2}$ the treasury. 5. He gave citizenship to all Italians. 6. All good citizens opposed these plans of Gracchus. 7. The common people trusted ${ }^{3}$ him. 8. He took corn from ${ }^{4}$ the rich and gave it to the poor.

Notes : - I. faveō. 2. parcō. 3. cōnfīdō. 4. auferō, followed by accusative of the thing and the dative of the person.

## 4.

## For Oral Translation.

The Dative Case (continued).
With Passive Intransitives. - A. 230 ; H. 384, 5 .
Possessor.—A. 231 ; H. 387.
Apparent Agent. - A. 232, а; H. 388, 1, 2.
With Adjectives. - A. 234, a; H. 391, I.
I. The consul Opimius was ordered ${ }^{1}$ to see to it that the republic should receive no harm. 2. The people had to be called to arms by the consul. 3. Gaius ${ }^{2}$ had the family servants for a guard. 4. Gracchus was defeated ${ }^{3}$ and compelled to flee. ${ }^{4}$ 5. A slave was persuaded 1 to kill his master. 6. The death of Gaius was like that of ${ }^{5}$ Tiberius. 7. Gracchus ${ }^{6}$ had many friends. 8. One of ${ }^{7}$ them was not faithful ${ }^{8}$ to him. 9. He brought the tribune's head to ${ }^{9}$ Opimius.

Notes :- I. imperō, used impersonally, followed by ut and subj. 2. Lat. id. ' The family servants were for a guard to Gaius.' 3. Use perf. part. 4. 2d periphrastic. 5. Omit 'that.' 6. Dat. of possessor. 7. ex. 8. fidèlis. 9. When is to not a sign of the dative ?

## 5.

For Written Translation.

1. After the death of Tiberius, Gaius Gracchus, to whom nature had given the same character, was elected ${ }^{1}$ tribune. 2. He pleased ${ }^{2}$ the commons by many laws relating to ${ }^{3}$ the distribution of corn and the giving of the citizenship. 3. But Opimius had to obey ${ }^{4}$ the decree of the senate, and so ${ }^{5}$ he told the people that they must take up ${ }^{6}$ arms against Gracchus. 4. Gracchus seized ${ }^{7}$ the Aventine and used his family servants
as a guard, for ${ }^{8}$ he ${ }^{9}$ had no other defenders. 5. He was compelled to flee, however, and, in order that he might not be seized, he persuaded a slave, who was faithful to him, to kill 10 him. 6. His body, like that of his ${ }^{11}$ brother, was thrown into the Tiber.

Notes : - i. creō. 2. placeō. 3. dē. 4. pāreō. Use 2d periphrastic impersonally. 5. itaque. 6. capiō. 7. Subordinate by using participle. 8. quod. 9. Dative of possessor. 10. Object cl. of purpose. II. Omit 'that of his.'

## 6.

For Oral Translation.
The Accusative Case.
Direct Object. - A. 237, a-d ; H. 37 I, III, 372.
Cognate. - A. 238 ; H. 37 I. II.
Two Accusatives, same Person. - A. 239, a, I, a; H. 373, 1, 2.
Two Accusatives, Person and Thing. - A. 239, с, N. 1 ; H. 374, $\mathbf{1}$, n. $4,375,376$.
r. The Romans elected Opimius consul. 2. Tiberius Gracchus was elected tribune. 3. He lived a noble life, ${ }^{1}$ and died an undeserved death. ${ }^{1}$ 4. After his death the consul inflicted punishment ${ }^{2}$ upon those who had sympathized with Gracchus. 5. Blossius, a friend of Tiberius, asked the senate for pardon. ${ }^{3}$ 6. He valued Gracchus so highly ${ }^{4}$ that he thought he ought to do whatever Gracchus desired. 7. For ${ }^{5}$ this reason, he thought he ought to be pardoned.

Notes:- I. Cognate accusative. 2. 'inflicted punishment,' tr. by one word. 3. venia. 4. S. T. 5. Lat. 'because of.'

## XXI. Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus.

## 1.

For Oral Translation.
The Ablative Case.
General Rule. - A. 242, N.; H. 4 II, I-III.
Separation.-A. 243, a, b, d, e; H. 413, N. 2, N. 3, 414, I-IV.
Source and Material.-A. 244, a; H. 4I 5, I-III.
Cause. - A. 245, a, 1 ; H. 416, I, 1), 2), 42 I, III.
Agent.-A. 246; H. 4 I 5, I, I, N. I, 2.

1. Gnaeus Pompey was born of ${ }^{1}$ senatorial stock. 2. Pompey's father was disliked by ${ }^{2}$ the army because of his avarice. ${ }^{3}$ 3. A plot was made against him by Tarentius. 4. Tarentius ${ }^{4}$ was to kill ${ }^{5}$ him and others ${ }^{4}$ were to set his tent on fire. 5. Pompey, the youth, was informed of the plot. 6. But he was not moved by the peril. ${ }^{3}$ 7. He withdrew from the tent secretly, and placed a strong guard about his father. 8. Terentius drew ${ }^{6}$ his sword from its scabbard. ${ }^{7}$ 9. Pompey threw himself into the midst of the lines. 10 . The father was spared ${ }^{8}$ on account of the tears of his son.

Notes.- I. nāscor, followed by the abl. of source. 2. ' was disliked by ' $=$ ' was hateful to.' 3. Abl. of cause. 4. Dat. of apparent agent. 5. 2d periphrastic. 6. ēripiō. 7. ex vāgīnā, abl. of separation. 8. Use impersonally.

## 2.

For Written Translation.

1. The youthful Pompey was greatly beloved by Sulla, because he had followed Sulla's faction, and had gathered the remnants of his father's army that he might go to Sulla's assistance. 2. Among his soldiers, too, because of his many virtues, there was great affection for him. 3. Temperate in
food and drink, unwearied ${ }^{1}$ by exertion, he was a skilful commander, and worthy of ${ }^{2}$ the highest praise.

Notes. - I. Lat. ' wearied by no.' 2. dignus with abl. of cause.

## 3.

For Oral Translation.
The Ablative Case (continued). Comparison.-A. 247, a, c ; H. 417, I, N. I, N. 2. Manner.-A. 248, N., R.; H. 419, III, N. ז, N. 2. Accompaniment.-A. 248, a, N.; H. 419, I, I, 1), 2). Means.-A. 248, c, 249; H. 420, I, 3), 42 I, I. Degree of Difference. - A. 250, R.; H. 423.
I. Pompey was a more illustrious man than his father. 2. He, together ${ }^{1}$ with a band of ${ }^{2}$ distinguished youth, joined ${ }^{3}$ Sulla. 3. Afterwards he went to Sicily with a fleet. 4. Carbo, an enemy of Sulla, was seized by the soldiers. 5. Though he begged for life with prayers and tears, he was killed. 6. Sthenius, the chief of a Sicilian state, saved ${ }^{4}$ his life by a frank speech. 7. "You will act unjustly," said Sthenius, "if you punish all for the guilt ${ }^{5}$ of one." 8 . "Who, pray, ${ }^{6}$ is that one?" asked Pompey. 9. "I," said Sthenius, "who am much more guilty ${ }^{7}$ than my fellow-citizens."

Notes:- I. Omit. 2. Omit 'band of.' 3. Lat. id. 'joined himself to.' 4. servō. 5. 'for the guilt' express in two ways. 6. ' who, pray,' quisnam. 7. nocentior.

## 4.

Fur Oral Translation.
The Ablative Case (continued).
Quality.-A. 251, a; H. 419, II, 2, 1)-4).
Price. - A. 252, a, c, d; H. 422, N. I.
Specification.-A. 253, a; H. 424, N. I.
Absolute.-A. 255, a, d, I-5, N.; H. 431, 1, 2, 4.
I. Pompey fought against Sertorius with variable success. 2. In a certain battle, a man of immense size made an attack against him. 3. Many rushing upon him at the same time, ${ }^{1}$ he was wounded in the thigh. 4. He was deserted by his fleeing men. 5. He escaped from his peril, contrary to his expectations, and at no great price. ${ }^{2}$ 6. No one excelled ${ }^{3}$ Sertorius in courage. 7. Sertorius called Metellus an old woman, because he was effeminate in his manner of life. ${ }^{4}$ 8. After Sertorius was dead, Pompey departed from Spain.

Notes :- I. S. T. 2. pretium. 3. praecēdō, with acc. 4. ${ }^{\text {e manner }}$ of life,' abl. of cultus.

## 5.

For Written Translation.
I. Pompey was a youth of remarkable talent, ${ }^{1}$ and was skilful in war ${ }^{2}$ when only twenty-four years of age; but he could not conquer Sertorius, who excelled ${ }^{3}$ all his foes in knowledge ${ }^{4}$ of military affairs. 2. Spain was finally recovered by the Romans at a great outlay ${ }^{5}$ of men and of money. 3. After this war was finished, Pompey was sent with a great fleet to crush the pirates. 4. No victory was more speedy than this, for, by scattering his ships in all the nooks and corners ${ }^{6}$ of the sea, he drove them out in less than forty days. 5. The war against Mithridates was then intrusted ${ }^{7}$ to him, against whom he set out with the greatest speed.

Notes :- i. ingenium. 2. Not abl. 3. praecēdō, with acc. 4. scientia. 5. sūmptus. 6. nooks and corners,' recessūs. 7. mandō.

## WORD-GROUPS.

Before taking up the study of these groups of kindred words, the student will find it advisable to learn the principal rules for word formation, and the meanings and force of the most important prefixes and suffixes. See A., chap. viii ; H. 313-345.

## 1. AC-, sharp, pierce.

aciēs, edge, battle-line.
ācer, sharp.
acerbus, sharp (to the taste), bitter, cruel.

## 2. AG-, drive.

agō, drive.
adigō, drive to, compel.
cōgō (co-agō), drive together, assemble.
exigō, drive out, complete.
fatīgō, drive to weariness.
subigō, drive up; subdue.
agitō, keep driving, drive here and there.
āgmen, a thing driven; army; line of march.

## 3. AL- (AR-), feed, grow.

alō, feed.
altus, grown ; high.
altum, the deep.
alacer, well-fed ; quick, lively.
4. AL-, ALI-, other, strange.
alius, another.
aliās, another time.
aliēnus, belonging to another.
aliquis, some other, some one.
aliquandō, at some time.
aliquantō, somewhat, rather.
aliquot, some.
aliter, in a different manner.
alter, another, the other (of two).
altercor, quarrel.

## 5. AIM-, love.

amīcus, friend.
inimicus, enemy.
amicitia, friendship.
amor, love.

## 6. AN-, breathe.

anima, breath ; soul.
animal, a breathing thing; animal. animus, rational spirit, mind, soul.
7. I AR-, fit.
arma, arms, implements.
armō, arm, equip.
ars, skill in joining ; art, craft. artūs, joints.

## 8. 2 AR-, burn, dry.

ārdor, heat, fire.
exārdēscō, burst into flames. āridus, dry.

## 9. ARC-, keep off, shut in.

arceō, keep away. exerceō, restrain, exercise. exercitus, trained body, army. arx, that which shuts in, citadel.
ro. I AV-, mark, delight, desire. audeō, dare.
audācia, boldness.
avārus, avaricious, desirous.
avāritia, desire, a varice. avidus, eager.
11. 2 AV-, notice.
audiō, hear.
auris, ear.

$$
\text { 12. } 3 \text { AV-, blow, waft. }
$$

avis, bird.
aucupium (avis-capiō), bird-catching.
augur, an interpreter of omens, augur.
augurium, interpretation of birdomens.
auspicium, bird-gazing, auspices.

## 13. AVG-, grow.

augeō, increase.
auctor, author.
auctōritās, rank, power.
auxilium, increasing; assistance.
14. CAD-, fall.
cađō (ad-, com-, in-, ob-, re-), fall, befall.
cadāver, dead body.
cāsus (cadtus), falling ; event; accident.
occāsiō, opportunity, occasion.
cēdō (ad-, com-, dē-, re-, sub-), give place, go.
recessus, retreat, departure. successor, one following. successus, a coming up, advance ; success.
i5. CAL-, CLA-, call.
clāmō, call out. clāmitō, call often. conclāmō, call together. clāmor, a loud call. praeclārus, very bright, splendid.

## 16. CAND-, sloze.

accendō, set fire to, kindle. incendō, put fire in. incendium, fire, conflagration.
17. CAP-, take, hold.
capiō (ad-, com-, prae-, re-), take, seize ; hold.
captīvus, taken, captured.
captō, strive to take ; catch.
inceptum, thing begun, undertaking.
praecipuē, taken before ; especially.
prīnceps (prīmus-capere), foremost.
prīncipium, beginning.
caput, head.
anceps (ambi-ceps), two-headed, doubtful.

## 18. CAV-, watch, ware.

caveō, beware.
cautus, careful.
causa, cause.
accūsō, call to account.
accūsātor, one who calls to account.
cūra (cavira), care, anxiety. cūrō, care.
incūriōsus, without care.
prōcūrō, look after, care for.
19. CEL-, CVR-, strike, drive. percellō, strike down ; strike with consternation.
procella, driving wind, storm. celer, swift. celeritās, swiftness. celeber, trodden, frequented. clādēs, destruction, devastation. procul, at a distance, away. culter, striking thing; knife.
currō (ad-, com-, dē-, dis-, ob-, sub-), run.
cursus, a running, course. concursus, a meeting together. incursiō, a running into, or against.
20. CER-, CRE-, part, distinguish.
cernō, separate ; perceive. dēcernō, decide ; contend. sēcrētus, separated ; secret. certus, settled, certain. certē, certainly.
certō, match ; fight.
certāmen, that which decides, contest.
certātim, in rivalry.
crīmen, means of distinguishing, fault.
discrīmen, that which parts, separation.
21. COL-, till.
colō, till, inhabit. excolō, cultivate, improve. incolō, abide, dwell.
incola, an inhabitant.
cultus, labor; care, culture.
colōnia, settlement.

## 22. CRV-, raw.

cruor, blood.
crūdēlis, cruel.
crū̀dēlitās, cruelty.

## 23. CVR-, CIR-, curve.

circus, circle, ring.
circum, around.
circā, around.

## 24. I DA-, give.

dō, give; grant.
dēdō, give up, surrender.
dēđitiō, surrender.
reddō, give back.
trādō, give over, deliver.
dōnum, gift.
dōnō, give.
dōs, thing given ; dowry.
sacerdōs, giver of sacrifice, priest.

## 25. 2 DA-, put.

-dō (ab-, ad-, circum-, com-, $\overline{\mathrm{e}}$-, per-, prō-, sub-), put, place.
conditor, one who puts together ; builder.
prōditor, betrayer.
mandō, put into the hands of, order.
vēnđō (vēnum-dō), put for sale, sell.
26. DĪC-, DIC-, show, point.
dīcō (ad-, in-, inter-, prae-), show by words; say, speak, tell.
ēdictum, proclamation, edict. (diciō), saying, authority. condiciō, agreement, stipulation. dictitō, say often, maintain. dictātor, absolute ruler, dictator. abdicō, disown, disavow.
praedicō, make known.
praedicātiō, a saying forth, public proclamation.
index, one who points out, witness.
indicium, something pointed out ; notice, information.
iūdex (iūs-dex), one who speaks the law ; judge.
iūdicō, pronounce judgment.
iūdicium, judgment.
điscō (di-dec-scō), learn.
discipulus, learner, pupil.
doceō, teach.
doctus, one taught; learned man.
$\overline{\text { ēdoceō, teach thoroughly. }}$
doctrīna, teaching, learning.
27. DIV-, bright, shine.
dīvus, deity, god.
dīvīnus, divine.
dīvīnitus, divinely, from heaven.
deus, god.
dea, goddess.
Iuppiter (Diupiter), Jupiter.
Iānus (Diānus), Janus.
Iāniculum, hill named after Janus.
Diāna (Divāna), shining one ;
Diana.
Iūnō (Divōna), Juno.
diēs, day, light.
bīduum, a period of two days. cottīdiānus, daily.
hodiē, to-day. postrīdiē, the day after.
prïdiē, the day before.
diū, all day; a long time.
diūturnus, of long duration.
interdiū, during the day, by day. quamđiū, as long as ; how long.
dītissimus (sup. of dīs), resplendent; rich.
dīvitiae, riches.
iuvenis, young.
iuventūs, youth.
adiuvō, help, assist.
adiūmentum (adiuvāmentum), absēns, absent.
means of helping, aid.
iūcundus, pleasant, agreeable.

## 28. DVA-, DVI-, apart, two.

duo, two.
duodecim, twelve.
duodēnī, twelve each.
dubius, doubtful.
dubitō, go to and fro ; hesitate.
duplex, twofold.
duplicō, fold double, duplicate.
bīduum, two days.
bis (dvi-iēs), twice.
bīnī, two apiece, two by two.
bellum (*dvellum), contest between two ; war.
beliō, wage war.
rebellō, wage war again, revolt. bellicōsus, full of war, warlike. imbellis, unwarlike.
29. DVC-, lead.
dūcō (ab-, ad-, com-, dē-, $\overline{\mathrm{e}}$-, in-, intro-, per-, re-, sub-, trāns-), lead.
dux, leader.
ēducō, bring up, train.
ēducātiō, bringing up, training.
30. ED-, eat.
edō, eat.
èsca, something to eat, meat; bait.
31. ES-, be, live.
sum (esum) (ab-, ad-, dē-, in-, inter-, prae-, prō-, super-), be.
possum (pot-sum), be able, can.
praesēns, being before; present.
32. FA-, shine, show.
(for), speak, say.
praefor, say beforehand, premise.
infäns, that cannot speak; infant.
fābula, thing told, story.
fācundus, that speaks with ease, eloquent.
fācundia, eloquence.
fāma, what people say, report.
infāmis, ill spoken of.
fānum, a place dedicated by forms of speech ; a temple.
fātum, thing spoken; fate.
fātālis, fateful.
fētiālis, speaking, negotiating (of an embassy).

## 33. FAC-, make, put.

faciō (ad-, com-, dē-, ex-, inter-, sub-), make, build.
fī̄, be made, become.
interfector, a slayer.
praefectus, one set over, overseer.
facilis, easy to do.
difficilis, hard to do.
difficiliter, with difficulty.
facultās, ability, power.
difficultās, difficulty, trouble.
facinus, deed, act ; crime.
factum, thing done, act.
profectō (prō-factō), for a fact, actually.
adfectō, strive after, aim at.
proficiscor, set out.
patefaciō, lay open, throw open. aedificō, build, erect a building. aedificium, building, edifice. beneficium, good deed, favor, benefit.
carnifex, executioner, hangman.
opifex, worker, workman, artisan.
officium (opificium), service, kindness
pontifex [pōns-faciō, one who makes a bridge (to the gods)], high-priest.
sacrificium, a sacrifice.
faber, maker, workman, smith.
fabricō, make, build, construct.
Fabricius, proper name, cf. English Smith.

## 34. FER-, bear.

ferō (ad-, au(ab)-, com-, dē-, ex-, in-, ob-, per-, prae-, prō-, re-), bear, carry ; tolerate.
vōciferor, cry out.
sīgnifer, standard bearer.
forte, by chance.
fortūna, chance, hap, luck.
fūrtum, theft.
fūrāx, given to stealing.

> 35. FĪD-, FID-, bind, trust.
fidēs, trust, confidence.
fidēlis, faithful.
perfidus, promise-breaking, faithless.
perfidia, faithlessness.
fïdūcia, trust, confidence.
foedus, treaty.
36. FLAG-, FVLG-, blaze.
flamma (flagma), blaze.
cōnflagrō, burn, be consumed. fulgeō, flash, lighten, gleam. fulmen, lightning flash.

## 37. FLV-, FLVGV-, flow.

fluō, flow.
flūmen, a flowing, river.
fluvius, river.
fluctus, wave.

## 38. FRAG-, break.

frangō, break.
refring $\overline{0}$, break up, break open.
fragmentum, piece broken off. fragor, breaking, crash.
naufragium (navis-frangō), shipwreck.
39. FV-, FVD-, pour.
fundō, pour.
effundō, pour out.
infundō, pour in, pour upon. profundō, pour out, pour forth.
profūsus, poured forth, lavish.
fōns (fovōns), that which pours, spring.
40. FVG-, flee.
fugiō (au(ab)-, com-, ex-, per-, prō-, re-), flee.
fuga, flight.
fugō, put to flight.
profugus, in flight ; exiled.
perfuga, deserter. trānsfuga, deserter.
41. GEN-, GN-, GNA - , beget. gīgnō (reduplicated root), beget. gēns, begetting ; race. ingēns, misbegotten, unnatural ; huge.
genus, birth, race.
gener, son-in-law.
ingenium, inborn nature.
ingenuus, free-born; frank, simple. benīgnus, kind, good, friendly. benīgnē, kindly.
nāscor (gnāscor), be born.
nātus (gnātus), born; son.
renāscor, born again, grow again. cōgnātiō, birth together ; blood relationship.

## 42. GES-, carry.

gerō (gesō), carry. dīgerō, force apart, separate. gestus, bearing ; posture, gesture.

## 43. GNA-, GNO-, know.

īgnōrō, be unacquainted. nārrō (gnārrō), make known, tell. nōscō (gnōscō), get knowledge of. $\bar{a} g n o ̄ s c o ̄, ~ r e c o g n i z e, ~ i d e n t i f y . ~$
cōgnōscō, become acquainted with.
incōgnitus, not examined, untried.
ignōscō, not know ; pardon, excuse.
nōtus (gnōtus), known.
īgnōtus, unknown, strange.
nōbilis, well known ; famous.
nōbilitās, celebrity, fame.
ignōbilis, unknown, obscure.
nōmen, means of knowing, name. nōminō, call by name.
cōgnōmen, family name.
nota, means of recognition, sign, mark.

## 44. GRAD-, walk.

gradus, step.
aggredior, walk to, approach. congredior, come together ; meet. congressus, meeting. dīgredior, go apart, separate. ègredior, go out, come forth. ingredior, advance, go forward. prōgredior, go forth.
regredior, go back.
trānsgredior, pass over; desert.

## 45. HAB-, have.

habeō, have, hold.
adhibeō, hold toward; furnish. exhibeō, hold forth ; display. inhibeō, hold in, restrain. prohibeō, hold before ; debar. dēbeō (dē-hibeō), keep from; be bound.
praebeō (prae-hibeō), hold forth, give.
habitō, have possession of; dwell. dēbilis (dē-habilis), lame, feeble.

> 46. I-, go.
eō (stem i) (ab-, ad-, circum-, in-, ob-, per-, praeter-, re-, sub-, trāns-), go.
aditus, a going to, approach. coetus (com-itus), a coming together ; crowd.
comitium, place of assembly. exitus, going out, departure. exitium, going out ; destruction. initium, a going in ; entrance. interitus, ruin, destruction. praetor (prae-itor), leader; praetor.
praetōrius, of the leader. reditus, a going back, return. subitus, sudden, unexpected.
ambiō, go around, go about. ambitiō, going about; searching for favor.
comes, going with, a companion. comitor, accompany.
iter, going ; journey. sēditiō, going aside, discord.
47. IAC-, go, sena', throw.
iaciō (ab-, com-, dē-, è-, in-, inter-, ob-, prō-, re-, sub-, super-), send, hurl.
amiciō, throw about.
iaceō, be thrown; lie.
iactō, keep throwing, shower; toss.
iactātiō, a tossing, shaking; display.
48. IV-, IVG-, bind, yoke.
iūs, that which binds; law.
iūstus, in accordance with right, just.
iūstitia, justice.
iniüria, contrary to law ; injury.
iūdex, one who administers law, judge.
iüdicō, judge.
iūdicium, judgment ; court.
iūrō, bind oneself; swear.
coniūrō, swear together, plot.
coniūrātī, conspirators.
coniūrātiō, conspiracy.
iūsiūrandum, oath.
iungō, join.
adiungō, join to.
coniungō, join together.
coniūnx, one joined; husband, wife.
iugum, yoke.
quadrīgae (quadri-iugae), team of four horses.
iugulum, neck.
49. LAB-, slide.
lābor, slide, glide. dēlābor, glide down.
ēlābor, slip away, escape.
relābor, slide back.
50. LVC-, shine.
lūx, light.
praelūceō, shine before; shed light upon.
lūcus, shining place; sacred grove.
lūmen (luc-men), that which shines, light.
lūna (luc-na), shining one; moon. inlūstris (in-luc-tris), illumined; renowned.
lūstrō, light up ; purify.
51. MA-, MAN-, measure. manus, that which measures, hand.
comminus (com-manus), hand to hand.
mansuētūdō, being used to the hand, tameness.
mandō (manus-dare), put into the hands of.
commendō, commit to one's care. manūmittō, set free.
immēnsus, not to be measured, vast.
mēnsis, month.
mōs, measuring rule of life, custom.
52. MAN-, MEN-, man, mind, stay.
maneō, stay.
remaneō, stay behind.
mēns, mind.
mentiō, a calling to mind ; mention.
moneō, make to think ; advise. admoneō, bring to mind. monitus, reminding.

## 53. MIT-, send, throw.

 mittō ( $\overline{\mathrm{a}}$-, ad-, com-, dē-, dī-, $\overline{\mathrm{e}}$, intrō-, ob-, prae-, prō-, re-, sub-, trāns-), send.dēmissē, humbly, abjectly. missiō, sending ; release.
54. MOV-, MV-, move. moveō (ad-, com-, per-, re-), move.
immōtus, unmoved. immōbilis, immovable.
mömentum, movement, motion.
mūtō, move, alter.
commūtō, alter wholly. permūtō, change throughout.

## 55. MV-, shut, fasten.

moenia, walls.
mūniō, fortify.
commūniō, fortify on all sides.
commūnis, bound together ; common.
mūrus, wall.
56. OL-, OR-, grow, rise.
orior, rise.
coorior, come forth; stand up.
exorior, come out; begin.
orīgō, source, beginning.
ōrdō, weaving ; row, series.
$\overline{0}$ ordinō, arrange in rows.
ōrdior, begin.
exōrdium, beginning.
adolēscō, grow up ; ripen.
adulēscēns, growing, young. adulēscentia, youth.
indolēs, inborn quality, nature.
57. OS-, mouth, face.
ōs, mouth.
$\overline{0}$ stia, sea-port of Rome at the mouth of the Tiber.
$\overline{0} r \bar{o}$, use the mouth, speak.
adōrō, call upon, entreat ; honor.
perōrō, speak at length; close. ōrāculum, means of speaking; oracle. ōrātiō, speech.

## 58. PA-, feed.

pater, father.
paternus, of a father, paternal.
patrimōnium, patrimony.
patrius, of a father, ancestral.
patria, land of one's fathers. patrōnus, protector, defender. parricidium, the murder of a father. pāstor, one that feeds.
59. PAL-, PEL-, PVL-, drive, scatter.
pellō, drive, drive out. appellō, drive to ; bring near. compellō, drive together. expellō, drive forth. perpellō, drive, constrain. prōpellō, drive forward. repellō, drive back.
60. PARC-, PLEC-, weave, fold. amplector, twine around, encircle.
complector, clasp, embrace.
implicō, enfold, entwine.
duplex, twofold, deceitful.
duplicō, double.
multiplex, with many folds, multiple.
simplex, without a fold ; single ; simple.
supplex, folded down, kneeling ; suppliant.
suppliciter, suppliantly.
supplicium, a kneeling, prayer; punishment (criminals being beheaded kneeling).

> 6I. PED-, tread.
pēs, foot.
impediō, entangle, hinder.
impedītus, hindered.
expediō, free the feet ; explain.
oppidum (lit. on the plain), town.

> 62. PLE-, PLO-, PLV-, fill.
pleō (com-, ex-, ob-, re-), fill.
plēnus, full.
locuplēs, full of land; rich.
plērīque, very many, most.
plēbs, those that make the mass, common people.
plēbēius, belonging to the common people.
plüs, fuller, more.
complūrēs, several, very many.
plūrimus, fullest, most.
populus (redupl.), the people.
pūblicus (po-pulicus), belonging to the people.
pūblicō, make public.

## 63. POT-, master.

possum (pot-sum), be able.
potior, stronger; better; preferable.
potius, rather, preferable.
compos, having power over. potentia, power. potestās, ability. potior, become master of.
64. RAP-, RUP-, snatch, break.
rapiō, snatch.
abripiō, snatch away, carry off. adripiō, snatch to oneself, seize.
dīripiō, tear in pieces.
praeripiō, take away before another, tear away.
prōripiō, snatch forth.
rapīna, robbery.
rumpō, break.
corrumpō, break to pieces, destroy, ruin.
ērumpō, cause to break forth; break out.
interrumpō, break apart, interrupt.
perrumpō, a breaking.
inruptiō, break through.
65. REG-, RIG-, stretch, guide.
regō, keep straight, guide ; rule. corrigō, make straight ; reform. dīrigō, place straight, direct. ērigō, raise up, raise. porrigō, stretch forth.
pergō (per-regō), go on, continue. surgō (sub-regō), raise up, ascend. adsurgō, rise up.
rēctē, in a straight line.
regiō, direction; region.
rēx, king.
rēgīna, queen.
rēgius, royal.
rēgia, royal palace.
rēgālis, royal.
rēgnum, sovereignty; kingdom.
66. SAC-, SEC-, SCI-, SCID-, split, divide, distinguish.
saxum, (broken)stone, rocky fragment.
secō, cut.
secūris, ax.
sciō, know.
nēsciō, not to know.
conscīscō, determine in common, decree.
dēscíscō, withdraw, leave.
scīscitor, inform oneself ; ask.
excidium, destruction.
rescindō, cut off ; abolish.
caeđō (scaedō), cut down, slay.
abscīdō, cut off.
occīđō, strike down, kill.
praecīdō, cut off in front, cut off.
trucīdō (trux-cīdō), kill savagely, butcher.
caedēs, slaughter.
parricìdium, the slaying of a father.

67. SED-, SID-, sit.

sedeō, sit.
sessor, one who sits.
insideō, sit in, sit upon; hold.
insidiae, sitting against, snare.
insidior, lie in ambush.
obsideō, sit before, be set.
obsidiō, siege.
obses, hostage, pledge.
praesidium, a sitting before; defence.
sēdēs, seat, home.
adsīdō, sit down.
cōnsīdō, sit together, sit.
cōnsessus, assembly.
(In the following $d$ is changed to $l$ ). sella, chair.
subsellium, low bench, seat.
solium, official seat.
68. SPEC-, see, spy.
speciō (ad-, com-, dī-, per-, re-, sub-), look at, behold.
cōnspectus, visible, striking. cōnspicuus, visible; remarkable.
spectō, look steadfastly at.
spectāculum, sight, spectacle.
exspectō, look out for ; await.
exspectātiō, awaiting, expectation.
speciēs, a seeing, sight ; appearance.
speculum, looking-glass, mirror.
auspicium (avis-spicium), examination of birds.
haruspex (haru-spex), inspector of entrails, soothsayer.
69. STA-, stand, set.
stō (circum-, com-, ex-, prae-), stand.
superadstō, stand over.
cōnstantia, firm standing, constancy.
status, standing, state.
statuō (com-, in-, re-, sub-), make stand, set up ; decree.
institūtum, purpose ; plan ; institution.
statua, image, statue.
statūra, a standing upright; height.
statiō, standing still ; station.
statim, firmly ; on the spot.
sistō (redupl.) (com-, dē-, ex-, ob-, re-, sub-), cause to stand, sta. tion; stand.
dēstinō, make fast ; resolve ; ap point.
obstinātus, firmly set, resolute.
70. TAG-, touch, seize.
contingō, touch on all sides. intactus, untouched, unbroken.
obtingō, touch, strike; fall to one's lot.
integer, untouched, whole.
redintegrō, make whole again, renew.
71. TEN-, TA-, stretch.
tendō (com-, in-, ob-, por-), stretch, tend.
attentus, stretched to, intent upon.
contentiō, straining, exertion.
tentō, handle ; try ; assail.
ostentō (obs-tentō), keep stretching out, show.
tentōrium, thing stretched out, tent.
teneō (ab-, com-, dē-, per-, re-, sub-), hold ; seize ; keep.
continuus, joining with something.
continuō, immediately. pertināciter, obstinately. prōtinus, right onward.
72. VEH-, VAG-, move, carry. vehō, bear, carry. vehementer, violently, eagerly. invehō, carry into, bring in. prōvehō, carry forward ; transport.
trānsvehō, convey across.
via, way, road.
obvius, in the way, meeting.
obviam, in the way; towards, against.
73. VEN-, VA-, BA-, go.
veniō (ad-, circum-, com-, ē-, in-, inter-, ob-, per-, prae-, super-), come ; occur.
adventus, arrival.
adventō, come continually nearer, approach.
cōntiō (conventio), meeting ; discourse before a meeting.
eventus, that which has come out, event.
arbiter (ad-bater), one that goes to ; spectator; judge.
arbitror (ad-batror), hear, behold ; think.
arbitrium (ad-batrium), decision, mastery.
ambulō (ambi-balō), go about, walk.
inambulō, walk up and down.

## 74. VERT-, turn.

vertō ( $\overline{\mathrm{a}}$-, com-, dē-, $\overline{-}$-), turn, change.
adversus, turned towards, opposite.
adversum, opposite, against.
adversārius, one turned against, enemy.
diversus, turned different ways; opposite, contrary.
revertor, turn back, return.
trānsversus, turned across, crosswise.
rūrsus (re-versus), turned back; back; in return.
rūrsum (re-versum), same as $r \bar{u} r$ sus.
ūniversus, turned into one; whole, entire.
versō, turn about in a place; dwell, live, be.
adversor, be opposits ; resist, oppose.
versus, furrow ; line, verse. versiculus, little line.

## 75. VID-, see.

videō, see.
invideō, look at askance; envy. invidia, envy.
invidiōsus, full of envy. prūdentia (prō-videntia), foreseeing ; good sense. vīsus, a seeing, sight. vīsō, view; go to see.

## 76. VĪV-, VĪG-, live.

vīvō, live.
convīvium, a living together, a feast.
vīvus, alive.
vīta, life.
77. VOC-, VAG-, call. vocō, call.
āvocō, call away.
advocō, call one to a place. convocō, call together. ēvocō, call out ; summon. prōvocō, call forth ; challenge. revocō, call back.
vocitō, wont to call.
vōx, voice.
vōciferor, cry out.
vāgītus, crying.
78. VOL-, VOLV-, roll, twist.
obvolvō, wrap round. volūmen, roll of writing, book. lōrum (vlōrum), thong of leather.
79. VOL-, wish.
volō, wish.
nōlō (nōn volō), be unwilling. mālō (mag-volō), prefer. benevolentia, well-wishing. voluntās, will, desire. voluntārius, willing. voluptās, enjoyment, pleasure.

## V O CABULARY.

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE VOCABULARY.



* An asterisk before a word means that it is not found in use, but is assumed to account for some derived form.
[ ] Derivations from roots are enclosed in square brackets. Such derivations are given only when the roots are included in the list of roots and wordgroups, pp. 183-196.
(...) Secondary etymologies are enclosed in parentheses. Parentheses are also used to indicate such forms in the vocabulary as are incomplete: if substantives, they want the nominative case ; if adjectives, the positive degree; if verbs, the present system.
- A dash in place of the genitive of a substantive, or of one of the principal parts of a verb, indicates that this case or this system is not in classical use.

For other abbreviations see page 74 .

## VOCABULARY.

## A

A, abbreviation for Aulus, a Roman praenomen, 59, 26.
$\bar{a}$ (before consonants), ab (before vowels and some consonants), abs (before tē), prep. with the abl., away from, from, $\mathbf{1}, \mathrm{i} 8$; 9, 24 : to denote the place from which an action proceeds, at, in, on, 8, 27: of time, from, since, after, 17, 20; 40, 1 : of agency, by, 2, 5; 4, 28.
abaliēnō, $\mathrm{r},-\mathrm{a} v \overline{\mathrm{v}}$, -ātus (ab, from ; aliēnō, estrange), alienate, estrange, 66, I.
abdicō, r, -āvī, -ātus (ab, from ; dicō, devote), disavow, reject: with sē and abl., resign, abdicate an office, 18, 25. (W. G. 26.)
abdō, 3, -idī, -itus [ab, azeay; 2 DA-, put], put away, hide, conceal, 15, 3; 24, 6. (W. G. 25.)
abdūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductus (ab, away ; dūcō, lead), lead away, lead off, 18, 9. (W. G. 29.)
abeō, -īre, -ī̄, -itūrus (ab, azoay; eō, go), go from, go away, depart, 10, 22: retire from, 63, 6. (W. G. 46.)
abiciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus (ab, away; iaciō, throw), throw away, cast away, 1, 7: give up, resign, 46, 23. (W. G. 47.)
ablātus, P. of auferō, 28, 21 .
abluō, 3, -luî, -lūtus (ab, away; luō, wash), wash azay, remove by washing, wash, 13, 7 .
abripiō, 3, -ripuī, -reptus (ab, away; rapiō, snatch), snatch away, carry off, 25, 16. (W. G. 64.)
abscēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessus (abs, away; cēdō, go), go off, withdraw, depart, 53, 12.
abscīdō, 3, -cīdī, -cīsus (abs, off; caedō, cut), cut off, hew off, 62, 3. (W. G. 66.)
abscīsus, adj. (p. of abscīdō), cut off, severed, 62, 3 .
absēns, -entis, adj. (P. of absum), absent, 21, 17; 52, 7.(W. G. 3r.)
absolvō, 3, -solvī, -solūtus (ab, from; solvō, loosen), set free, release: acquit, 8, 14.
absorbeō, 2, -buī, -ptus (ab, away; sorbeō, swallow), swallow down, 66, 14.
abstineō, 2, -tinuī (abs, away; teneō, keep), keep back, refrain, abstain, 21, 8: absent oneself from, 27, 20. (W. G. 7 I.)
abstrahō, 3, -trāxī, -tractus (abs, away; trahō, drag), drag azay, 18, 7.
absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus (ab, away; sum, be), be away from, be absent, 18, 4: be far from, be distant, 7, I5. (W. G. 3I.)
absūmō, 3, -sūmpsī, -sūmptus (ab, away; sūmõ, take), take azay, use up, consume, 66, 5.
$\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{c}$, see atque.
Acca, -ae, F., Acca Larentia, the foster-mother of Romulus and Remus, $1,15$.
accēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessūrus (ad, to; cēdō, go), go to, come to, approach, 8, 8; 35, 27: enter upon, undertake, 57, I: be added, 39, 26. (W. G. I4.)
accendō, 3 , -cendī, -cēnsus [ad, to; CAND-, glow], kindle, set on fire, 33, 30: excite, arouse, 18, 23 ; 34, I6. (W. G. I6.)
accēnsus, P. of accendō, 33, 30.
accidō, 3, -cidī (ad, to; cadō, fall), fall to, come to pass, befall, happen, 12, 4. (W. G. 14.)
accingō, 3, -nxī, -nctus (ad, on; cingō, gird), gird on, bind on, 62, 28.
acciō, 4, -cīvī, -cītus (ad, to ; ciō, call), call to, invite, summon, 5, 5; 23, 22.
accipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus (ađ̃, to oneself; capiō, take), take to
oneself, receive, accept, 9, 22; 12, 17; 22, 9: admit, take in, 17, 2. (W. G. I7.)
acclāmō, I, -āvī, -ātus (ad, to; clāmō, call), call to, exclaim, 3I, I5.
accommodō, r, -āvī, -ātus (ad, to; commodō, fit), fit to, adapt, apply, 54, 7.
accurrō, 3, -cucurrī or -currī, -cursum (ad, to; currō, run), run to, hasten to, I, I I. (W. G. 19.)
accūsātor, -ōris, M. (accūsō, accuse), accuser, prosecutor, plaintiff, 18, 2. (W. G. I8.)
accūsō, r , -āvī, -ātus (orig. $=\mathrm{ad}$ causam prōvocāre), call to account, blame, accuse, 2, 4. (W. G. I8.)
ācer, ācris, ācre, adj. with comp. and sup. [AC-, sharp], sharp, piercing, active, eager, brave, 37, 4. (W. G. I.)
acerbē, adv. with comp. and sup. [acerbus (AC-, sharp), bitter], bitterly: severely, cruelly, 65: 19. (W. G. I.)
acētum, -ī, N. [AC-, sharp], vinegar, 66, II.
Achillēs, -is, m., Achilles, the hero of Homer's Iliad and of. the Trojan War, 25, 4.
aciēs, -ēī, F. [AC-, sharp], sharp edge, point: line of battle, 7, I; 8, 24: battle, engagement, 47, 15; 53, Io. (W. G. I.)
ācriter, adv., comp. ācrius, sup. ācerrimè (ācer, sharp), sharply, fiercely, 12, 12; 48, 18.

Actiacus, adj. (Actium, Actium), of Actium, 68, 6.
Actium, -ī, N., Actium, a town and promontory of Epirus, 66, I 6.
āctus, P. of agō, 59, 14.
ad, prep. with acc., to: of motion and direction, to, towards, I, II ; I, I3: of place, at, beside, near, 4, 22; 7, 8; 29, 13: of time, till, until, 30, 6: of purpose, for, in order to, 2, 5; 2, 20; 4, 2I; 8, 24: according to, 5, 24; 5I, 7: ad postrēmum, finally, 14, 8.
adāctus, P. of adigō, 19, 2 I .
adamō, I, -āvī, -ātus (ad, intensive; amō, love), fall in love with, desire eagerly, 17, 25.
addīcō, 3,-dīxī, -dictus (ad, to; dīcō, speak), award, adjudge, give assent, 18, 17. In augural lang., be propitious, favor, I I, 10. (W. G. 26.)
addō, 3, -didī, -ditus [ad, to; 2 DA-, put], put to, join, add, 3, 7; 9, 4. (W. G. 25.)
adđūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductus (ad, to; dūcō, lead), lead to, bring to, 23, 19: induce, persuade, 21, 2 : draze, pull, 24, 19. (W. G. 29.)
adēmptus, P . of adimō, 23, 16.
adeō, -īre, -ī̄, -itus (ad, to ; ē̄, go), go to, come to, draw near. I5, 9: enter on, 63, I6. (W. G. 46.)
adeō, adv. (ad, to; eō, thither, that point), thus far, to such a degree, so far, 38, 12: so, so
much, 9, II; x6, 4 : so very, 29, 29: indeed, 51, 4.
adfectō, I , -āvī, -ātus (freq. of adficiō, do to), strive after, pursue, aim at, 22, 13. (W. G. 33.) adferō, adferre, attulī, adlātus (ad, to; ferō, bring), bring, fetch, carry, 17, 21; 21, 23: vim adferre, offer violence to, $15,2$. (W. G. 34.)
adficiō, 3 , -fēcī, -fectus (ad, to; faciō, do), do to, treat, 31, 21: affect, affict, 51, 17. (W. G. 33.)
adfinis, $-e$, adj. (ad, near to; finis, end), adjoining. As subst., M. and F., relation by marriage, 49, 6.
adfīmō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (ad, intensive; firmō, strengthen), strengthen ; assert, 4, 27.
adflictus, adj. with comp. (P. of adfligō, throw down), cast down, miserable, wretched, 39, 21; 71, I 5.
adfliggō, 3, -īxī, -īctus (ad, at; fligō, strike), dash at, overthrow: damage, shatter, 37, II.
adflō, $1,-\bar{a} v i ̄,-(a d, ~ o n ; ~ f l o ̄$, blow), blow on: blow towards, 37, 9.
adhibeō, 2, -ū̄, -itus (ad, towards; habeō, hold), hold toward: summon, invite, 56, 19: consult, 2, 17. (W. G. 45.)
adhortātiō, -ōnis, F. (adhortor, encourage), encouragement, exhortation, 51, 27.
adiciō, 3,-iēcī,-iectus (ad, to; iaciō, throw), throw to : add, 45, 22.
adigō, 3, -ēgī, -āctus (ad, to; agō, drive), drive, urge: bind by oath, 19, 21. (W. G. 2.)
adimō, 3, -èmī, -èmptus (ad, to oneself; emō, take), take away, deprive of, 23, 16 .
adipiscor, 3, adeptus, dep. (ad, to; apiscor, reach), arrive, reach: get, obtain, II, 4; 41, 2. aditus, -ūs, M. [ad, to; r-, go], going to, approach, access, 63, 19. (IV. G. 46.)
adiūmentum, -ī, N. (for adiuvāmentum ; adiuvō, assist), means of helping, aid, assistance, 46, 8. (W. G. 27.)
adiungō, 3, -ūnxī, -ūnctus (ad, to: iungō, join), join to, add, annex, 12, 21. (W. G. 48.)
adiuvō, r , -iūvī, -iūtus (ad, without force; iuvō, help), help, aid, 35, 22. (W. G. 27.)
adlātus, P. of adferō, 68, 16.
adliciō, 3, -lexī, -lectus (ad, to oneself; laciō, draw ), allure, attract, persuade, 14, 8 .
adligō, I, -āvī, -ātus (ad, to; ligō, bind ), bind to, 62, 29.
adloquor, 3 , -cūtus, dep. (ad, to; loquor, speak), speak to, address, 12, $16 ; 18,19$.
administrō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (ad, upon; ministrō, attend), manage, control, rule, direct, II, 4 .
admīrandus, adj. (P. of admīror), to be wondered at, admirable, wonderful, 47, 25 .
admīrātiō, -ōnis, F. (admīror, wonder at), admiration, 8, I 5 .
admīror, x , -ātus, dep. (ad, at; miror, regard with wonder), regard with wonder, admire, 24, 14: be astonished, 28, 15.
admittō, 3, -mīsī, -mīssus (ad, to; mittō, send ), send to, let go: admit, 70, 8. (W. G. 53.)
admodum, adv. (ad, up to; m0dus, limit), to the proper limit: fully, very, 28, 4.
admoneō, 2, -uī, -nitus (ad, to: moneō, give warning), bring to mind, admonish, warn, 48, 9 . (W. G. $5^{2}$.)
admoveō, 2, -mōvī, -mōtus (ad, to: moveō, move), move to, move towards, bring near, 28, 9; 32, 19: (W. G. 54.)
adolëscō, 3, -olēvī, -ultus (ad, up; olēscō, grow ), grow up, come to maturity, I, I6. (W. G. 56.)
adoperiō, 4, -eruī, -ertus (ad, over ; operiō, cover), cover, cover over, 8, 18 .
adoptō, I , -āvī, -ātus (ad, to oneself; optō, take by choice), take by choice, select, adopt, 63, 12,
adōrnō, I, -āvī, -ātus (ad, for ; ōrnō, prepare), provide, furnish, equip, 5, 9 .
adōrō, I , -āvī, -ātus (ad, to; ōrō, speak), entreat, implore, honor, worship, 44, 24. (W. G. 57.)
adquīrō, 3 , -quīsīvī, -quīsītus (ad, besides; quaerō, ask), get in addition, obtain besides, acquire, 13, 10.
adripiō, 3, -ipuī, -eptus (ad, to oneself; rapiō, snatch), snatch, grasp, seize, 18, 20. (W. G. 64.)
adsequor, -ī, -secūtus, dep. (ad, $u p$ to; sequor, follow), follow up, overtake, 39, I6.
adsīdō, 3, -ēdī, - (ad, upon; sìdō, sit), take a seat, sit down, 55, 12. (W. G. 67.)
adsum, adesse, adfuī (ad, at; sum, be), be at, be near, be present, 20, 16; 32, I: assist, aid, 68, 3. (W. G. 31.)
adsūmō, 3, -sūmpsī, -sūmptus (ad, to oneself; sūmō, take), take to oneself, reccive, 12, I3.
adsurgō, 3, -surrēxī, -surrēctus (ad, up; surgō, rise), rise up, rise, 43, 25. (W. G. 65.)
adulēscēns, -entis, adj. (P. of adolēscō, growe), growing, young. As subst., M. and F., a youth, 2, 6. (W. G. 56.)
adulēscentia, -ae, F. (adulēscēns, young), youth, 39, 24. (W. G. 56.)
adūlor, r, -ātus, dep., faron upon, flatter, 26, 30.
adultus, adj. (P. of adolēscō, grow), grown up, mature, $1,16$. adveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventus (ad, to; veniō, come), come to, arrive at, 18, 13: draw near, 10, 20; 31, 14. (W. G. 73.)
adventō, $\mathrm{r},-$, (intens. of adveniō), advance, press forward, approach, 6I, 29. (W. G. 73.)
adventus, -ūs, M. [ad, to; VEN-, come], coming, approach, 20, 18: arrival, 34, 21. (W. G. 73.) adversārius, adj. (adversus, opposed), opposite, hostile. As subst., M., an opponent, 58, 6. (W. G. 74.)
adversor, $\mathbf{I}$, -sātus, dep. (adversus, opposed), resist, withstand, oppose, 44, 6. (W. G. 74.) adversus, adj. with sup. (p. of advertō, turn to), turned towards, in front, facing, 25, 19; 37, 9: unfavorable, 47, 7. (W. G. 74.)
adversus or adversum, adv. and prep. with acc. (ad, towards, against; vertō, turn) opposite: against, 3, 17; 8, 23. (W. G. 74.)
advocātiō, -ōnis, F. (advocō, summon), summoning as counsel: venīre in advocātiōnem, to act as counsel, 68, 8.
advocātus, -ī, M. (advocō, summon), one called to aid, adviser, advocate, 68, 4.
advocō, $\mathrm{r},-\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{i}$, , $-\mathrm{a} t u s(\mathrm{ad}$, to ; vocō, call), call, summon, 13 , 17; 15, 2. (W. G. 77.)
aedificium, $-\bar{i}, \mathrm{~N}$. (aedificō, build), building, house, 64, I. (W. G. 33.) aedificō, r, -āvī, -ātus [* aedifex, builder, fr. aedis, dwelling; FAC-, make], build, construct, 10, II; 11, 6. (W. G. 33.)
aedīlis, -is, M. (aedis, dwelling), commissioner of buildings, aedile, 50, 18.
aedis or aedēs, -is, F. [AID-, burn, orig. a hearth], dwelling of the gods, temple, 4, 9: in plur., a house, 5, 16; 12, 16.
Aegātēs, -um, F., the Aegates islands off the western coast of Sicily, near which the Romans won a great naval battle, 241 B.C., 32, 10.
aeger, -grab, -grum, adj., ill, sick, feeble, 48, 6.
aegrē, adv. comp. aegrius, sup. aegerrimē, painfully, unwelljingly, 44, 18.
aegritūdō,-dinis, F. (eger, sick), sickness, vexation, 3,9 .
aegrōtō, 1, -ā $\bar{i}, ~-~(a e g r o ̄ t u s, ~$ sick), be sick, 47, 26.
Aegyptus, -i, F. Egypt, the cointry about the mouth of the Nile, 66, 2.
Aemilius, - $\mathbf{i}, \mathrm{m}$., name of a distinguished Roman gens; especially L. Aemilius Paulus, consub 216 в.C., 37, 2.
aemulātiō, -ōnis, F. (aemulor, rival), rivalry, emulation, competition, 52, 2.
aequālis, -e, adj. with comp. (aequus, equal), equal; like, even. As subst. m., contemporary, comrade, 59, 28.
aequē, adv. with comp. and sup. (aequus, equal), equally, in like manner, just as, 46, 23.
aequitās, -ātis, F. (aequus, even), uniformity, evenness: fairness, kindness, 9, 18; 27, 17.
aequō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (aequus,
equal), make equal, equalize, 34, 17 .
aequus, adj., even, level: favorable, kind, fair, reasonable, honorable, 26, 25 : undisturbed, calm, 70, 5 .
aerārium, -il, N. (aerārius, of copper), part of the temple of Saturn at Rome, in which the public treasure was kept, the treasury, 19, 20.
aes, aeris, N . copper, bronze, money: ass aliēnum, debt, 50, 23.
aestās, -ātis,' F. [AID-, burn], summev, 70, 22.
aestīvus, adj. (aestās, summer), of summer, summer, 47, 27.
-aetās, -ātis, F. (for aevitās fr. aevum, age), life of man, age, old age, life, time of life, 2, 7; 15, 12; 38, 22; 50, 15.
Aetnaeus, adj., Aetnaean, of Aetna, 22, 24.
Āfrica, -ae, F., Libya, the Carthaginian territory; sometimes used of the continent, $32,16$.
Āfricānus, adj. African, 53, 18. As subst. m. refers to $P$. Cornelias Scipio Africanus, the conqueror of Hannibal, 39, 23.
agar, agrī, m. [AG-, drive], field, farm, estate, pasture, 34, 6; 16, 16: territory, 2, 4; 9, 20: the open country, 45, 29.
aggredior, 3, -gressus, dep. (ad, to; gradior, step), approach: fall upon, attack, 32, 11. (W. G. 44.)
agitō, $\mathrm{I},-\mathrm{a} v \overline{\mathrm{l}}$, -ātus (freq. of agō, move), set in violent motion, move, urge, 22, 2: consider, II, I4. (W. G. 2.)
āgmen, -inis, n. [AG-, drive, lead], that which is driven, multitude: army on the march, column, 35, 17; 43, 9: march, 57, 2. (W. G. 2.)
āgnōscō (adgn-), 3, -nōvī, -nitus (ad, to oneself; (g)nōscō, get knowledge of ), recognize, 2, 8. (W. G. 43.)
agō, 3, ēgī, āctus [AG-, drive, lead ], lead, drive, 13, 6; 13, 25; 25, 12: conduct, 4, 18: chase, pursue, aim at, 32, 5: act, do, perform, manage, 6, 6: 25, 10; 54, 24 : discuss, speak treat, 6, 23: pass, spend, 69, 27: grātiās agere, thank, 29, 24: nihil agis, it is of no use, you cannot succeed, 48, 18: āctum est, it is all over with, all is lost, 59, I8. (W. G. 2.)
Agrippa,-ae, м., Menenius Agrip$p a$, 16, 19.
āiō, v. defect., say yes, assent, say, 12, 16.
āla, -ae, F., wing, 2I, 9.
alacer, -cris, -cre, adj. [I AL-, feed ], well-fed; lively, quick, nimble, 43, 19. (W. G. 3.)
Alba, -ae, F. (albus, white), Alba or Alba Longa, 'the long white city,' an ancient city of Latium, 2, 2.
Albānus, adj. (Alba), Alban, of Alba, 8, 20. As subst. M., an
inhabitant of Alba, 1, I; 6, 19.
albus, adj. white, 19, 25 .
alea, -ae, F., game with dice, die, 52, 16.
Alexander, -drī, m., Alexander the Great, the Macedonian king and conqueror, 50, 13 .
Alexandrēa, -ae, F., Alexandria, the capital of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great 332 b.c., 66, 18.
aliās, adv.(alius, other), at another time, some other time, 1 f5, 3 ; 66, 7. (W. G. 4.)
aliēnus, adj. with comp. and sup. (alius, other), of another, foreign, strange, 29, 10. (W. G. 4.)
aliquam, adv. .[ALI-, some or other], in some degree, somewhat: aliquamdiū, for a while, for some time, 49, 8.
aliquamdiū, see aliquam.
aliquandō, adv. [ALI-, some or other ; quandō, when], at some time or other, once, 46, 7; 49, 11: at length, finally, 68, 24. (W. G. 4.)
aliquantō, adv. (aliquantus, some, a little), by some little, in a degree, somewhat, 26, I3. (W. G. 4.)
aliquantum, $-\overline{\mathrm{I}}, \mathrm{N}$. (aliquantus, some, a little), some, a considerable amount, 7, I3.
aliquī, aliqua, aliquod, pron. adj. indef. [ALI-, some or other ; quī, who], some, any, 12, $24 ; 48,8$. aliquis, aliqua, aliquid, pron.
subst. indef. [ALI-, some or other; quis, who], some one, any one, 39, I4. (W. G. 4.)
aliquot, indef. num. indecl. [ALI-, other ; quot, how many], some, several, a number, 49, 28. (W. G. 4.)
aliquotiēns, adv. [ALI-, other; quotiēns, how often], several times, 6I, 24.
aliter, adv. [ALI-, other], in another manner, differently. With atque, āc, quam, or ut, otherwise than, 69, 22.
alius, -a, -ud, adj. pronoun [AL-, ALI-, other], another, other, different, 10, 14 ; 15, 17; 39, 9 ; 67, I4: alius . . . alius, one . . . another, 4, 7; 7, 7. (W. G. 4.) Allia, -ae, F., river Allia, a small stream near Rome, made famous by the defeat of the Romans by the Gauls 390 b.C., 20, 12.
Alliēnsis, -e, adj. (Allia), of the Allia, 20, 14.
alō, 3, aluī, altus, or alitus [ I AL-, feed ], feed, support, sustain, 5, 8. (W. G. 3.)
Alpēs, -ium, F., the Alps, 50, 2. alter, -tera, -terum, gen. alterius, dat. alterī, pronom. adj. [AL-, ALI-, other], the second, the other, 7, 18; 11, 29; 22, 1: alter . . . alter, one . . . another, the one... the other (of two), 7, 21; 11, 26; 13, 11; 23, 10. (W. G. 4.)
altercor, I, -ātus, dep. (alter, an-
other, of two), dispute, wrangle, 45, 7. (W. G. 4.)
alteruter, -utra, -utrum, gen. alterutrius, pronom. adj. [I AL-, other], one or the other, one of two, 65, 24 .
altum, -ī, N. (altus, high), height, depth: the deep, the sea, 52, 28. (IW. G. 3.)
altus, adj. with comp. and sup. [P. of alō, feed, I AL-], nourished: high, lofty, 10, 25 ; 14, I 3. (W. G. 3.)
alveus, -i, m., hollow, cavity: trough, boat, I, 7 .
amāns, -antis, adj. with comp. and sup. ( P . of amō, love), ford, loving, 67, 29.
ambiō, -ire, -ivì and -iī, -ītus (ambi-, around; ē̄, go), go around, go about: entreat, 28, 19. (W. G. 46.)
ambitiō, -ōnis, F. (ambiō, go around), going about: esp. of candidates for office, the soliciting of votes: ambition, 42, 16. (W. G. 46.)
ambō, ambae, ambō, num. adj., both, 11, 30 ; 37, 5.
ambulō, $\mathrm{I},-$ āvī, -ātus [am-(ambi-), about; BA-, go], walk, take a walk, 19, 3. (W. G. 73.)
amiciō, 4, 一, -ictus (am- (ambi-), about; iaciō, throwe, throw around, wrap about: cover, 22, 22. (IV. G. 47.)
amīcitia, -ae, F. (amicus, friend), friendship, alliance, 59, 28. (W. G. 5.)
amicus, adj. with comp. and sup. (amō, love), loving, friendly, kind, 49, 7. (W. G. 5.)
amícus, -i, M. (amicus, loving), loved one, friend, 25, 22. (W. G. 5.)
āmittō, 3, -īsī, -īssus (ab, awvay ; mittō, send), send away : lose, 16, 10. (W. G. 53.)
amnis, -is, M., river, 63, 22.
amor, -ōris, M. (amō, love), love, 8, 3. (W. G. 5.)
amphora, -ae, F. (Gr., á $\mu \phi$ орєús), amphora, large oblong vessel for liquids, with a handle on each side, wine-jar, 42, 21 (v. notes fig. 23, p. 120 ).
amplector, 3, -exus, dep. (am-, on both sides, around; plectō, weave), twine around, embrace, 8, II: surround, 12, 5. (W. G. 60.)
ampliō, r, -āvī, -ātus (amplus, large), widen, extend, enlarge, 54, 14.
amplius, indecl. adj. and adv. (comp. of amplus and amplē), more, 55, 2.
amplus, adj. with comp. and sup. [am- (ambi-), around; PLE-, PLV-, fill], large extent, great, ample, 32, 4.
amputō, $1, \quad-\bar{a} v i ̄, ~-\bar{a} t u s ~[a m-~$ (ambi-), around, off; putō, cut], cut around, cut away, cut off, 45, 2.
Amūlius, -ī, m., Amulius, son of Proca, king of Alba, grandfather of Romulus and Remus, 1 , I.
anceps, -cipitis, adj. [an- (ambi-) on both sides; CAP-, in caput, head ], two-headed: double: doubtful, hazardous, uncertain, 31, 14. (W. G. 17.)
ancīle, -is, N., small oval shield, the sacred shield that fell from heaven during the reign of Nu ma, 5, 18 (v. notes, fig. 2, p. 82). ancilla, -ae, F., maid-servant, handmaid, 14, 25.
Ancus, -ī, m., Aucus Marcius, the fourth king of Rome, 9, 16.
angor, -ōris, M., strangling: anguish, 62, II.
angustia, -ae (sing. very rare) ; and angustiae, -ārum, F., (angustus, narrow), narrowness, 2, 21 : narrow pass, defile, 34, 3: difficulty, 33, 26.
anima, -ae, F. [AN-, breathe; cf. animus], air: breath : life, 60, 7. (W. G. 6.)
animadvertō, 3, -tī, -sus (animus, attention; advertō, turn to), give attention to, attend to, consider, observe, 1, 14; 50, 12: censure, inflict punishment, punish, 42, 3; 44, 5 .
animal, -ālis, N. [AN-, breathe], living being, animal, 21, 6. (W. G. 6.)
animus, -i, M. [AN-, breathe; cf. anima], rational soul: intellect, mind, 27, 7: heart, feeling, nature, disposition, 2, II; 13, 12; 26, 9: courage, spirit, 7, 3; 9, 20; 33, 4: movēre animum, arouse anger, 7, 30. (W. G. 6.)
annālis, -is, m. (annālis, of a year; sc. liber, book), record of events, annals, 15, 7.
annōna, -ae, F. (annus, year), year's produce, 58, 18.
annus, -i, M., year, 5, 24.
ānser, -eris, M., goose, $21,7$.
ante, adv. and prep. with acc.: adv., before, 8, i2: followed by quam, sooner than, before, 53, 13: prep. before, 53, 26.
anteā, adv. (ante, before; ea, these things), before, previously, 4I, 26.
antecēdō, 3, -cessī, - (ante, before; cēdō, go), go before, precede, 36, 12.
antee $\overline{0}$, -īre, -īvī or ī̄, - (ante, before ; eō, go), go before, precede, 57, 3 .
antequam, see ante, 71, 4 .
Antiochus, -ī, m., Antiochas, a philosopher, Cicero's teacher at Athens, 79 b.C., 58, 10.
antiquus, adj. with comp. and sup. (ante, before), ancient, 15,7.
Antōnius, -ī, m., C. Antonius Hybrida, Cicero's colleague in his consulship, 63 в.с., 59, 19. Marcus Antonius, Mark Antony, one of the second Triumvirate, 43 в.c., 6 I, 18.
ānulus, -ī, M., ring, finger-ring, 3, 24 (v. notes, fig. i9, p. II 5). anus, -ūs, F., old woman, 15, 8 ; 45, 10.
anxius, adj. (cf. angustus), anxious, troubled, 2, II; 17, 19.
aper, aprī, m., wild boar, 35, i3.
aperiō, 4, -eruī, -ertus, open, uncover, 3,$8 ; 35,9 ; 43,26$ : disclose, reveal, 27, і.
apertē, adv. with comp. and sup.
(apertus, uncovered), openly, manifestly, 41, 17.
apertus, adj. with comp. and sup.
(P. of aperiō, uncover), uncovered, open, 6, I.
Apollōnia, -ae, F., Apollonia, an important town in Illyria, 63, 13.

Apollōnius, -ī, м., Apollonizs Molon, a celebrated rhetorician of Rhodes, 49, 16.
appāreō (adp-), 2, -uī,-itūrus (ad, to: pāreō, be at hand), appear, be evident, be apparent, 23, I4.
appāritor (adp-), -ōris, M. (appārē̄, appear), servant, lictor, 24, 17.
appellātiō (adp-), -ōnis, F. (appellō, address), addressing, name, $67,18$.
appellō (adp-), $1,-\bar{a} v i \overline{1},-\bar{a} t u s ~[a d$, to; PEL-, drive], address: call by name, term, name, 5, 2. (W. G. 59.)

Appenninus, adj. (sc. mōns), the Apennines, the range of mountains running through Italy, 54, 20.
Appius, -ī, m., Appius, a Roman praenomen especially common in the Claudian gens, 17, 24; 27, 19.
applaudō (adp-), 3, -sī, -sus (ad, upon; plaudō, strike), strike upon, applaud, 71, 21.
applicō (adp-), r, -āvī or uī, -ātus (ad, to ; plicō, fasten), join, connect: apply, direct.
appōnō (adp-), 3, -posuī, -positus (ad, near; pōnō, put), put at, place by, set before, 15, 13; 66, 8. apprehendō (adp-), 3, -dī, -hēnsus (ad, upon; prehendō, lay hold), seize, take hold of, 30, 21 .
approbō (adp-), i, -āvī, -ātus (ad, for; probō, test as good), assent to, favor, 22, 10: make evident, prove, 38, 22.
appropinquō (adp-), r, -āvī, -ātus (ad, to; propinquō, draw near), come near, approach, 3, 18; 35, II.

Appulēius, -ī, m., L. Appuleius, tribune of the plebs 391 B.C., 19, 27.
aptē, adv. with sup. (aptus, fitted), closely fitting: suitably, rightly, 10, 22.
aptus, adj. fitted: fit, suitable, 36, 23.
apud, prep. with acc., with, 14 , 20: at, 33, 7: by, near, 20, 12: in the presence of, before, 8, 7: among, 6, 21; 14, 8: at the house of, 47, 28: in the works of, 55, 26.
Apūlia,-ae, F., Apulia, a country in southeastern Italy, 23, 7.
aqua, -ae, F., water, I, 9.
aquila, -ae, F., eagle, 10, 20: standard of a legion, 64, 9 (v. notes, fig. 6).
aquilifer, -ferī, m. [aquila, eagle; FER-, carry], eagle bearer, stand-
ard bearer, 51, 23 (v. notes, fig. 12).
āra, -ae, F., altar, 5, 7; 32, 19.
arbiter, -trī, M. [ad, to; BA-, go], spectator, hearer, witness, 6, 8. (W. G. 73.)
arbitrium, -i, N. (arbiter, judge), judgment, decision: authority, pozver, 51, 7: ad arbitrium, according to one's pleasure, 51, 7 . (W. G. 73.)
arbitror, 1 , -ātus, dep. (arbiter, judge), testify, depose: believe, think, 66, 6. (W. G. 73.)
arceō, 2, -cuī, - [ARC-, make secure], shut up, enclose: keep away, I, 18. (W. G. 9.)
arcessō, 3, -īvī, -ītus (intens. of accēdō, come to), cause to come, call, send for, invite, 8, 24; 26, 14.

Ardea, -ae, f., Ardea, an ancient town of Latium, 14, 18.
ārdor, -ōris, M. [2 AR-, burn], burning, fire: ardor, enthusiasm, zeal, 38, 12. (W. G. 8.)
argenteus, adj. (argentum, silver), silver, made of silver, 29, II.
argentum, -ī, N., silver, silverplate, 29, 28.
Argos, N. (only nom. and acc.), usually in the form Argī, -ōrum, m., Argos, the capital of Argolis, a district in northeastern Peloponnesus, 30, 16.
āridus, adj. [2 AR-, dry], dry, arid, parched, 33, 27. (W. G. 8.)
arma, -ōrum, N. [r Ar-, fit], implements, instruments: arms,
weapons, 4,$9 ; 7,2 ; 19,16$. (W. G. 7.)
armātus, adj. with sup. (P. of armō, arm), armed, equipped in arms, 16, 13; 24, 2. As subst. M., armed men, soldiers, 19, 10; 25, 14.
Armenia, -ae, F., Armenia, 46, 19. armilla, -ae, F. (armus, shoulder, arm), bracelet, armlet, 3, 24.
$\operatorname{armō}, \mathrm{r},-\mathrm{a} v \overline{1}$, -ātus [I AR-, fit], fit with weapons, arm, 2, 2. (W. G. 7.)

Arpīnum, -ī, N., Arpinum, Cicero's birthplace, about fifty miles southeast of Rome, 57,8 .
ars, artis, F. [I AR-, fit], practical skill, art, II, II: learning, studies, accomplishments, 39, 24: cunning, stratagem, 36, 4 . (W. G. 7.)
artūs, -uum, m. plur. [I AR-, join], joints, 48, 7. (W. G. 7.)
arx, arcis, F. [ARC-, shut in], castle, citadel, fortress, 3, 20 ; 20, 18. (W. G. 9.)
ās, assis, M. one, unity: as, the unit of money, originally one pound of copper, but gradually reduced to half an ounce, with a value of a little less than one cent, 42, 17.
ascendō (adsc-), 3 , -scendī, -scēnsus (ad-, up to; scandō, climb), mount, climb, ascend, 21, 14.
Asia, -ae, F., Asia, usually applies to Asia Minor, sometimes to the continent, 12, 26.
asper, -era, -erum, adj. (ab, with-
out; spēs, hope), without hope: adverse, hostile, cruel, 56, 20.
asperitās, -ātis, F. (asper, rough), unevenness, roughness: sharpness, 66, 1 I.
āspernor, r, -ātus, dep. (ab, from; spernor, remove), disdain, reject, despise, 55, 27.
aspiciō, (adsp-), 3, -ēxī, -ectus (ad, at; speciō, look), look at, look upon: examine, observe, 43, 24. (W. G. 68.)
aspis, -idis, F., asp, viper, 66, 24.
astūtia, -ae, F. (astūtus, adroit), adroitness, shrewdness, 31, 9 .
asȳlum, -ī, N. (Gr., äбu入ov, place of refuge), place of refuge, asylum, 3, 8.
at, conj., but, on the other hand, 2,$6 ; 17,3$ : on the contrary, 32, 8.
Athēnae, -ārum, F., Athens, the famous Grecian city, the capital of Attica. 29, 4.
atque or (before consonants) āc, conj. (ad, in addition to; -que, and), and, and what is more, as well as, together with, 5, 17; 11, 2; 15, 20; 28, 6: with words implying comparison, as, than, 12, 7 .
atquī, conj., but somehow, but yet, hozvever, and yct, I r, I3.
atrōciter, adv. with comp. and sup. (atrōx, savage), fiercely, cruelly, 60, 5 .
atrōx, -ōcis, adj. with comp. and sup., savage, fierce, wild, cruel, 8, 6; 53, 24 .
attentus (adt-), adj. with comp. and sup. (p. of attendō, attend to), attentive, intent, $15,20$. (IV. G. 7I.)
attonitus (adt-), adj. (P. of attonō, thunder at), thunderstruck, stumned: astounded, 34, I.

Attus, -i, m., praenomen of Attus Navius, see Nāvius, II 9.
auctor, -ōris, M. [AVG-, growe], promoter, producer: author, cause, 29, 23. (W. G. I3.)
auctōritās, -ātis, F. (auctor, author), origination: authority, II, 9. (W. G. I 3.)
(auctus), adj. (p. of augeō, increase), abundant, ample, 9, 6. aucupium, -i, N. [auceps, birdcatcher: fr. avis, bird; CAP-, take], bird catching, fowling, 69, 29. (W. G. 12.)
auđācia, -ae, F. (audāx, bold), daring, courage, valor, boldness, 16, 12 : audacity, presumption, insolence, 10, II ; 39, 20. (W. G. Io.)
audeō, 2 , ausus [for avideō, 1. AV-, mark, desire], venture, dare, 4, II ; 44, 23. (W. G. Io.)
audiō, 4 , -ivì or -iī, -ītus [ 2 AV -, mark, notice], hear, 3, 7: assent to, 12, 18. (W. G. II.)
audītus, P. of audiō, 22, 6 .
auferō, auferre, abstulī, ablātus (ab, away; ferō, carry), take away, bear off, remove, carry away, 4, 24; 5, 19; 21, 26. (W. G. 34.)
aufugiō, 3, -fūgī, - (ab, away; fugiō, flee), flee away, run away, 7, 14. (W. G. 40.)
augeō, 2, auxī, auctus [AVG-, increase], increase, augment, spread, 6, I5; 34, 12. (W. G. I3.)
augur, -uris, M. and F., seer, augur, II, IO. (W. G. I2.)
augurium, -i, M. (augur, augzr), observance of omens, divination, augury, 2, 19: augurium agere, to try the omens, II, I3. (W. G. I2.)
Augustus, -i, m., Augustus, the cognomen given to Octavius Caesar as emperor, 67, 8.
augustus, adj. with comp. and sup. (augeō, increase), consecrated: majestic, noble, 4, 28. aulaeum, -ī, N., curtain, 28, 10.
Aulus -ī, m., Aulus, a Roman praenomen, 59, 26.
aureus, adj. (aurum, gold), of gold, golden, 37, 26.
auris, -is, F. [2 AV-, mark, notice], ear, 26, I8. (W. G. iI.)
aurum, -i, N., gold, 21, 21.
auspicium, -ī, N. [auspex, augur ; avis, bird; SPEC-, see], divination by the flight of birds, augury from birds, 2, 17. (W. G. 12 and 68.)
ausus, P. of audeō, 44, 23 .
aut, conj., or: aut . . . aut, either ... or, 23, 25 ; 32, I3.
autem, conj. adversative, postpositive, but, on the other hand, however, 29, 16; 31, 8 : more-
over, in addition, 5, 20 : introductory, now, 9, 23 .
auxilium, -ī, N. [AVG-, grow], help, assistance, support, 8, 24; 20, 6 : plur. auxiliary troops, 53, 2I. (W. G. I3.)
avāritia, -ae, F. (avārus, covetous), inordinate desire, greed, avarice, 42, 25. (W. G. Io.)
avārus, adj. with comp. and sup. [i Av-, delight, desire], grasping, eager, covetous, 29, 20. (W. G. Io.)

Aventinus, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{M}$. (sc. mōns), the Aventine, the most southern of the seven hills of Rome, i3, i.
Aventinus, adj., of the Aventine, on the Aventine, 13, I.
aveō, $2, \ldots$, -, defective ; imper. avē, hail, in salutation, 68, in.
Avernus, adj. (with or without lacus), Avernus, a lake near Cumae, 22, 22.
āvertō, 3, -tī, -sus (ab, away; vertō, turn), turn away, avert, 1I, 29; 29, 2; 31, 9. (W. G. 74.)
avidus, adj. with comp. and sup.
[I AV-, mark, delight], longing eagerly, desirous, eager, 50, 6. (W. G. Io.)
avis, -is, F., [3 Av-, blow, waft], bird, 21, 8: omen, 11, 10. (W. G. I2.)
āvocō, I , -āvī, -ātus ( $\bar{a}$, away; vocō, call), call off, call away, 60, 16. (W. G. 77.)
āvolō, ı, -āvī, -ātūrus (ā, awcry; volō, fly), fly away: hasten away, 14, 23.
avunculus, $-\bar{i}$, m. (dim. of avus), maternal uncle, uncle, 63, iI.
avus, - -1., м. [I Av-, mark, delight], grandfather, ancestor, 2, 1; 57, 9.

## B

baculum, -ī, N. [BA-, go], stick, staff, walking-stick, 14, I3.
Bāiae, -ārum, F., Baiae, a favorite watering-place of the Romans on the coast of Campania, 22, 21.
barba, -ae, F., beard, 20, 27.
barbarus, adj. with comp. (Gr.,阝áp阝apos), of strange speech: barbarous, savage. As subst., the barbarian, 45, 5.
bellicoosus, adj. with comp. and
sup. (bellicus, of war), warlike, given to fighting, 9, 9. (W. G. 28.)
kellō, r, -āvī, -ātus (bellum, zear), wage war, carry on war, 52, 10. (W. G. 28.)
bellum, -ī, N. [old dvellum, DVA-, apart, two], war, conflict, 3, 16. (W. G. 28.)
bēlua, -ae, F., beast, wild beast, monster, 25, I 5.
bene, adv. with comp. melius,
sub. optime (bonus, good), zeell, 22, 8; 67, 23: successfully, 33, 20.
beneficium, -ī, N. [bene, well; FAC-, do], favor, benefit, kindness, service, 23, 26. (W. G. 33.)
benevolentia, -ae, F. (benevolus, friendly), good-will, kindness, friendship, 14, 7. (W. G. 79.)
benīgnē, adv. with comp. and sup. (benīgnus, kind), in a friendly manner, kindly, courteously, 14, 6. (W. G. 4I.)
benïgnus, adj. [bene, wcll ; GEN-, born], well born: kind, pleasing, friendly, 46, 22. (W. G. 4 I.)
bibliothēca, -ae, F. (Gr., $\beta \iota \beta \lambda \iota o-$ өиंкך), library, room for books, 54, 17.
bibō, 3, bibī, 一, drink, 43, 4.
Bibulus, -ī, m., L. Calpurnius Bibulus, consul with Julius Caesar, 59 b.c., 50, 25.
bīduum, -ī, n. (bi-, two; diēs, days), period of two days, two days, 46, 30. (IV. G. 27.)
bīnī, -ae, -a, num. distr. [DVi-, two], two by twe, two to each, 27, 27. (W. G. 28.)
bis, adv. num. [DVI-, two]; twice, 59, 2. (W. G. 28.)
blanditia, -ae, F. (blandus, bland), caressing, flattery, 14, 7.

Blosius, -ì, m., C. Blosius Cumanus, a philosopher and friend of Tiberius Gracchus, 42, 3 .
bona, -ōrum, N. (bonus, good), goods, property, 4I, I5.
bonus, adj., comp. melior, sup. optimus, good, morally good, 23, 9; 28, 18: brave, 29, 2 I. As subst., bonī, m., the better classes, the aristocracy, 4I, 8.
bōs, bovis, M. and F. (Gr., $\beta$ oûs), ox, bull, sow, 13, 2.
bracchium, -ī, N. (Gr., ßpaxi ${ }^{i} \nu$ ), fore-arm, lower arm, 55, 17.
brevī, adv. (abl. of brevis, short), in a little while, soon, 45, 27.
brevis, -e, adj. with comp. and sup., short, brief, 32, 12.
Britannī, -ōrum, M., the inhabitants of Britain, 51, 18.
Brundisium, -ī, N., Brundisium, a sea-port in Calabria, in southern Italy, 52, 17.
Brūtus, -ī, m., Brutus, a surname of the Junian gens. Mention is made of : I. M. Junius Brutus, who conspired against Caesar, 55, 2 ; 2. D. Juniues Brutus Albinus, killed by Antony, 43 в.c., 63, 17.
bulla, -ae, F., bubble: the bulla, an amulet worn by free-born children, ir , 18 (v.notes, fig. 5, p.88).
dead body, corpse, carcass, 60, 8. (W. G. I4.)
cadō, 3, cecidī, cāsūrus [CAD-,
fall], fall, 7, 7: die, be slain,
4, 4. (W. G. 14.)
caecitās, -ātis, F. (caecus, blind), blindness, 27, 20.
caedēs, -is, F. [for * scaedēs, SCID-, split, cut], cutting down: killing, murder, slaughter, 8, 16; 20, 29. (W. G. 66.)
caedō, 3, cecīdī, caesus [for scaedō, scid-, split, cut], cut, hew: kill, 8, 10: vanquish, cut to pieces, destroy, 20, 12; 37, Io. (W. G. 66.)
caelestis, -e, adj. (caelum, sky), from heaven, of the heavens, heavenly, 10, 23 .
Caelius, -i, m. (sc. mōns), the Caelian hill, one of the hills of Rome, 9, 4 .
caelum, -ī, N., sky, heaven, heavens, 4, 9: air, climate, 22, 18.
Caesar, -aris, m., Caesar, a family name of the famous Julian gens., e.g., C. Julius Caesar, the great dictator, 47, 10.
Cāiēta, -ae, F., Caieta, a town and harbor in Latium, 22, 21 .
calamitās, -ātis, F., loss, injury, misfortune, calamity, disaster, 61, 14 .
callidus, adj. with comp. and sup., practised, expert : irafty, cunning, 13, 7.
Calpurnia, -ae, F., Calpurnia, wife of Julius Caesar, 55, 5 .
calvitium, $-\bar{i}, \mathrm{~N}$. (calvus, bald), baldness, a bald spot, 56, 23.
Calvus, -ī, m., C. Licinizes Macer Calvus, an crator and poet,
who lampooned Julius Caesar, 56, 17.
calvus, adj., bald, hairless, 56, 23.
Camillus, -ī, m., Camilluzs, family name of the Furian gens, referring especially to $M$. Furius Camillus, the conqueror of Veii, 19, 1.
Campānī, -ōrum, M., the inhabitants of Campania.
Campānia, -ae, F., Campania, a district of Italy, 22, 17.
Campānus, adj., Cumpanian, belonging to Campania, 40, 4: as subst., a Campanian, 22, 16.
campus, -ī, м., plain, field, 4, 22.
Canīnius, -i, m., gentile name of C. Caninius Rebilus, consul for a few hours in 45 b.C., $63,3$.
canis, -is, M. and F. [CAV-, watch], dog, 2 I, 5.
Cannae, -ārum, F., Cannae, town in Apulia, where Hannibal defeated the Romans in 216 b.c., 37, 5 .
canō, 3, cecinī- [CAN-, make a musical sonnd], make music, sing, 5, 23 : receptuī canere, to sound a retreat, 34, 2 I .
cantus, -ūs, m. [CAN-, make music], singing, song : note, 69, 27.
capessō, 3, -īvī or -iī, -ītūrus (desid. of capiō, take), seize eagerly, lay hold of: strive to reach, resort to, betake oneself to, 7, 12.
capillus, -1, M. (caput, head), hair of the head, hair, 38, 23 .
capiō, 3, cēpī, captus [CAP-, take],
take in hand, take up, seize, 6, 26: take captive, 1, 20: capture, occupy, take possession of, 9, 5; 16, 3: suffer, be subjected to, 41, 20: receive, 50, 22. (W. G. 17.)
Capitōlinus, adj., of the Capitol, Capitoline, 40, 28.
Capitōlium, -ī, N. (caput, head), the Capitol, temple of Jupiter at Rome, the hill on which the Capitol stood, 3, 22; 21, 19.
capra, -ae, F., she-goat: Caprae palūs, the Goat's Pool, the place in the Campus Martius where Romulus disappeared, 4, 22.
captivus, adj. [CAP-, take], taken prisoner, captive, 25, 18. As subst. M. and F., a captive, 12, 2. (W. G. 17.)
captō, I, -āvī, -ātus (freq. of capiō), strive to seize, catch at : watch for, 50, 16. (W. G. I7.)
Capua, -ae, F., Capua, a large and wealthy city of Campania, 22, 26.
capulus, -ī, m. (capiō, take), that which is grasped, handle, hilt, 64, 15 (v. notes, fig. 29).
caput, -itis, N. [CAP-, take], head, 8, 18: life, 28, 27: capital, 22, 26 : extremity, top, 14, 13. (W. G. 17.)

Carbō, -ōnis, M., family name of C. Papirius Carbo, 43, 29.
carcer, -eris, M., prison, jail, 10, 10 (v. notes, fig. 4).
carnifex, -ficis, m. [carō, flesh; FAC-, make], executioner, hang. man, 70, 17. (W. G. 33.)
carpentum, -i, N., carriage, chariot, 10, 20; 13, 20 (v. notes, fig. 7, p. 90).
Carthāginiēnsis, -e, adj., of Carthage, Carthaginian. As subst. M., a Carthaginian, 32, 12.

Carthāgō, -inis, F., Carthage, a great city in northern Africa, 22, 27.
cārus, adj. with comp. and sup. dear, precious, beloved, 17, 14.
casa, -ae, F., small house, cottage, hut, I, I 5 .
Casca, -ae, m., C. Servilius Casca, one of Caesar's assassins, 55, I6.
Cassius, $-\overline{1}$, m., gentile name of $C$. Cassius Longinus. See Longīnus, 55, 2.
castīgō, $\mathrm{I},-\bar{a} v i ̄, ~-a ̄ t u s ~[c a s t u s, ~$ pure; AG-, drive], set right, correct, punish, 45, I I.
castrum, -ī, N., fortified place, castle, fort: plur. castra, -ōrum, N., military camp, 14, 19.
cāsus, -ūs, M. [CAD-, fall], fall, 7,8: misfortume, calamity, fate, destruction, 56, 4. (W. G. 14.)
catēna, -ae, F., chain, fetter, 59, 4.
Catilina, -ae, M., family name of L. Sergius Catiline, who made a dangerous conspiracy against the Roman government in 63 B.C., 58, 25 .

Catō, -ōnis, M. (catus, sagacious), name of a famous family of the Porcian gens, e.g., M. Porcius Cato Uticensis, 56, 29.
Catullus, -i, m., family name of
C. Valerius Catullus, one of the greatest lyric poets of Rome, 56, 18.
catulus, -ī, M. (dim. of catus, cat), young animal, whelp, puppy, cub, I, I 3 .
Catulus, -ī, m., family name of Q. Lutatius Catulus, political opponent of Pompey, 45, 19. See also Lutātius, 31, 22.
Caudīnus, adj., of Caudizum. Furculae Caudinae, the Caudine Forks, 23, 13.
causa, -ae, F. [CAV-, watch], cause, reason, motive, occasion, 3, I6; 47, 3: excuse, pretext, 32, 21: lazusuit, case, 8, I5: situation, condition, 13, 6: abl. causā with preceding gen., for the purpose of, on account of, 18, 4; 41, 4 . (W. G. I8.)
cautus, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of caveō, take care), careful, wary, cautious, 34, II. (W. G. IS.)
caveō, 2, cāvī, cautus [CAV-, watch], be on one's guard, take care, beware, 37, 17. (IW. G. I8.)
cēdō, 3, cessî̀ cessus [CAD-, full ], withdraw, retire, 60, 28 : submit to, yield, 52, 30. (W. G. I4.)
celeber, -bris, -bre, adj. with sup. [CEL-, drive], frequented, thronged: renozoned, fumous, 57, 15. (W. G. 19.)
celer, -eris, -ere, adj. with comp. and sup. [CEL-, drive], swift, fleet, quick, 3, 27; 45, 30. (W. G. 19.)
celeritās, -ātis, F. (celer, swift), swiftness, speed, quickness, 36, 27. (W. G. 19.)
celeriter, adv. with comp. and sup. (celer, swift), quickly, swiftly, immediately, 30, 25 .
cēlō, I, -āvī, -ātus, hide from, conceal, keep secret, 12, 15.
cēna, -ae, F., dinner, principal meal, 55, 30.
cēnō, 1, -āvī, -ātus, (cēna, dinner), dine, take a meal, 14, 20: eat, 29, 13.
cēnseō, 2, cēnsuī, cēnsus, tax, estimate: resolve, decree, decide, 39, II.
cēnsor, -ōris, M. (cf. cēnseō, estimate), censor, a Roman magistrate, 29, 27.
cēnsus, -ūs, M. (cēnseō, estimate), registering of citizens and propertyby the censors, census, 12, 22.
centiēns, num. adv. (centum, hundred ), hundred times, 66, 4.
centum, num. adj. indecl., hundred, 4, 17.
centuria, -ae, F. (centum, hundred), division of a hundred, century, 4, 19.
centuriō, -ōnis, M. (centuria, centztry), commander of a century, captain, centurion, 22, 6.
Cerēs, -eris, F., Ceres, daughter of Saturn, goddess of agriculture, 22, 19.
cernō, 3, crēvī, crētus [CER-, CRE-, part], separate, part: distunguish, see, perceive, 17, I. (IV. G. 20.)
certāmen, -inis (certō, contend), decisive contest, struggle, battle, 4, I: contest, match, I, I7. (W. G. 20.)
certātim, adv. (certō, struggle), in rivalry, zealously, eagerly, 11, 26. (W. G. 20.)
certē, adv. with comp. (certus, assured), really, surely, certainly, 36, 7. (W. G. 20.)
certō, $\mathrm{I},-\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{i} \mathrm{I}, ~-a ̄ t u s ~(c e r t u s, ~ a s-~$ sured), match, fight: combat, compete, vie, 43, 20. (W. G. 20.) certus, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of cernō), settled, certain: sure, true, definite, fixed, specified, trustworthy, 5, 13; 32, 16: with faciō, informed, assured, 63 , 19. (W. G. 20.)
cervīx, -īcis, F., neck, 62, 2.
cessō, I, -āvī, -ātus (freq. of cēdō, go away), delay, cease from, stop: do nothing, be idle, rest, 38, 4; 40, 23.
cēterum, adv. (acc. N. sing. of cēterus, the other), for the rest: but, 17, 23.
(cēterus), adj., other, remainder, 35, I 5. As subst. M., the others, all the rest, 14, 26.
charta,-ae, F., leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper, 69, 4.
Chrȳsogonus, -ī, m., L. Cornelius Chrysogonus, a freedman of Sulla, 58, 5 .
cibus, -ī, M., food, victuals, 17, 2. cicātrīx, -īcis, F., scar, cicatrice, 68, 7.
cicer, -eris, N., chick-pea, 57, 10.

Cicerō, -ōnis, m. (cicer, chick-pea), a Roman family name of the Tullian gens, especially $M$. Tullius Cicero, the renowned orator, 106-43 B.C., 56, I3.
Cīneās, -ae, M., Cineas, the friend of King Pyrrhus of Epirus, 26, 25.
cingō, 3, -xī, -inctus, go around, surround: beset, besiege, 35, 2 I.
Cinna, -ae, m., L. Cornelius Cinna, consul 86-84 b.c., 48, 23.
circā, adv. and prep., a later form for circum, 6, I. (W. G. 23.)
circum, adv., and prep. with acc. (acc. of circus), around, round about, all around, 6, I : near, among, 3, 5. (W. G. 23.)
circumarō, $1,-\bar{a} v i ̄,-$ (circum, around; arō, plough), plough around, 16, 17.
circumdō, 1, -dedī, -datus [circum, around; 2 DA-, put], place around, cause to surround: enclose, surround, 10, 12; 43, 6. (W. G. 25.)
circumē̄, -īre, -īvī or -ī̄, circumitus (circum, around; eō, go), go around: visit, 27, I3. (W. G. 46.$)$
circumfundō, 3, -fūdī, -fūsus (circum, around; fundō, pour), pour around: surround: pass. crowd around, 22, 9.
circumstō, 1 , -stetī, - (circum, around; stō, stand), stand around, 24, 2 : surround, 7, 10. (W. G. 69.)
circumveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventus (circum, around; veniō, come), come around, encircle, surround, 8, 27. (W. G. 73.)
circus, -i, M. [CVRz, curve], circle, race-course, circus, II, 5. (W. G. 23.)
citātus, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of citō, rouse), quick, rapid, in haste, at full speed, 14, 23.
cīvicus, adj. (cīvis, citizen), of citizens, civil, civic, 49, 15 .
civīlis, -e, adj. with comp. (cīvis, citizen), of citizens, civil, civic, 42, 23 .
cīvis, -is, M. and F. [CI-, rest, lie], citizen, 6, Ir.
cīvitās, -ātis, F. (cīvis, citizent), citizenship, 41, 6: the state, б, 1 .
clādēs, -is, F. [CEL-, strike], destruction, misfortune, disaster, 30, 11 : defeat, 21, 2S. (W. G. 19.)
clam, adv. and prep. with acc., secretly, privately, without the knowledge of others, 43, 5 .
clāmitō, I, -āvī, -ātus (freq. of clāmō, call), cry aloud, bawl, call loudly, 4, 6. (W. G. I 5.)
clāmō, $\mathrm{I},-\bar{a} \mathrm{vi}$, -ātus [CAL-̨ call], call, cry out, shout, 55, I 5. (W. G. I 5.)
clāmor, -ōris, M. [CAL-, call], loud call, shrieking, shouting, II, 24 ; 18, 8. (W. G. 15.)
clandestinus, adj. (clam, secretly), secret, hidden, concealed, io, 1 . clangor, -ōris, M. [CAL-, call],
sound, clang, noise: scream, 10, 21 : cackling, 21, 9.
clārus, adj. with comp. and sup.
[CAL-, call], clear, bright, shining, 60, 18: loud, 24, 22 : famous, glorious, eminent, 49, 17.
classis, -is, F. [CAL-, call], class, 12, 23 : fleet, 30, 5.
Claudius, -i, m., Claudius, name of a famous Roman gens, esp. Appius Claudius, the wicked decemvir, 17, 25: Appius Claudius Caecus who refused to make peace with Pyrrhus, 27, 19.
claudō, 3, -sī, -sus, close, shut, 15, 6: shut in, imprison, confine, 23, 24.
clausula, -ae, F. (claudō, close), close, conclusion, 7I, 20.
clausus, adj. (P. of claudō), closed, shut, 6, I.
clēmēns, -entis, adj. with comp. and sup., mild, calm, gentle, merciful, 66, 28.
clēmenter, adv. with comp. and sup. (clēmēns, mild), mildly, with forbearance, mercifully, 56, 9 .
clēmentia, -ae, F. (clēmēns, mild'), moderation, mildness, forbearance, mercy, 26, 10.
Cleopātra, -ae, F., Cleopatra, the famous queen of Egypt, 66, 2. cliēns, -entis, M., personal dependent, client, 18, I.
clīvus, -ī, m. [CLi-, lean], declivity, slope, hill, 40, 28.

Clōdius, -ī, M., another form of Claudius, gentile name of $P$. Clodius Pulcher, Cicero's deadliest foe, 6o, 24.
Clūsinus, adj., belonging to Clusium, 16, 4. As subst. m., an inhabitant of Clusium, 20, 5 .
Clūsium, -ī, N., Clusium, an ancient city of Etruria, Porsenna's capital, 20, 4 .
Cn., abbreviation for Gnaezs, a Roman praenomen, 45, 2 I.
coāctus, p. of cōgō, 45, 10 .
Coclēs, -itis, M., one-eyed, surname of Horatius, who defended the bridge against Porsenna's army, r6, 9 .
(coepiō), 3, coepī, coeptus, begin, commence, $\mathbf{~}$, I9.
coërceō, 2, -cū̄, -citus (com-, completely ; arceō, enclose), enclose on all sides, restrain, repress, hold in check, control, 54, 21.
coetus, -ūs, m., for coitus [com-, together; I-, go], coming together: assemblage, crowd, company, 24, 5. (W. G. 46.)
cōgitātiō, -ōnis, F. (cōgitō, think), thinking: thought, design, plan, project, 10, 25 ; 60, 16.
cōgitō, 2, -āvī, -ātus (com-, intensive; agitō, move violently), consider thoroughly, ponder: intend, plan, 67, 20.
cōgnātiō, -ōnis, F. (cōgnātus, kindred), blood-relationship, kindred, 40, 24. (W. G. 41.)
cōgnōmen, -inis, N. (com-, with,
added; (gnōmen), name), surname, 16, 9. (W. G. 43.)
cōgnōminō, r, -āvī, -ātus, (cōgnōmen, surname), furnish with a surname, surname, 67, 8.
cōgnōscō, 3, -gnōvī, -gnitus (com-. intensive; (g)nōscō, knozu), become acquainted with, ascertain, learn, 1, 6; 26, 8: perf. tenses, know, 26, 7. (W. G. 43.)
cōgō, 3, coēgī, coāctus [com-, together; AG-, drive], drive together, collect: force, drive, compel, 18, 26; 45, IO. (W. G. 2.)
Collātia, -ae, F., Collatia, a Sabine town near Rome, 14, 24 .
Collātīnus, -ī, M., family name of L. Tarquinius Collatinus, husband of Lucretia, 14, 19.
collis, -is, M., hill, 5, I.
collum, -ī, n., neck, $63,24$.
colō, 3, coluī, cultus [COL-, till], till, cultivate: esteen, practise, cherish, 4, 30: honor, worship, 5, 2. (W. G. 2I.)
colōnia, -ae, F. (colōnus, husbandman), colony, settlement, 40, 15. (W. G. 2I.)
columba, -ae, F., dove, pigeon, 63, 23.
com-, prep. = cum, used only in composition.
combūrō, 3, -ūssī, -ūstus, burn up, consume, 56, 12,
comes, -itis, M. and F. [com-, with; I-, go], companion, associate, comrade, 26, 10. (W. G. 46.)
cōmitās, -ātis, F. (cōmis, kind), courtesy, kindness, good-fellowship, 43, 5 .
comitātus, -ūs, m. (comitor, join as a companion), escort, train, 68, 4 .
Comitium, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{~N}$. [com-, together ; I-, gol, the Comitium, place of assembly, the place next the Forum where the elections were held, 16, 17. (W. G. 46.)
comitor, 1 , -ātus, dep. (comes, companion), join as an attendant, accompany, attend, 53, 23. (W. G. 46.)
commeātus, -ūs, M. (commeō, go and come), going to and fro: leave of absence, 18, 12: provisions, stores, 32, I.
commendō, I , - $\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{v} \overline{\mathrm{v}}$, -ātus (com-, completely; mandō, intrust), commit for protection, intrust, 40, 2I : commend, ask favor for, 68, 4. (W. G. 5I.)
commigrō, $x$, -āvī, -ātus (com-, with; migrō, go), remove, migrate, $10,19$.
comminus, adv. (com-, with; manus, hand), in close contest, hand to hand, 30, 23. (W. G. 51.)
committō, 3 , -mīsī, -missus (com-, together; mittō, send, let go), bring together, unite: engage in, begin, 25, 10: intrust, commit, 62, 7: give occasion, cause, 48, 13. (W. G. 53.)
commodē, adv. with comp. and sup. (commodus, with due meas-
ure), duly, properly, well, completely, 71, 19.
commodus, adj. with comp. and sup. (com-, with ; modus, measure), with due measure, full: suitable, fit, agreeable, 55, 30.
commoveō, 2, -mōvī, -mōtus (com-, intensive; moveō, move), move, shake: disturb, arouse, excite, 20, 10. (W. G. 54.)
commūniō, 4 , -īvī, -ītus (com-, on all sides ; mūniō, fortify), fortify on all sides, intrench, 37, 6 . (W. G. 55.)
commūnis, -e, adj. with comp. [com-, together; mv-, bind], common, general, universal, 50, 21. (W. G. 55.)
commūniter, adv. (commūnis, common), together, in common, jointly, 12, 26.
commūtō, x , -āvī, -ātus (com-, completely'; mūtō, change), aiter wholly, change entirely: exchange, change, 49, 3. (W. G. 54.)
cōmō, 3, cōmpsī, cōmptus (com-, together; emō, take), arrange, dress, adorn, 71, 1 .
compār, -paris, adj. (com-, with; pār, equal), like, equal, 3, 9.
comparātiō, -ōnis, F. (comparō, prepare), preparing : gaining, acquisition, 17, 19.
I comparō, r, -ā $\overline{\mathrm{V}} \mathrm{1}$, -ātus (com-, completely; parō, prepare), prepare, make ready, furnish, II, I: gain, get, secure, 41, 3.
2 comparō, i, -āvī, -ātus (compār,
like), bring together as equals, match, compare, 2, 8.
I compellō, 3, -pulī, -pulsus (com-, together; pellō, drive), drive together: compel, force, impel, 1, 21; 46, 2I. (W. G. 59.)
2 compellō, I, -āvī, -ātus (I compellō, urge), accost: reproach, rebuke, 4I, 12.
comperiō, 4, -perī, -pertus [com-, thoroughly; PER-, try], obtain knowledge of, find out, learn, 27, 30.
(compēs, -pedis), F., sing. only abl., fetter, shackle, chain, 59, 4. compīlō, $1,-\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{i}$, , -ātus, plunder, rob, pillage, 29, 26.
complector, 3 ,-plexus, dep. [com-, together ; PLEC-, zveave], clasp, embrace, 10, 24. (W. G. 60.)
compleō, 2, -ēvī, -ētus [com-, intensive, completely ; PLE-, fill], fill up, fill full, 32, 7.
complōrātiō, -ōnis, F. (complōrō, bewail), loud complaint, lamentation, 8, I.
complūrēs, -a, or -ia, gen. -ium, adj. [com-, intensive; plūs, more, fr. PLE-, PLV-, full ], more than one, not a few, many, 10, 8. (W. G. 62.)
compōnō, 3, -posuī, -positus (com-, together ; pōnō, put), bring together: adjust, settle, calm, appease, 46, 28.
compos, -potis, adj. [com-, completely; POT-, master], master of, powerful over, 67, 13. (W. G. 63.)
compositum, -ī, N. (compōnō, ar-
range), agreement, compact, I I, 27.
comprehendō, 3 ,-dī,-hēnsus (com-, together, completely; prehendō, scize), bind together: seize, 30, 19: arrest, capture, 41, 24.
comprimō, 3, -pressī, -pressus (com-, together ; premō, press), press together, compress: restrain, put down, check, subdue, 58, 26.
compulsus, p. of compellō, r, 21. concēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessus (com-, completely; cēdō, go), go azvay, withdraw, 20, 1: concede, allow, grant, 23, 29. (W. G. 14.)
concidō, 3, -cidī, - (com-, together; cadō, fall ), fall together: be slain, fall, perish, 60, 9. (W. G. I4.)
conciliō, I , -āvī, -ātus (concilium, meeting), bring together, unite, reconcile: procure, win, obtain, 4, 13; 40, 14: cause, bring about, 28, 21 .
concipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus (com-, together ; capiō, take), take hold of, take in: imagine, conceive, II, 12. (W. G. 17.)
concitātus, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of concitō), rapid, szeift: roused, 18, 23.
concitō, I, -āvī, •ātus (com-, intensive ; citō, move), put in quick motion, rouse, urge, incite, 8, 24: cause, occasion, 32, 20.
conclāmō, I , -āvī, -ātus (com-, tosether, or intensive; clamō, call outt), cry out together, shout, 7, 8. (W. G. I5.)
concoquō, 3, -cōxī,-coctus (com-, together: coquō, boil), digest, 17, 7.
concordia, -ae, F. (concors, of the same mind ), agreeing, together, zuion, harmony, concord, 16, I9. concupīscō, 3, -cupīvī, -ītus, inch. (com-, forcibly: cupiō, desire), long for, aspire to, strive after, 50, 6.
concurrō, 3, -currī, or -cucurrī, -cursus (com-, together ; currō, run), run together, assemble: noet, meet in battle, contend, 7, 3 ; 45, 3. (W. G. 19.)
concursus, -īs, M. (concurrō, run together), running together, crowd, mob, 18, S: attack, 7, 4. (IV. G. I9.)
condemnō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (com-, together ; damnō, convict), convict, condemn, find guilty, 8, 7 . condiciō, -ōnis, F. [com-, together; DIC-, showv, point ], agreement, condition, terms, 26, 25. (W. G. 26.)
conditor, -ōris, M. (condō, build), maker, builder, founder, 21, 30. (W. G. 25.)
condō, 3, -didī, -ditus [com-, together; 2 DA-, put], put together, found, establish, build, 2, 15: lay up, put azvay, conceal, 15, 25. (W. G. 25.)
condūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductus (com-, together; dūcō, drazv), drazv together, assemble: contribute to, serve, 42, I6. (W. G. 29.)
cōnfectus, P . of cōnficiō, 46 , I .
cōnferō, cōnferre, contulī, conlātus, bring together, collect, 17, 15; 54, 17: devote, apply, bestow, 62, 8: sē cōnferre, to betake oneself, go, 14, 5. (W. G. 34.)
cōnfessiō, -ōnis, F. (cōnfiteor, confess), confession, acknowledg. ment, 26, 16.
cōnfestim, adv., immediately, forthwith, 27, 20.
cōnficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus (com-, completely; faciō, make), make ready, make, 7, 29: complete, accomplish, settle, close, finish, 10, 15 ; 46, 1: destroy, kill, 7, 24: grind, masticate, 17, 3. (W. G. 33.)
cōnfīdentia, -ae, F. (cōnfídēns, bold), confidence, assurance, boldness, 15, 20.
cōnfiteor, 2, -fessus, dep. (com-, completely; fateor, confess), acknowledge, confess, 34, 22.
cōnflagrō, r, -āvī, -ātus (com-, completely; flagrō,burn), burn, be consumed, 9, 14. (W. G. 36.) cōnflīgō, 3, -flīxī, -flīctus (com-, together; flīgō, strike), come into collision: contend, fight, 12, 10.
cōnflō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (com-, together ; flō, blow), blow together: accumulate, bring together, 50, 23: effect, cause, arouse, 34,5 .
cōnfluō, 3, fluxī, - (com-, together; fluō, flow), flow together: gather, assemble, 53, 22.
cōnfodiō, 3, -fōdī, -fossus (com-, completely; fodiō, dig), dig up: transfix, stab, 47, 18.
cōnfugiō, 3, -fūgī, - (com-, together: fugiō, flee), flee, flee for refuge, take refuge, 3, 4. (W. G. 40.)
congredior, 3 ,-gressus, dep. (com-, together; gradior, come), come together, meet: fight, 33, 18. (W. G. 44.)
congressus,-ūs, M. [com-, together ; GRAD-, walk], meeting, interview, conference, 6, 9. (W. G. 44.)
congruō, 3 , -uī, 一, coincide, agree, $2,10$.
coniciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus (com-, together; iaciō, throwe), throw together, unite: throw, thrust, put, place, hurl, 1, 7; 18, 27; 43, 9. (W. G. 47.)
coniungō, 3 , -iūnxī, -iūnctus (com-, together: iungō, join), connect, join, unite, 10, 13. (W. G. 48.) coniūnx or coniux, -iugis, m. and F. [com-, together ; IVG-, bind ], married person, spouse, husband, wife, 1, I 5. (W. G. 48.)
coniūrātiō, -ōnis, F. (coniūrō, swear together), uniting in an oath, alliance, plot, conspiracy, 42, 26. (W. G. 48.)
coniūrātus, adj. (P. of coniūrō) bound together by an oath, allied. Plur. M. as subst., conspirators, 55, 12. (W. G. 48.)
coniūrō, r, -āvī, -ātus (com-, together; iūrō, swear), swear
together: form a conspiracy, 15, 5. (W. G. 48.)
conlātus, P. of cōnferō, 17, I 5 . conlauđō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (com-, altogether; laudō, praise), praise highly, extol, 35, 3.
conlēctus, P. of conligō, 21, 25 .
conlēga, -ae, M., colleague, associate, 37, 7,
conligō, 3, -lēgī, -lēctus (com-, together; legō, gather), gather, collect, assemble, 21, 25 .
conlocō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (com-, together; locō, place), sèt right, arrange: station, settle, place, 45, 30 : give in marriage, $30,2$. conloquium, -ī, N. (conloquor, talk), conversation, conference, 6, 5; 24, 5 .
conloquor, 3, -cūtus, dep. (com-, together: loquor, talk), talk, confer, 28, 9 .
cōnor, $\mathbf{1}$, -ātus, dep., undertake, endeavor, attempt, try, 55, 18.
conqueror, 3, -questus, dep. (com-, altogether; queror, complain), complain, bewail, lament, 14, 6.
conquīrō, 3, -quīsīvī, -quīsītus (com-, intensive, earnestly, eagerly; quaerō, seck), seek for, hunt up, search out: procure, collect, 30, 12.
cōnsalūtō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (com-, intensive, cordially; salūtō, salute), greet, salute cordially, 44, 2 I.
cōnscendō, 3, -endī, -ēnsus (com-, intensive, actively; scandō,
climb), mount, ascend: embark on ship, 52, 26.
cōnscientia, -ae, F. (cōnsciō, be conscious), knowledge, consciousness, 59, 13.
cōnscīscō, 3, -scīvī, -scītus (com-, intensive; scīscō, approve), approve of, decree: adjudge, appropriate: with mortem sibi, to commit suicide, 18, 28. (W. G. 66.)
cōnscrībō, 3, -īpsī, -īptus (com-, together; scrībō, werite), werite gether, enroll, enlist, levy, 10, 7. cōnscrīptus, -ī, M. (P. of cōnscrībō), one enrolled, esp. in the phrase patrēs (et) cōnscrīptī, referring to the senate, 67,14 . cōnsecrō, r, -āvī, -ātus (com-, entirely; sacrō, consecrate), dedis cate, devote, consecrate, 5, 7.
cōnsēnsus, -ūs, m. (cōnsentiō, agree), unanimity, concord, agreement, consent, 21, I5; 45, 23.
cōnsentiō, 4, -sēnsī, -sēnsus (com-, together ; sentiō, feel), agree, accord: conspire, 42, 2.
cōnsequor, 3, -secūtus, dep. (com-, intensive, sharply; sequor, follow), follow, follow up, pursue: overtake, reach, 7, 19: obtain, win, get, II, 2.
cōnserō, 3, -seruī, -sertus (com-, together ; serō, twine), connect, entwine, join, 4, 2: with manum, manūs, fight hand to hand, 7, 6.
cōnservō, r, -āvī, -ātus (com-, in-
tensive ; servō, keep), keep safe, preserve, save, 6о, 15.
cōnsessus, -ūs, M. [com-, together; SID-, sit], convention, meeting, assembly, 27, 31. (W. G. 67.)
cōnsīderō, I, -āvī, -ātus, look at closely, regard attentively, 2, 7 . cōnsīdō, 3, -sēdī, sessus [com-, together; SID-, sit], sit together, take seats, 7, I. (W. G. 67.) cōnsilium, -ī, N. (cf. cōnsulō, consult), council, deliberative assembly: counsel, deliberation, 4, I8: plan, purpose, design, 26, 30 : prudence, wisdom, counsel, $60,12$.
cōnsistō, 3, -stitī, -stitus (com-, completely; sistō, stand), stand still: stand, halt, take a stand, 21, 12 ; 34, I. (W. G. 69.)
cōnsōbrīnus, -ī, m. (com-, with, associated with; soror, sister), mother's sister's son, first cousin, 40, 23.
cōnsōlor, r, -ātus, dep. (com-, completely; sōlor, comfort), encourage, cheer: comfort, soothe, console, $17,16$.
cōnspectus, -ūs, M. [com-, together; SPEC-, see], seeing, sight, viez, 4, 24. (IV. G. 68.)
cōnspiciō, 3, -spēxī, -spectus (com-, together ; speciō, look at), look at attentively, perceive, see, 8, I3. (IV. G. 68).
cōnspicuus, adj. (cf. cōnspiciō), visible, apparent: distinguished, remarkable, 70, 21. (W. G.68.) cōnspīrō, r, -āvī, -ātus (com-, to-
gether; spīrō, blowv), blow together: plot, conspire, 17, I.
cōnstanter, adv. with comp. and sup. (cōnstāns, firm), firmly, constantly, resolutely, 70, 8.
cōnstantia, -ae, F. (cōnstāns, firm), steadiness, firmness, constancy, 15, 20 ; 64, 24. (W. G. 69.)
cōnstat, see cōnstō.
cōnsternō, - 1, -āvī, -ātus, confound, dismay, terrify, 4, 5.
cōnstituō, 3, -uī, -ūtus (com-, intensive, firmly ; statuō, set), put, place, 5, I: arrange, draw up, 37, 8: assign, select, appoint, 4, 20: manage, administer, 64, 20: determine, resolve, decide, 33, I 5. (IV. G. 69.) cōnstō, r, -stitī, -stātūrus (com-, together; stō, stand), agree, accord, be consistent with, 4I, I3: be certain, be established, be known, 15, 24; 55, 24: be composed of, consist of, 29, II. (W. G. 69.)
cōnsuētūđō, -inis, F. (cōnsuētus, accustomed), custom, habit, 35, 8.
cōnsul, -ulis, M. (cf. cōnsulō, consult), consul, 17, 20.
cōnsulāris, -e, adj. (cōnsul), of a consul, of consular rank, 41, 8. As subst., an ex-consul, 37, 22. cōnsulātus, -ūs, m. (cōnsul), office of consul, consulship, 47, 23.
cōnsulō, 3, -luī, -ltus, deliberate, take counsel: inquire of, ask
advice, consult, 15, 27; 31, 12 : take measures, resolve, determine, 56, 13.
contemnō, 3, -tempsī, -temptus (com-, intensive, utterly; temnō, despise), esteem lightly, contemn, despise, disdain, 36, 19.
contemptor, -ōris, M. (contemptus, despised), he who disregards, contemner, despiser, 29, 20.
contendō, 3, -dī, -tus (com-, intensive, tight; tendō, stretch), draw tight, strain: march rapidly, hasten, 13, 18: ask, entreat, 49, 9. (W. G. 71.)
contentiō, -ōnis, F. [com-, intens.; TEN-, stretch], effort, exertion, struggle, 41, 7: contest, strife, dispute, 2, 16. (W. G. 7I.)
contineō, 2, -tinuī, -tentus (com-, together; teneō, hold), hold together: shut in, keep, repress, restrain, 6, 11; 46, 5: include, contain, 69, 20. (IV. G. 7 I.)
conting $\overline{0}, 3$, -tigī, -tāctus (com-, intensive, on all sides ; tangö, touch), touch, reach: happen, come to pass, fall to the lot of, 25, 22. (W. G. 70.)
continuō, adv. (continuus, joining), immediately, forthwith, directly, 50, 16. (W. G. 7I.)
continuus, adj. [com-, intensive, on all sides; TEN-, stretch, reach], joining, uninterrupted, continuous, 7I, 10. (W. G. 7I.)
cōntiō, -ōnis, F. [for conventiō, fr. com-, together ; VEN-, come],
gathering, meeting, assembly, 4, 21. (W. G. 73.)
contrā, adv. and prep. with acc.: adv., opposite, face to face: on the contrary: prep., against, in the face of, contrary to, 20, 8 ; 22, 15 .
contrahō, 3, -trāxī, -tractus (com-, together; trahō, draw), draw together, collect, assemble, 49, 26.
contrārius, adj. (contrā, over against), lying over against, contrary, opposite, 51, 25.
contubernālis, -is, M. and F. (com-, together; taberna, hut), tentcompanion, 43, I: comrade, companion, 68, 19.
contumēlia, -ae, F., insult, abuse, reproach, 65, 2 I.
cōnūbium, -ī, N. (com-, together ; nūbō, marry), marriage, wedlock: right of marriage, 3,6 .
convalēscō, 3, -luĩ, -, inch., recover, regain health, grow strong, I2, 18.
conveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventus (com-, together; veniō, come), come together, assemble, 3, II: meet, address, accost, 68, I. (IV. G. 73.)
convertō, 3, -tī, -sus (com-, intensive, completely; vertō, turn), turn around, turn: attract, fix, rivet, drazv, direct, 3, 13; 20, 26. (W. G. 74.)
convincō, 3, -vīcī, -vīctus (com-, completely; vincō, conquer), overcome, convict, 54, II.
convivium, -i, N. [com-, together ; VIV-, live], meal in company, social feast, banquet, 14, 23 (v. notes, fig.20, p. II 6). (W.G.76.) convocō, r, -āvī, -ātus (com-, together; vocō, call), call together, assemble, summon, 40, 18. (W. G.77.)
coorior, 4, -ortus, dep. (com-, intensive ; orior, rise), come forth, arise, 4, 23.
cophinus, $-\overline{1}, ~ м . ~(G r ., ~ к б ́ \phi \iota \nu о s), ~$ basket, 51, 3 .
cōpia, -ae, F. (co- opia; com-, intensive; ops, wealth), abundance, plenty, 54, 16. Plur., forces. troops, 31, 14: cōpiam facere, to give an opportunity, 39, 7 .
cōpiōsē, adv. with comp. and sup. (cōpiōsus, rich), copiously, abundantly: at length, fuently, 48, 15.
cōram, adv. and prep. with abl. (com-, with; ōs, face), in the presence of, before the eyes, before, 36, 5.
Cornēlia, -ae, F., I. Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus and mother of the Gracchi, 40, 1. 2. Cornelia, daughter of Anna and wife of Caesar, 48, 23 . Cornēlius, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{~m} .$, Cornelius, name of a distinguished gens to which belonged many of the noblest families of Rome, e.g. Scipio, Sulla, etc.
corneus, adj. (cornū, horn), of horn, 29, 12.
cornū, -ūs, N., horn, 33, 28. corōna, -ae, F., garland, wreath, 49, 15 (v. notes, fig. 24, p. 125 ). corpus, -oris, N., body, 7, 22: dead body, 13, 23 .
corrig $\overline{0}, 3,-r e ̄ x \overline{1}, ~-r e ̄ c t u s ~(c o m-, ~$ intensive ; regō, keep straight), make straight: improve, reform, correct, 8,23 ; 54, 6. (W. G. 65.) corrump $\overline{0}, 3$, -rūpī, -ruptus (com-, intensive; rumpō, break), destroy, ruin: corrupt, bribe, 28, 19. (W. G. 64.)
corvus, -ī, m. [CAL-, call], raven, 68, II : grappling-iron, 30, 19. cōs, cōtis, F., flint-stone, whetstone, II, I4.
cottīdiānus, adj. [cottīdiē (quot, how many ; diēs, day)], of every day, daily: usual, ordinary, common, 66, 7; 69, I5. (W. G. 27.)

Crassus, -i, m., family name of M. Licinius Crassus, surnamed Dives because of his wealth, one of the first triumvirate, 60 B.C. ; killed by the Parthians 53 B.C., 50, 26.
crēber, -bra, -brum, adj., frequent, repeated, 69, 27.
crēđō, 3, -didī, -ditus [CRAT-, faith; DA-, put], put faith in, trust: believe, suppose, think, 4, 25.
cremō, 1, -āvī,-ātus, burn, consume by fire, 47, 22.
Cremōna, -ae, F., Cremona, a town in Cisalpine Gaul on the Po, 59, 7.
creō, $\mathbf{I}$, -āvī, -ātus, bring forth, make: choose, appoint, elect, 5, 9.
crepitus, -ūs, M. (crepō, rattle), rattling, creaking, clashing, flapping, 21, 10.
crēscō, 3, crēvī, crētus (inch. fr. creō, make), come into being, spring up: rise, grow, flourish, increase, 9, 3 .
crimen, -inis, n. [CER-, CRE-, part], charge, accusation, 19, 25. (W. G. 20.)
crīminor, I , -ātus, dep. (crīmen, judgment), accuse of crime, complain of, denounce, 34, 13.
crīnis, -is, m., hair, 4, II; 7, 30.
cruciō, i, -āvī, -ātus (crux, cross), put to the rack, torture, torment, 65, 7.
crūdēlis, -e, adj. (crūdus, raw), unfeeling, cruel, severe, 64, 23. (W. G. 22.)
crūdēlitās, -ātis, F. (crūdēlis, cruel), severity, cruelty, barbarity, 41, 27. (W. G. 22.)
crumēna,-ae, F., money-bag, purse, 69, 9.
cruor, -ōris, M. [CRV-, faw], gore, blood, 18, 22. (W. G. 22.)
crux, -ucis, F., gallozes, cross, 3I, 19.
crystallinum, -ī, N. (sc. vās, vase), crystalline vase, $69,24$.
crystallinus, adj., of crystal, crystal, 69, 18.
cubiculum, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{~N}$. (cubō, recline), room for reclining, bed-chamber, 43, 5 .
cubō, 1, cubuī, -itum, lie down, recline, lie sick, 48, 15.
culpa, -ae, F., foult, error, blame, guilt, 26, 17.
culter, -trī, m. [CEL-, strike], Enife, butcher's knife, 15, 3 (v. notes, fig. 9, p. 96). (W. G. 19.)
cultus, -ūs, m. [COL-, till], labor, care: style, luxury, refinement, 70, 21. (W. G. 21.)
cum, prep. with abl., with, together with, in the company of, at the same time with, accompanied by, and, 3, 12; 3, 14; 4, 23; 23, 2.
cum, conj., of time, when, at the time when, after, while, as long as, whenever, 1, 19; 4, 21: of cause, since, inasmuch as, 1, 13 ; 3, 4: of concession, though, although, 40, 23: cum . . . tum, both ... and, while...especially, 42, 14.
Cūmae, -ārum, F., Cumae, an ancient Greek city on the coast of Campania, 22, 25 .
cunctātiō, -ōnis, F. (cunctor, delay), delay, hesitation, 34, 10.
cunctātōr, -ōris, m. (cunctor, delay), delayer, loiterer, lingerer, 34, I I: name given to Fabius Maximus because of his deliberate war policy, 33, I 5 .
cunctor, r, -ātus, dep., delay, linger, hesitate, 13, 24.
cunīculus, $-\overline{1}, ~ m ., ~ r a b b i t: ~ m i n e, ~$ excavation, 19, 23.
cupiditās, -ātis, F. (cupidus, desir-
ous), longing, desive, ambition, 26, 29; 60, 15.
cupiō, 3, -īvī, -itus, long for, desire, wish, 17, 19; 46, 3 .
cūr, adv. interrog., why? wherefore? for what reason? 3, 8 .
cūra, -ae, F. [for *cavira, fr. CAv-, watch], trouble, care, diligence, attention, 58, 26.
Curēs, -ium, F., Cures, the ancient chief town of the Sabines, 5, 4 .
cūria, -ae, F., cutria, one of the ten divisions into which each of the three tribes of patricians was divided, 4,20 : senate-house, place of mecting of the senate, 13, 18.
Curiātius, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{~m} .$, Curiatius, gentile name of the three Alban brothers who fought against the Horatii, 6, 23.
cūrō, i, -āvī, -ātus (cūra, care), care for, attend to: have done, command, see to, 47, 22. (W. G. 18.)
cursus, -ūs, M. [CEL--, CVR-, drive], running, 7, 22: course, march, voyage, 5,$24 ; 32$, 10. (W. G. 19.)
curūlis, -e, adj. (currus, chariot), of a chariot: curule, 20, 20 : sella curūlis, curule chair, official chair, 5, 9. (See notes, fig. i, p. 8i).
custōdia, -ae, F. (custōs, guard), watch, guard, protection, 43, 6.
custōdiō, 4, -īvī, -ītus (custōs,
guard), watch, keep, defend guard, 5, 22.
custōs, -ōdis, M. and F., guard, watch, defender, $21,5$.

Cȳrus, -ī, m., Cyrus the Great, the founder of the Persian empire, died 529 B.C., 55, 26.

## D

Dācī, -ōrum, m., the Dacians, a people living on the northern bank of the Danube, 54, 21.
damnō, r, -āvī, -ātus (damnum, hurt, loss), adjudge guilty, condemn, doom, 19, 27; 56, 3: capite damnāre, to condemn to death, 70, 13.
dē, prep. with abl., from: of place and motion, from, down from, out of, 21, 19: of cause, because of, according to, 63, 5: of relation, about, in respect to, concerning, over, 11, 6; 14, 2I; 63, 7.
dea, -ae, F. (deus, god), goddess, 6, 5. (W. G. 27.)
dēbeō, 2, -uī, -itus (dē, from ; habeō, have, hold), withhold: owe, be due, 24, I I : ousght, must, should, 13, 8. (W. G. 45.)
dēbilis, -e, adj. with comp. (dē, not; habilis, manageable), lame, disabled, 59, 2. (W. G. 45.)
dēcēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessus (dē, from; cēdō, go), go azvay, depart, withdraw, 13, 23: die, 17, 15. (W. G. 14.)
decem, num. adj. indecl., ten, 17 , 2 I.
December, -bris, -bre, adj., of the tenth: the tenth month (from March), December, 63, 3.
decem virī or decemvirī, -ūm or -ōrum, M., commission of ten men, decemviri: the compilers of the Twelve Tables, 17, 21.
decennis, -e, adj. (decem, ten; annus, year), of ten years, 19 , I8.
dēceptus, P. of dēcipiō, 46, II.
dēcernō, 3, -crēvī, -crētus (dē, from; cernō, separate), decide, determine, decree, vote, 2, 17 ; 4I, 19. (W. G. 20.)
Decimus, -ī, m., Decimus, a Roman praenomen, 63, 17.
decimus, adj. (decem), tenth, 20, ! 3.
dēcipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus (dē, away; capiō, take, catch), catch, deceive, cheat, 46, II.
đēclārō, $\mathrm{r},-\overline{\mathrm{a} v} \overline{1}$, -ātus ( $\mathrm{de}, ~ i n t e n-~$ sive; clārō, make clear), disclose, reveal: amounce, declare, 41, 17.
dēcrētus, P. of dēcernō, 56, 25 .
dēcurrō, 3, -cucurrī or -currī, -cursus (dē, down ; currō, run), run down, run, hasten, 40, 28. (W. G. 19.)
decus, -oris, N., grace, honor: splendor: ornament, adornment, 12, 24 .
dēcutiō, 3, -cussī, -cussus (dē,
from; quatiō, shake), shake off, strike down, strike off, 14, I 3.
dēditīcius, -i, adj. (dēditus, surrendered), surrendered. As subst., prisoner of war, 65, 29.
dēđitiō, -ōnis, F. (dēdō, surrender), giving up, surrender, 20, 10. (W. G. 24.)
dēditus, adj. (P. of dēdō, surrender), given up, surrendered: engaged int lānae dēditus, engaged in spinning, 14, 25.
dēđō, 3, -didī, -ditus [dē, away ; 2 DA-, put], give away, give up, surrender, 10, I. (W. G. 24.)
dēđūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductus (dē, from, down; dūcō, lead), lead down, lead away: conduct, escort, accompany, lead, 7, 26; 18, I 5. (W. G. 29.)
dēfatīgātiō, -ōnis, F. (dēfatīgō, dē, uiterly; fatīgē, weary), weariness, fatigue, exhaustion, 43, 17.
dēfenđō, 3 , -dī, -sus (dē, from, off; * fendō, ward, strike), ward off, repel: defend, guard, 1, 20 ; 17, 12.
dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus (dē, down, from ; ferō, bear), bring away, take, carry, carry down, remove, 27, 21; 47, 20 : report, bring word, submit, announce, 26, I4; 5I, I : deliver, confor, give, offer, 38, 24 ; 63, 22. (W. G. 34.)
dēficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus (dë, from; faciò, make), withdrave, revolt, desert: leave, abandon: be
wanting, fall short, fail, become weak, 17, 4; 26, 20. (W. G. 33.)
dēflectō, 3, -flēxī, -flexus (dē, from; flectō, bend), trans. bend aside, divert: intrans. turn aside, deviate, 45, 13.
dēfōrmitās, -ātis, F. (dēfōrmis, misshapen), ugliness, deformity, 56, 24.
dēfūnctus, P. of dēfungor, $5 \mathrm{I}, 30$. dēfungor, 3, -fūnctus, dep. (dē, completely; fungor, perform), have done with, perform, finish: die, 51, 30.
dēgō, 3, dēgī, - (dē, along, by ; agō, drive), of time, spend, pass, 40, 29.
dehonestō, I , -āvī, - (dē, away from; honestō, honor), disgrace, dishonor, 59, II.
dēiciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus (dē, down ; iaciō, throze), throwe down, hurl down, bring down, 11, 29; 13, 19; 21, 14. (W. G. 47.)
dein, see deinde, 34,5 .
deinceps, adv. [dein, next; CAP-, take], one after another, in succession, 6, 14.
deinde or dein, adv., then, next, thereafter, hereafter, $\mathbf{1}, \mathrm{I} 6 ; \mathbf{1}$, 17; 2, 23; 9, 6.
dēlābor, 3, -lapsus, dep. (dē, down, from ; lābor, glide, slip), fall, sink, glide down, descend, 5, 17. (W. G. 49.)
dēlectō, ı, -āvī, -ātus (dē, azvay ; laciō, allure), allure, attract, delight, please, 44, 10.
dēlēctus, adj. (P. of dēligō, dēnegō, i, -āvī, -ātus (dē, utterly; choose), picked, choice, select, 35, II.
dēleō, 2, -ēvī, -ētus, erase, blot out: destroy, $10,8$.
dēlīberābundus, adj. (dēlīberō, consider), pondering, reflecting, 14, II.
dēlīberō, I, -āvī, -ātus (dē, thoroughly; lībrō, balance), weigh well, consider maturely, deliberate, 24, 7.
dēliciae, -ārum, F. (cf. dēlectō), delight, pleasure, charm, luxury, 38, 12.
dēligō, 3, -lēgī, -lēctus (dē, out from; legō, gather), choose, pick out, 11, 22.
dēligō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (dē, thoroughly; ligō, bind), tie, bind fast, 33, 28.
dēlīrō, $1,-$, -, be crazy, be deranged, 15, 17.
dēmigrō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (dē, from; migrō, depart), migrate, move, depart, Іб, 6.
dēmissē, adv. with comp. and sup. (dēmissus, low), low: abjectly humbly, 44, I. (W. G. 53.)
dēmittō, 3, -mīsī, -missus (dē, down: mittō, send), send down, let down, let fall, 5, 11; 28, 12. thrust, put, 69,8. (W. G. 53.)
dēnārius, adj. (dēnī, by tens), containing ten each: worth ten (asses). As subst. (sc. nummus), a silver coin worth originally ten, afterwards sixteen asses $=$ about 16 .cents, $69,9$.
negō, refuse), reject, refuse, say no, 49, 8 .
dēnique, adv., and thereafter, at last, at length, finally, 19, 22: in fact, in a word, 7I, 10.
dēns, dentis, M., tooth, I 7, 3 .
dēnūdō, $\mathbf{1},-\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{i} 1$, , ātus (dē, utterly; nūdō, lay bare), lay bare, strip, 19, II.
dēnūntiō, r, -āvī, -ātus (dē, from; nūntiō, declare), declare, announce, order, command, 2I, 26; 53, 28.
dēnuō, adv. (dē, from; novō, new, beginning), once more, ancer, again, 15, 18.
dēpereō, -īre, -iī, -itūrus (dē, utterly; pereō, perish), perish, die, 35, 23.
dēpōnō, 3, -posuī, -positus (dē, away; pōnō, put), lay away, put aside, set down, 61, 30: put avay, give up, 19, 5 .
dēposcō, 3, -poposcī, - (dē, intensive; poscō, demand), demand, 18, 1.
dēprecor, i, -ātus, dep. (dē, from, away; precor, pray), avert by prayer, deprecate, 44, 2: pray, plead, offer a plea, 42, 4: pray for, intercede in behalf of, 49, 7.
dēprehendō, 3, -dī, -hēnsus (dē, from; prehendō, take), take away, seize, intercept, capture, 56, 9: discover, surprise, 14, 24.
đēprimō, 3, -pressī, -pressus (dē,
down; premō, press), press down, weigh down: sink, 32, 13. dērīdeō, 2 , -sī, -sus (dē, down, to scorn; rīdeō, laugh), laugh to scorn, scoff at, deride, i5, I3.
dēscendō, 3, -dī, -ēnsus (dē, down ; scandō, climb), descend, come down, 5, II: go down, come down, go, 13, 8: dismount, 36, I 4.
dēscīscō, 3, -īvī,-ītus (dē, from ; scīscō, distinguish, separate), withdraw, revolt from, desert, 40, I3. (W. G. 66.)
dēscrībō, 3, -īpsī, -īptus (dē, down; scrībō, write), werite down: mark off, define, divide, fix, 5, 24.
dēserō, 3, -ruī, -rtus (dē, un-; serō, bind), leave, forsake, abandon, 7, 9; 45, 4.
dēsīderium, -ī, N. (cf. dēsīderō, long for), longing, ardent desire, grief, 6r, 4: want, need, 20, 3 .
dēsiliō, 4, -iluī, -ultus (dē, down ; saliō, leap), leap down, dismount, 16, 14; 36, I 8.
dēsipiō, 3, 一, - (dee , from, without; sapiō, be wise), be silly, act foolishly, 15, 12.
dēsistō, 3, -stitī, -stitus (dè, from; sistō, stand), leave off, cease, desist from, 20, 7. (W. G. 69.) dēspērātiō, -ōnis, F. (dēspērō, be hopeless), hopelessness, despair. dēspērō, I, -āvī, -ātus (dē, negative; spērō, hope), be hopeless, despair of, 38, 19.
đēspondeō, 2, -spondī, -spōnsus (dē, from ; spondeō, promise), promise, pledge: promise in marriage, 7, 28.
dēstinō, I, - $\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{v} \overline{1}$, -ātus [dē, intensive; STA-, stand], make fast, bind: resolve, purpose, design, plan, 27, 3; 54, I5. (W. G. 69.) dēstringō, 3, -inxī, -ictus (dē, from, off; stringō, strip), strip off: of a sword, draw, 43, 7 .
dēsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus (dē, away; sum, be), be absent, fail, be wanting, 3, 2. (W. G. 3r.)
dēsūmō, 3, -ūmpsī, - (dē, from; sūmō, take), take, choose: take upon oneself, assume, 30, I.
dētegō, 3, -ēxī, -ēctus (dē, negative, un-; tegō, cover), uncovè, expose, 57, 3 .
dēterreō, 2, -ū̄, -itus (dē, from; terreō, frighten), frighten off: deter, restrain, hinder, II, 8.
dētestor, r, -ātus, dep. (dē, down, against; testor, bear witness), curse, denounce, 19, 7 .
dētineō, 2, -tinuī, -tentus (dē, from, off; teneō, hold), keep back, delay, detain, 52, 6. (W. G. 7 I. )
dētrahō, 3, -trāxī, -tractus (dē, off; trahō, draw), draw off, take off, pull down, take away, take down, 23, 30; 38, 28.
dētrīmentum, -ī, N. (dēterō, rub away), that which is worn away: loss, harm, damage, 33, 27.
dēturbō, r, -āvī, -ātus (dē, down ;
turbō, move confusedly), beat down, overthrow, throw down, 21, 13.
deūrō, 3, -ussī, -ūstus (dē, down, completely; ūrō, burn), burn up, consume, destroy, 15, 14.
deus, -ī, M. [DIV-, bright, shine], god, deity, 4, 24. (W. G. 27.)
dēvertō, 3, -tī, - (dē, azvay; vertō, turn), turn away, turn aside, betake oneself, 38, II. (W- G. 74.)
dēvictus, P. of dēvincō, $4 \dot{7}, 3$.
dēvincō, 3 , -vīcī, -vīctus (dē, utterly; vincō, conquer), overcome, subdue, conquer completely, 21, 28.
dēvolō, r, 一, -ātūrus (dē, dozun ; volō, fyy), fly down, 64, 4.
dexter, -tera, -terum, and -tra, -trum, adj. with comp. and sup., the right, 58, 29.
dextra, -ae, F. (dexter, sc. manus), the right hand, 40, 25 .
diadēma, -atis, N. (Gr., $\delta \iota a ́ \delta \eta \mu a)$, royal crown, diadem, 40, 22.
Diāna, -ae, F. [for Dīvāna, Div-, bright ], Diana, Italian goddess of light and of the moon; identified with the Greek Artemis, goddess of the chase, 12,25 . (W. G. 27.)
(diciō), -ōnis, F. [DIC-, show], dominion, sovereignty, authority, 27, I. (W. G. 26.)
dīcō, 3, dīxī, dictus [DIC-, show], say, speak, tell, 5, 10: declare, assert, 15, 10: appoint, 19, 27: name, call, 13, 26 : causam
dicere, to plead a case, 58, 23: iūs dicere, to pronounce judg. ment, 70, I3. (W. G. 26.)
dictātor, -ōris, M. (dictō, dictate), dictator, chief magistrate with unlimited power, 2 I, I6. (W. G. 26.)
dictātūra, -ae, F. (dictātor, dictator), office of a dictator, dictatorship, 67, 17.
dictitō, I , -āvī, -ātus (intens. of dīcō, say), say often, maintain, assert, 40, 16. (W. G. 26.)
dictum, -i, N. [DIC-, show], remark, saying, word, 44, 25 : command, 12, 18.
diēs, gen. diēī or diē, m., sometimes F . in the singular [DI-, shine], day, civil day, 5, 25; 8, 29: time, 30, 6: in diēs, day by day, 54, I 5. (W. G. 27.)
difficilis, -e, adj. with comp. and sup. (dis-, negative; facilis, easy), hard, difficult, troublesome, perilous, 27, 4. (W. G. 33.)
difficiliter, adv. with comp. and sup. (difficilis, difficult), with difficulty, 29, I. (W. G. 33.)
difficultās, -ātis, F. (difficilis, diffcult), difficulty, distress, want, scarcity, need, 58, 18. (W. G. 33.)
dīgerō, 3, -gessī, -gestus (dis-, apart ; gerō, carry), force apart, distribute, divide, 17, 7. (W. G. 42.)
dīgnitās, -ātis, F. (dīgnus, worthy), worth, merit: authority, distinc-
tion, rank, reputation, honor, II, I ; 52, 4.
dignus, adj. with comp. and sup., wortluy, deserving, 36, 2 I .
digredior, 3, -gressus, dep. (dis-, apart ; gradior, walk), go apart, separate, depart, 15, 24. (W.G. 4.4.)
digressus, P . of dīgredior, $55,24$. diligenter, adv. with comp. and sup. (diligēns, industrious), industriously, assiduously, diligently, 58, 2.
dīligentia, -ae, F. (dīligēns, careful), attentiveness, earnestness, faithful care, 39, 26.
dīliḡ̄, 3, -lēx̄̄, -lēctus (dis-, apart; legō, choose), single out, esteem, love, 43, I 3.
dīmicātiō, -ōnis, F. (dīmicō, fight), fight, struggle, encounter, 64, 8.
dimicō, $x,-\bar{a} v \overline{1},-\bar{a} t u s(d i s-$, intensive; micō, move to and fro), fight, struggle, 4, 4 .
dimissus, P. of dimittō, 44, 16.
dimittō, 3, -mīsī, -missus (dis-, apart; mittō, send), send different ways, send forth, 49, 22: dismiss, let go, disband, release, send away, 23, 26; 25, 9; 26, $22 ; 44$, 16. (W. G. 53.)
dīrigō, 3, -rēxī, -rēctus (dis-, intensive; regō, lay straight), arrange, send, aim, steer, 52, 28. (W. G. 65.)
dirimō, 3, -ēmī, -ēmptus (dis-, apart; emō, take), take apart, separate : end, settle, 61, II.
đīripiō, 3, -uī, -eptus (dis-, apart;
rapiō, seize), tear asunder, tear in pieces: lay waste, ravage, pillage, plunder, 45, I6; 59, 17. (W. G. 64.)
diruō, 3, -ruī, -rutus (dis-, in different directions; ruō, clash, hurl), tear asunder, overthrow, destroy, 9, 2.
discēđō, 3, -cessī, -cessus (dis-, apart ; cēdō, go), go apart, scatter: go away, depart, 45, 25 : march away, 19, 22; 33, 22.
discipulus, $-\overline{1}, ~ M . ~(d i s c o ̄, ~ l e a r n), ~$ learner, disciple, follower, 57, I8. (WV. G. 26.)
discō, 3, didicī, - [DIC-, show], learn, become acquainted with, 57, I 6: learn how, 66, 5. (W. G. 26.)
discordia, -ae, F. (discors, inharmonious), disunion, dissension, discord, $17,9$.
discordō, 1, -āvī, - (discors, inharmonious ; dis-, divided; cor, heart), be at variance, differ, quarrel, 17, 1.
discrimen, -inis, N. [dis-, apart; CER-, CRE-, separate], that which parts, interval: crisis, danger, 4I, 2I: decisive battle, 33, I4. (W. G. 20.)
discurrō, 3, currī and -cucurrī, -cursus (dis-, in different directions; currō, run), run different ways, 3, I 5: run to and fro, wander, roam, 34, I. (W. G. I9.)
discutiō, 3, -cussī, -cussus (dis-, apart; quatio, shake), dash to pieces, shatter: put an end to,
thwart, dispel, remove, 22, 5; 26, 17.
disertus, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of disserō, set in order), skillful, clever, fluent, eloquent, 58, 12.
đispēnsātor, -ōris, M. (dispēnsō, pay out), steward, treasurer, paymaster, 69, ix.
dīspiciō, 3, -spēxī, -spectus (dis-, apart; speciō, see), discern, perceive, distingzish, 6о, 21. (W. G. 68.)
displiceō, 2, -uī, -itus (dis-, negative; placeō, please), displease, be unsatisfactory, 50, 27 .
dispōnō, 3, -posuī, -positus (dis-, apart; pōnō, put), place here and there, arrange, dispose, 45, 26.
dispositus, p. of dispōnō, 45, 26. disputō, $\mathrm{I},-\mathrm{a} v i ̄,-\bar{a} t u s$ (dis-, intensive; putō, thin,k), argue, discuss, converse, explain, 48, 15.
dissēnsiō, -ōnis, F. (dissentiō, differ), difference of opinion, dissension, strife, discord, 47, 10.
disserō, 3, -ruī, -rtus (dis-, here and there, in order ; serō, arrange), examine, argue, speak, 27, 17.
dissimilis, -e, adj. with comp. and sup. (dis-, not, un-; similis, like), unlike, dissimilar, different, 6, 18.
dissimilitūdō, -inis, F. (dissimilis, unlike), unlikeness, difference, 29, 19.
đissimulō, 1 , -āvī- -ātus (dis-,
not; simulō, make like), make unlike: hide, conceal, 3, 1 .
dissipō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (dis-, apart; * supō, throw), spread abroad, scatter: waste, squander, 41, 18.
dissuādeō, 2, -suāsī, -suāsus (dis-, apart, from; suādeō, persuade), advise against, dissuade, oppose, 27, 22.
distrahō, 3, -āxī, -actus (dis-, apart; trahō, drawe), pull asunder, divide, 8, 30: separate, 7, II.
distribuō, 3, -uī, -ītus (dis-, apart; tribuō, grant), divide, distribute, apportion, 4, 20.
diū, adv. comp. diūtius, sup. diūtissimē, all day: long, a long time, 8, 20. (W. G. 27.)
diūturnus, adj. with comp. (diū, a long time), of long duration, lasting, long, 9, 10. (W. G. 27.)
diversus, adj. with sup. (P. of divertō, turn different ways), turned different ways: opposite, contrary, different, 8, 30; 56, ir. (W. G. 74.)
dīvidō, 3, -vīsī, -vīsus [dis-, apart; vid-, see], divide, part : distribute, share, apportion, 19, 26; 68, 18.
dīvīnitus, adv. (dīvīnus, divine), from heaven, by divine influence, 4, 10. (W. G. 27.)
dīvinus, adj. with comp. and sup. (divus, god), of a god, of a deity, divine, 15 , 10. (W. G. 27.)
dīvitiae, -ārum, F. (dīves, rich),
wealth, riches, 17, i9. (W. G. dominor, 1 , -ātus, dep. (dominus, 27.)
divus, adj. [DIv-, shine], of a deity: deified, 65, 29. (W. G. 27.) dō, 1 , dedī, datus [I DA-, give], hand over, give up, pay, surrender, 27, 9: give, grant, intrust, 1,$15 ; 5,8:$ permit, allow, 9, 8: poenās dare, to suffor punishment, 31, 9: fīnem dare, to make an end, 25, 17. (W. G. 24.)
doceō, 2, -uī, -ctus [DIC-, show], cause to know, teach, show, instruct, 5, I2 ; 40, I. (W. G. 26.) doctrīna, -ae, F. (for doctorina, fr. doctor, teacher), teaching, instruction, lcarning, 40, 9: erudition, wisdom, 57, 20. (W. G. 26.)
doctus, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of doceñ, teach), learned, skilled, trained, 48, 3. (W. G. 26)
dolor, -ōris, M., pain, suffering, 48, 14: grief, sorrow, 18, 19.
dolōsē, adv. (dolōsus, crafty), craftily, deceitfully, 3, 24.
dolus, -ī, m. (cf. Gr., $\delta b \lambda o s$, trick), device, artifice: deception, cunning, 19, 23 .
domicilium, -ī, N. (domus, house), habitation, dzuelling, 10, 26.
dominātiō, -ōnis, F. (dominor, be lord), rule, dominion, supremacy, 50, 6.
dominātus, -ūs, M. (dominor, be lord), rule, command, sovereignty, tyranny, 62, 1о.
lord, master), be lord, have dominion, rule, 59, 14.
dominus, $-\overline{1}, ~ M . ~(c f . ~ d o m o ̄, ~ t a m e, ~$ master), master, possessor, ruler, lord, 4, 30 ; 4I, 25.
domō, r, -uī, -itus, domesticate, tame: vanquish, subdue, II, 5 .
domus, gen. -ūs or -ī, F., house, dzuelling-house, building, 9, 14: home, 7, 26: domī, at home, 9, 9.
đōnātīvum, -ī, N. (dōnō, give), largess, gift, 68, 19.
dōnec, conj., as long as, while: until, 16, 12.
đōnō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (dōnum, gift), give as a present, bestow, confer, II, I8. (W. G. 24.)
dōnùm, -ī, N. [I DA-, give], gift, present, 27, 13. (W. G. 24.)
dormiō, 4, -īvī, -ìtus, sleep, 12, 5 .
dorsum, -ī, N., or dorsus, -ī, M., back, of a beast of burden : ridge, cliff, range, 54, 20.
dōs, dōtis, F. [I DA-, give], marriage portion, dowry, 29, 30 . (W. G. 24.)

Drepanum, -i, n, Drepanum, a town on the western coast of Sicily, 31, 24.
dubitō, $1,-\bar{a} v i ̄,-\bar{t} t u s ~(d u b i u s$, doubtful), waver in opinion, be in doubt: hesitate, 64, 16. (W. G. 28.)
dubius, adj. [DVA-, apart, two], moving two ways: doubtful, uncertain, 15, 17. (W. G. 28.)
dūcō, 3, -ūxī, -uctus [DVC-, lead],
lead, conduct, guide, 24, 16; 65, I : marry, 48, 23: construct, make, 12, 22: draw, protract, prolong, 34, 13: consider, think, regard, 68, 18: conduct, marshal, 46, 30. (W. G. 29.)
Duilius, -ī, m., Duilius, name of a Roman gens, e g, C. Duilius, the famous conqueror of the Carthaginians, 260 B.C., 30, 17. dulcis, -e, adj. with comp. and sup., sweet: agreeable, pleasant, 27, 9.
dum, conj., while, 2, II : until, 12, 18: provided that, if only, 43, 1 . With modo often written dummodo.
dummodo or dum modo, conj., provided, if only, 49, 10.
duo, -ae, -o, num. adj. [DVA-, two], two, 6, 14. (W. G. 28.)

## E

$\overline{\mathrm{e}}$, prep. with abl., from, see ex, 4, 24 .
eburneus, or eburnus, adj. (ebur, ivory), of ivory, 20, 21 .
ecquid, adv. interrog.: direct, at all, 55, 9 : indirect, whether, 15, 14.
ēđictum, -ī, N. (ēdīcō, declare, proclaim), proclamation, edict, 61, 30. (W. G. 26.)
eđō, 3, ēdī, ēsus [ED-, eat], eat, 47, 27. (W. G. 30.)
ēđō, 3 ,-didī̀,-ditus [ex, out, forth; 2 DA-, put], give out, raise, put forth, 71, 20: bear, produce,
duodecim, num. adj. indecl. (duo, two ; decem, ten), twelve, 2, I9. (W. G. 28.)
duodēnī, -ae, -a, num. adj. distr. (cf. duodecim, truelve), twelve each, twelve apiece, 59, 8. (W. G. 28.)
duplex, -icis, adj. [DVA-, two; plec-, fold ], twofold, double, 65, 18. (W. G. 28 and 60.)
duplicō, $1, \quad-a ̄ v i ̄, ~-a ̄ t u s ~(d u p l e x, ~$ twofold ), double, 9, 3. (W. G. 28 and 60.)
dux, ducis, M. and F. [DVC-, lead ], leader, guide: commander, general, 3, 2I. (W. G. 29.)
Dyrrachium, -i, N., Dyrrachizm, a coast town of Illyria, the landing-place of those coming from Italy, 52, 2 I.

1, 6: publish, declare, tell, 64, 28 : show, exhibit, 50, 20 : perform, 52, 25. (W. G. 25.)
ēđoceō, 2 , -cuī, -ctus (ex, thoroughly; doceō, teach), teach thoroughly, instruct, 30, II. (W. G. 26.) ēđucātiō, -ōnis, F. (ēducō, rear), rearing, training, education, 39, 26. (W. G. 29.)
ēđūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductus (ex, out, forth; dūcō, lead), lead forth, 19, 3. (W. G. 29.)
ēđucō I , -āvī, -ātus (cf. ēdūcō), bring up, rear, $\mathbf{1}, \mathrm{I} 6$.
effēminātus, adj. with sup. (P.
of effēminō, make feminine), womanish, effeminate, 45, $\mathrm{I}_{3}$.
efferō, efferre, extulī, ēlātus (ex, out, forth; ferō, bear), carry sut, take away, 42, 20: puff up, elate, 9, 7. (W. G. 34.)
efficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus (ex, thoroughly, successfully ; faciō, do), work out, bring to pass, effect, make, cause, 41, 31; 48, 14. (W. G. 33.)
efflāgitō, $\mathrm{I},-\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{v} \overline{\mathrm{i}},-\overline{\mathrm{a}}$ tus (ex, intensive; flāgitō, demand), demand urgently, request, insist upon, 50, 16.
effugiō, 3, -fūgī, - (ex, from, away; fugiō, flee), flee away, avoid, escape, $3 \mathrm{I}, 8$. (W. G. 40.) effundō, 3 , -fūdī, -fūsus (ex, out; fundō, pour), pour out, pour forth, shed, spread abroad, 1 , 8 ; 5I, 4; 54, 2I: empty, exhaust, 4I, 5. (W. G. 39.)
egeō, 2, -uī, -, be needy, be in want, 38, 30.
Ēgeria, -ae, F., Egeria, the nymph that met and instructed Numa, 6, 5 .
ego, pron. pers., $I$, me, we, us, 9, 26; 36, 8.
ēgredior, ègredī, -gressus, dep. (ex, out, forth; gradior, walk), go out, march out, go away, 20, 1; 24, 3. (W. G. 44.)
ēgregius, adj. (ex, out, selected from; grex, herd), select, dis. tinguished, excellent, eminent, noble, 8, 13; 21, 10.
ēgressus, p. of ēgredior, 24, 3 .
ēiciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus (ex, out; iaciō, cast), cast out: with sē, rush out: of ships, strand, wreck, cast ashore, 30, 10. (W. G. 47.)
ēlābor, 3, ēlapsus, dep. (ex, away; lābor, slip), slip away, get off, escape, 49, I. (W. G. 49.)
ēlabōrō, $\mathbf{~},-\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{v} \overline{1}$, -ātus (ex, out, thoroughly; labōrō, labor), labor, endeavor, take pains, 62, 19.
ēlanguēscō, 3, -languī, —, inch. (ex, intensive; languēscō, growo faint), grow faint, fail, slacken, relax, 38, 12.
ēlātus, adj. (P. of efferō, lift up), exalted, raised, uplifted, 11, 29.
ēlegantia, -ae, F. (ēlegāns, select, choice), taste, propriety, elegance, 70, 23 .
elephantus, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{M} .$, nom. sing. usually elephãs, or elephãns, elephant, 25, II.
ēliciō, 3, -licuī, - (ex, forth, out; laciō, allure), draw out, bring out: call down, evoke, 5, Io.
èligō, 3, -lēgī, -lēctus (ex, out; legō, gather), pluck out: choose, select, 4, 18.
èloquentia, -ae, F. (ēloquēns, eloquent), eloquence, 26, 28.
ēmittō, 3, -mīsī,-mīssus (ex, forth, out; mittō, send, let go), send out, send forth, 28, ix: hurl, cast, 10, 2: release, set free, 63, 25. (W. G. 53.)
emō, 3, ēmī, ēmptus, buty, purchase, 15, 15.
enim, conj., postpositive, namely, that is to say, I mean, 36, 27: for, because, 3, 9 .
ēnītor, 3, -nīxus or -nīsus, dep. (ex, forth; nītor, strain, struggle), force a way out, climb: endeavor, strive, 6I, 13 .
ēnsis, -is, M., two-edged sword, 43, 7.
eō, îre, īvī or ī̄, itūrus [ $\mathrm{I}-, \mathrm{go}$ ], go, walk, move, 3, 19; 7, 26: fare, prosper, 8, 4.
eō, adv., for that reason, therefore, 18, 16: to that place, thither, 3, 3: so far, to that degree, 35, 7 .
Ephesius, adj., Ephesian, of Ephesus, 12, 25.
Ephesus, -ī, F., Ephesus, a celebrated city of Ionia in western Asia Minor, famed for its Diana temple.
epigramma, -atis, N. (Gr., ধ̇ $\pi i-$ रрациа, inscription), inscription: epigram, 56, 17.
Epirus, -ī, F., Epirus, a province in the north of Greece, 25, 2.
epistula, -ae, F. (Gr., є่ $\pi \iota \sigma \tau 0 \lambda \dot{\eta}$, letter), a written communication, letter, 56, 10.
epulor, 1 , -ātus, dep. (epulum, feast), feast, banquet, dine, 38, 6. (See notes, fig. 20, p. iI6.) eques, -itis, m. (equus, horse), horseman, rider: cavalryman, knight, 4, 19; 37, 22; 39, 3 .
equester, -tris, -tre, adj. (eques,
horseman), equestrian, of cavalry, of the knights, 40, 27.
equitō, r , -āvī, -ātus (eques, horseman), ride, 57, I.
equus, $-\overline{1},-\mathrm{m} .$, horse, steed, 14, 23. ērēctus, adj. with comp. (P. of ērigō, raise up), upright: attentive, on the alert, eager, 18, 14.
ergā, prep. with acc., towards, in respect of, in relation to, for, 16, 5 ; 44, 3 .
ergō, adv., consequently, therefore, then, accordingly, Ix, 15 ; 14, 26.
ērigō, 3, -rēxī, -rēctus (ex, out, up; regō, make straight), raise up, 46, 22. (W. G. 65.)
error, -ōris, M. (cf. errō, wander), wandering: error, doubt, uncertainty, 60, 19.
ērubēscō, 3, -buī, -, inch. (ex, without force ; rubēscō, grow red), grow red: blush, feel ashamed, 68, 8.
ērudiō, 4, -īvī, -ītus (ex, out of; rudis, uncultivated), educate, teach, 40, 2.
ērumpō, 3, -rūpī, -ruptus (ex, forth; rumpō, break), intrans., burst forth, break out, 23, 17. (W. G. 64.)
ēsca, -ae, F. [ED-, eat], meat, food, 69, 22. (W. G. 30.)
ēscendō, 3, -endī, -ēnsus (ex, forth, up; scandō, climb), climb up, mount, ascend, 18, 16.
Esquilīnus, -ī, M. (sc. mōns), the Esquiline hill, the largest of the seven hills of Rome, 12, 21.
et, conj. and adv. i. As conj., and, and yet, but, I, I : et . . . et, both . . and, 3, 23. 2. As adv., also, too, as well, even, 3, 26; 68, 28.
etiam, adv. (et, and; iam, now), even yet, still, even now, and also, also, even, 3, 7; 3, 12: etiam nunc, even yet, even at this time, 52, 14.
Etrūria, -ae, F., Etruria, a country of central Italy, io, i8.
Etrūscī, -ōrum, M., the Etruscans, the inhabitants of Etruria, 16, I.
etsī, conj. (et, even ; sī, if), though, although, 44, I.
Eurīpidēs, -is, m., Euripides, a celebrated Athenian tragic poet, $480-406$, в.C., $50,7$.
Eurōpa, -ae, F., Europe, 47, 5.
ēvādō, 3, -sī, -sus (ex, out ; vādō, go), come out, go forth: get away, escape, 23, 16: rise, climb, mount, 21, 4: turn out, become, prove to be, 62, 23 .
ēveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventus (ex, out; veniō, go, come), come out, come forth: happen, 30, 8 .
ēventus, -ūs, M. [ex, out ; VEN-, come], event, fortune: issue, outcome, result, 12, 4; 4і், 30.
ēvertō, 3, -tī, -sus (ex, out, inside out; vertō, turn), overturn, turn upside down, overthrow, min, destroy, 32, 23 ; 62, 20.
ēvocō, I, -āvī, -ātus (ex, out; vocō, call), call out, summon, call forth, 13, 21.
ex or before consonants $\overline{\mathrm{e}}$, prep. with abl., out, out of, from : of place, out of, from, 4, 24; 5, 4: partitive uses, of, among, from among, 4, 17; 28, I : of the cause, by reason of, in consequence of, 58, 8: of measure and correspondence, to, according to, with, by, 11, 27: of time, following, after, 31, 10 .
exārdēscō, 3, -ārsī, -ārsus, inch. (ex, out ; ārdēscō, blaze), blaze out, take fire: be inflamed, be provoked, break out, 47, II. (W. G. 8.)
exarō, r, -āvī, -ātus (ex, out ; arō, plough), plough out: raise, wurite, 69, 5 -
exasperō, $\mathrm{I},-\overline{\mathrm{a}} v \overline{1},-\mathrm{a}$ tus (ex, intensive; asperō, make rough), roughen: provoke, irritate, 68, I8.
excēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessus (ex, out; cēdō, go), go out, depart, withdrazu, 27, 23.
excelsus, adj. (p. of excellō, be eminent), elevated, tall, high, 56, 22 : noble, illustrious, eninent, 10, 24; 39, 22.
excerpō, 3, -psī, -ptus (ex, out ; carpō, pick), pick out, choose, select, gather, 62, 25.
excidium (exsci-), -i, N. [ex, intensive; SCID-, split], overthrow, minn, fall, 19, 24. (W. G. 66.)
excieō and exciō, 4, -īvī, -ītus and -itus (ex, out; cieō, call), call out: rouse, awaken, 21, 10.
excipiō, 3, -cēpī,-ceptus (ex, out ; capiō, takej, take out, withdraw: welcome, entertain, receive, 14, 6: capture, 64, 2; 69, 14: meet, befall, 53, I9.
excitō, I, -āvī, -ātus (freq. of exciō), call out, summon forth, wake, rouse, 21, 6.
exclāmō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (ex, out; clāmō, call, shout), call out, exclaim, 29, 7.
excōgitō, $1,-$ āvī, -ātus (ex, out; cōgitō, think), think out, contrive, devise, invent, 30, 20.
excolō, 3, -coluī, -cultus (ex, intensive; colō, till), cultivate, ennoble: refine, adorn, beautify, 70, 27. (W. G. 21.)
excubiae, -ārum, F. (ex, out ; cf. cubō, lie, sleep), watching, keeping watch, 71, 7 .
excūsātiō, -ōnis, F. (excūsō, excuse), excuse, 42, 12.
excūsō, I, -āvī, -ātus (ex, free from; causa, judicial process), excuse, 65, 27.
excutiō, 3, -cussī, -cussus (ex, out; quatiō, shake), shake out, shake off, throw off, 25, 16; 33, 3 .
exemplum, -ī, N. (cf. eximō, take out), sample, specimen: example, incident, case, precedent, 39, 3; 64, 25: kind, nature, 65, 7. exerceō, 2, -uī, -itus (ex, out; arceō, shut), keep out of an enclosure ; employ, train, exercise, 43, 19 : carry into effect, administer, 54, 13. (W. G. 9.)
exercitus, -ūs, m. (exerccō, train), army, 3, 22. (W. G. 9.)
exhauriō, 4, -hausī, -haustus (ex, out; hauriō, draze), draze out, exhaust: impoverish, 68,23.
exhaustus, p. of exhauriō, 68, 23 . exhibeō, 2, -ū̄, -itus (ex, out, forth; habeō, hold), hold forth, present: show, display, 66, 28. (W. G. 45.)
exhorreō, 2, -uī, - (ex, intensive; horreõ, tremble), tremble before, shudder at, dread, 67, 18.
exigō, 3, -ēgī, -āctus (ex, out ; agō, drive), drive out: spend, pass, 29, 29. (W. G. 2.)
exiguus, adj. with sup., little, small, inadequate, short, 37, 17. eximius, adj. (cf. eximō, take out), taken out, excepted: uncommon, distinguished, select, choice, 45, 6; 56, 14.
eximō, 3, -ēmī, -ēmptus (ex, out, from; emō, take), take out, remove: deliver, release, 59, 7.
exīstimō, r, -āvī, -ātus (ex, out, up; aestimō, reckon), value, estimate: judge, consider, think, 29, 20.
exitium, -ī, N. [ex, out; I-, go], destruction, ruin, death, 15,4 ; 17, 24. (W. G. 46.)
exitus, -ūs, M. [ex, out ; I-, go], going out, departure : close, end, 47, 24: death, lot, fate, 53, 27. (W. G. 46.)
exōrdium, -ī, N. (ex, starting from; ōrdō, row), beginning, origin, 1, I. (W. G. 56.)
exorior, 4, -ortus, dep. (ex, forth, out; orior, rise), come forth, spring up, rise: begin, б, 20. (W. G. 56.)
expediō, 4 , -īvī,-ītus (ex, out; pēs, foot), set free, liberate, 33, 27: make ready, procure, prepare, 21, 27 ; 29, 30. (W. G. 61.)
expellō, 3,-pulī, -pulsus (ex, out; pellō, drive), drive out, drive away, 45, 31. (W. G. 59.)
experīmentum, -ī, N. (experior, try), trial, proof, test, II, II.
experior, 4, -pertus, dep., try, prove, make a trial, 14, 22: learn by experience, contend with, meet with, 47, 8.
expiō, r, -āvī, -ātus (ex, intensive; piō, atone for), make amends for, atone for, 8, 16.
expleō, 2, -ēvī, -ētus (ex, completely; pleō, fill), fill up, fill, 4I, 3I.
explōrātor, -ōris, M. (explōrō, investigate), spy, scout, 25, 7.
expōnō, 3, -posuī, -positus (ex, out, forth; pōnō, put), put out, set forth: land, put on shore, 49, 24 : expose, abandon, 2, 15: relate, tell, explain, 13, 6;35, 3 .
exposcō, 3, -poposcī, - (ex, intensive; poscō, demand $\dot{\text { ) }}$, ask earnestly, beg: claim, demand, 10, 2; 32, 25 .
expositiō, -ōnis, F. (cf. expōnō, set forth, a setting forth: abandonment, exposure, 2, 10.
exprimō, 3, -pressī, -pressus (ex, out; premō, press), press out,
force out: express, utter, 68, 16.
exprobrō, r, -āvī, -ātus (ex, out; probrum, reproach), blame for, find fault, reproach, upbraid, 24, 2.
expūgnātiō, -ōnis, F. (expūgnō, storm), taking by assault, storming, 49, 14.
expūgnō, i, -āvī, -ātus (ex, out to the end ; pūgnō, fight), take by assault, capture, subdue, 14, 4; 26, 29 ; 30, 25 : overcome, conquer, 49, 9.
exsilium, -1, n. (exsul, exile), banishment, exile, 15, 6.
exsistō, 3, -stitī, - (ex, forth; sistō, stand), step out, appear, arise, 71, 8: be, become, 5, 1; 43; I 5. (W. G. 69.)
exsolvō, 3: -solvī, -solūtus (ex, from; solvō, release), loose, release, set free, 22, 12.
exspectātī̄, -ōnis, F. (exspectō, azvait), awaiting, anticipation, expectation, 18, 13. (W. G. 68.)
exspectō, I, -āvī, -ātus (ex, out; spectō, look), look out for, await, wait, wait to see, 5, 16; 8, 25 ; 14, 14. (W. G. 68.)
exspīrō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (ex, out; spirō, breathe), breathe out, exhale: expire, perish, die, 7, 7 .
exstinguō, 3, -nxī, -nctus (ex, completely; stinguō, quench), put out, extingruish: destroy, kill, 6, 13.
exstō, $1,-$ - (ex, out ; stō,
stand), stand out: be extant, exist, be, 42, 15. (W. G. 69.)
exstruō, 3, -ūxī, ūctus (ex, out, forth; struō, build), pile, heap up: build, 65, 30.
exsultō, $\mathrm{r},-\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{v} \overline{\mathrm{I}}, \mathrm{-}$ (freq. of exsiliō, leap), leap up, jump up: rejoice, exult, 7,23 .
exterreō, 2, -uī, -itus (ex, intensive; terreō, frighten), frighten, 20, 5 .
extimēscō, 3,-muī, 一, inch. (ex, intensive ; timēscō, become fearful), be greatly afraid, fear greatly, dread, 44, I.
extollō, 3, 一, - (ex, out, up; tollō, lift), lift up: laud, praise, 27, 17.
faber, -brī, M. [FAC-, make], workman, smith, 5, 19. (W. G. 33.)
Fabius, adj., name of a distinguished Roman gens, e.g., Quintus Fabius Maximus, 32, 26.

Fabricius, $-\overline{1}$, m., name of a famous Roman, C. Fabricius Luscinus, 28, 2. (W. G. 33.)
fabricō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (fabrica, workshop), make, build, construct, 5, 20. (W. G. 33.)
fābula, -ae, F. [FA-, say], narrative, account, story, 10, 19: fable, 17 , 10. (W. G. 32.)
facētē, adv. with comp. and sup. (facētus, fine), finely, gracefully: wittily, 62, 26.
extrā, prep. with acc. (exter, on the outside), outside of, beyond, 3, 19.
extraōrdinārius, adj. (extrā, beyond; ōrdinārius, ordinary), out of the common order, unusual, extraordinary, 45, 17.
extrēmus, adj. (sup. of exter, outside), utmost, extreme, farthest, last, 16, 10 ; 23, 3 : last part, end, extremity, 57, 10.
exuō, 3, -ū̄, -ūtus, take off, pull off: strip, despoil, deprive, 65, 19.
exūrō, 3, -ussī, -र̄̀stus (ex, out ; ūrō, burn), burn up, destroy, 15, 18.

## F

facile, adv. with comp. facilius, and sup. facillime (facilis, easy), easily, readily, 18, 2; 21, 14.
facilis, -e, adj. with comp. and sup. [FAC-, make], easy, without difficulty, 30, 24. (W. G. 33.)
facinus, -oris, N. [FAC-, do], deed, act, achievement, 8, 6; 52, 24 : bad deed, crime, 10, 9. (W. G. 33.)
faciō, 3, fēcī, factus [FAC-, make, do], pass. fiō, fierī, factus, make, build, 3, 1: do, perform, 6, 6: cause, bring about, 4, 25 : gain, take, 35, 6: give, 39, 8: choose, constitute, appoint, 1, 5: pass. be done, 9, 23: happen,
come about, become, 15, 20 ; 50, 21. (W. G. 33.)
factum, -i, N. (P. of faciō, do), deed, achievement, event, act, 14, I 5. (W. G. 33.)
factus, adj. (p. of faciō, make), elaborate, artistic, 29, 28.
facultās, -ātis, F. (facilis, easy to do), ability, means, chance, opportunity, 46, 4. (W. G. 33.)
fācundia, -ae, F. (fācundus, eloquent), eloquence, command of language, 62, 22. (W. G. 32.)
fācundus, adj., fluent, eloquent, 16, 22. (W. G. 32.)
Falēriī, -ōrum, m., Falerii, the capital of the Falisci, a people of Etruria, 19, I.
Falernus, adj., belonging to the Falernian territory, a district of Campania famous for its wines, 22, 23 .
Falīscī, -ōrum, m., the Faliscans, a people of Etruria, 19, 5 .
fallō, 3, fefellī, falsus, trip: elude, escape the notice of, 21, 5 .
fāma, -ae, F. [FA-, showv], report, rumor, tradition, 1,$10 ; 12$, 26: renown, fame, reputation, character, 56, 18. (W. G. 32.)
famēs, -is, F., hunger, want, 2I, 17.
familia, -ae, F. (famulus, servant), the slaves in a household, family servants, domestics, 41, 22: household, family, 48, 21 .
familiāris, -e, adj. with comp. and sup. (familia, family), belonging to a family: friendly,
familiar, intimate, 26, 26: rēs familiāris, estate, property, 59, 12.
familiāritās, -ātis, F. (familiāris, intimate), familiarity, intimacy, friendship, 11, 2.
fāmōsus, adj. (fāma, report), much talked of: slanderous, scandalous, 56, 17.
famula, -ae, F. (famulus, servant), maid-servant, female slave, 12, 2.
fānum, -ī, N. (*for, speak), shrine, temple, 12, 25. (W. G. 32.)
fascis, -is, m., bundle, fagot: plur., the fasces, 51, 4 (v. notes, fig. 25, p. 127).
fāstī, -ōrum, M. (fāstus, not forbidden ; sc. diēs), register of judicial days: almanac, calendar, 54, 6.
fāstus, adj., not forbidden: fàstus diēs, a day upon which court could be held, 5, 25 .
fātālis, -e, adj. (fātum, fate), of fate, fated, fatal: dangerous, 55, 7. (W. G. 32.)
fatīgō, $1,-\bar{a} v i ̄, ~-\bar{a} t u s \quad$ [*fatis, weary; AG-, drive], weary, harass, 21, 2I. (W. G. 2.)
faucēs, -ium, F., throat, 5I, 24.
Faustulus, -1, M., Faustulus, the shepherd that found and reared Romulus and Remus, r, 14.
favē̄, 2, fāvī, fautūrus, be favor able, fazor, befriend, 44, I3.
favor, -ōris, M. (cf. favē̄, favor), favor, good-will, 40, 13 .
fax, facis, F., torch, 42, 7 .
fèlīx, -īcis, adj. with comp. and sup., fruitful: prosperous, lucky, fortunate, 38, 25 .
fēmina, -ae, F., female, woman, 3, 8.
femur, -oris or -inis, N., the thigh, 24, 2 I.
ferē, adv., about, nearly, almost, 22, 2; 55, 24.
ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus [FER-, bear], bear, lift, carry, 1, 15; 25, 20 : conduct, lead, 23, IO: suffer, endure, 8, 14: report, say, tell, 11, 8: move, bring forward, carry, propose, 6, 3; 41, 10: bring, render, 36, I. (W. G. 34.)
ferōx, -ōcis, adj. with comp. and sup. (cf. ferus, wild), bold, warlike, spirited, 7, 30: brave, fierce, 6, 18: confident, 7, 21; 37, 4.
ferreus, adj. (ferrum, iron), made of iron, 30, 19.
ferrum, -ī, N., iron, sword, 6, 24. ferus, adj., wild, uncultivated: savage, barbarous, 5, 6.
fessus, adj., tired, worn out, feeble, infirm, weak, 7, 22; 14, 14.
festīnātiō, -ōnis, F. (festīnō, hasten), haste, hurry, 23, II.
festīnō, I , -āvī, -ātus (festīnus, hasty), hasten, be in haste, hurry, 36, 2.
fētiālis, -e, adj., speaking, diplomatic, negotiating: fetial, 10,4 . Subst. m. (sc.sacerdōs), fetial-or treaty-priest, 10, 4; 24, 1 5. (W. G. $3^{2}$.)
fictus, adj. (P. of fingō, pretend'), feigned, false, 14, 7.
fidēlis, -e, adj. with comp. and sup. (fidēs, trust), trustrworthy, faithful, true, 23, 9. (W. G. 35.)
fidēliter, adv. with comp. (fidēlis, faithful), faithfully, loyally, 6I, 30.
Fīdēnātēs, -ium, m., Fidenates, inhabitants of Fidenae, a town on the Tiber, 8, 23 .
fidēs, fideì or fidē [Fid-, trust], trust, faith, belief, 4, 25; 10, I: good faith, faithfulness, conscientiousness, 6, IO. (W. G. 35.)
fīdūcia, -ae, F. (fïdus, trusty), trust, confidence, reliance, $9,6$. (W. G. 35.)
fîlia, -ae, F., daughter, I, 4.
fillius, -ī, m., son, I, I.
fīniō, 4, -īvī, -ītus (fīnis, limit), limit, enclose: end, finish, 40, 30: determine, settle, decide, 6, 2 I.
finnis, -is, M., boundary, limit, 52, II: territory, country, 9, 23: close, end, 25, 17.
finitimus, adj. (finis, limit), adjoining, neighboring. Subst., fīnitimì, -ōrum, m., neighbors, 3, II.
fī̄, fierī, factus, used as pass. of faciō; see faciō, 9, 23.
firmō, I, -ā $\overline{1} \overline{1}$, -ātus (firmus, strong), make firm: strengthen, secure, fortify, 37, 20; 46, 17.
firmus, adj. with comp. and sup., strong, true, faithful, 43, 6.
flāgitō, r, -āvī, -ātus [freq. FLAG-,
blaze], demand urgently, entreat, 6I, 4.
flāmen, -inis, M. [for *flagmen, fr. FLAG-, blaze], priest, famen, 5,8.
Flāminius, -ī, м., Flaminius, gentile name of C . Flaminius Ne pos, consul 217 B.C., and slain at Lake Trasumenus, 33, 9 .
flamma, -ae, F. [for *flagma, FLAG-, blaze], blazing fire, flame, 12, 4. (W. G. 36.)
flēbiliter, adv. (flēbilis, to be wept over), mournfully, dolefully, 44, 2.
flectō, 3, flēxī, flexus, bend, turn: move, prevail upon, persuade, 17, 10.
fleō, 2, flēvī, flētus [Flv-, flow], weep, cry, wail, 7, 29.

- flōreō, 2, -uī, - (flōs, flower), bloom: flourish: be prosperous, be successful, 58, 24.
flōs, -ōris, M., blossom, flower, 22, 19.
fluctus, -ūs, M. [FLV-, flow], flood, wave, billow, 53, 2. (W. G. 37.)
flümen, -inis, N. [FLV-, flow], flood, stream, river, $\mathbf{I}$, 9. (W. G. 37.)
fluvius, -ī, m. [flv-, flow], river, 20, 12. (W. G. 37.)
foculus, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{~m}$. (dim. of focus, fireplace), sacrificial hearth, brazier, fire-pan, 15, 13.
focus, -ī, m., fire-place, hearth, 29, 13.
foeđē, adv. with comp. and sup. (foedus, foul'), foully, cruelly, basely, 59, I I.
foederātus, adj. (foedus, treaty), confederated, allied, 32, 23.
foedus, adj. with comp. and sup. foul, ugly, horrible: terrible, destructive, 30, 9 .
foedus, -eris, N. [FID-, bind, trust], league, treaty, agreement, 4, I4; 6, 24. (W. G. 35.)
fōns, fontis, M. [FV-, pour], spring, fountain, 6, 7. (W. G. 39.)
forās, adv., out of doors, forth, out, II, 30.
fore, see sum, 26, 23 .
forem, see sum, 3, 9 .
foris, -is, F., door, gate: plur., forēs, the two leaves of a door, double door, entrance, 48, 9.
fōrma, -ae, F., form, shape, figure, looks, appearance, 4, 28: condition, 51, 15.
Formiae, -ārum, F., Formiae, a city of Latium near the borders of Campania. Cicero had a beautiful villa there. 22, 24 .
forte, adv. (abl. of fors, chance), by chance, as it happens, by accident, I, 8 ; 7, IO. (W. G. 34.)
fortis, -e, adj. with comp. and sup., strong: fearless, brave, manly, 53, 20.
fortiter, adv. with comp. and sup. (fortis, strong), strongly: boldly, bravely, 4, 4 .
fortitūdō, -inis, F. (fortis, strong), strength: manliness, bravery', courage, 12, 8 .
fortūna, -ae, F. (fors, chance), chance, fate, fortune, 8, 25 :
the goddess Fortuna, 53, 27. (W. G. 34.)
forum, -i, N. (cf. foris, out of doors), an open space, marketplace. Forum Rōmānum, an open space between the Capitoline and Palatine hills surrounded by porticoes and shops, where the life of Rome centered, 4, 2.
fossa, -ae, F. (fossus, digged), ditch, trench, 12, 22.
foveō, 2, fōvī, fōtus, warm: favor, assist, support, 61, 18.
frāgmentum, -ī, n. [FRAG-, break], piece broken off, piece, fragment, 40, 28. (W. G. 38.)
fragor, -ōris, M. [FRAG-, break], crash, noise: thunder, 4, 23. (W. G. $3^{8 .}$ )
frangō, 3, frēgī, frāctus [FRAG-, break], break in pieces, break, shatter, 5I, 4: subdue, crush, weaken, overcome, check, 9, II; 23, 25 ; 39, 20. (W. G. 38.)
frāter, -tris, M., brother, I, 3 .
frāternus, adj. (frāter, brother), of a brother, a brother's, 4I, 3 .
fraudō, I, -āvī, -ātus (fraus, fraud), defraud, cheat, rob, II, 21.
fraus, fraudis, F., cheating, imposition, stratagem, 14, 3: foul play, crime, 13, I 5.
frēnum, -ī, N., plur. frēnī, -ōrum, M., or frēna, -ōrum, N., bridle, bit, 13, 24.
frequenter, adv. with comp. and
sup. (frequēns, often), often, frequently, 9, 5 .
frūgālitās, -tātis, F. (frūgālis, thrifty), economy, thriftiness, frugality, 47, 25.
frūmentārius, adj. (frūmentum, corn), of corn: for distributing grain, 41, 9.
frūmentum, -ī, N., corn, grain, harvested grain, 41, 5.
fruor, 3, frūctus, dep., enjoy, delight in, 27, 10.
frūstrā, adv. (cf. fraus, deception), in error: without effect, in vain, 48, 14.
Fūfetius, -i, m., gentile name of Mettius Fuffetius, the leader of the Albans, 6, 20.
fuga, -ae, F. [FVG-, flee], flight, 7, 12. (W. G. 40.)
fugiēns, -entis, adj. (P. of fugiō, flee), fleeing. As subst., M., a fugitive, 51, 22.
fugiō, 3, fūgī, fugitūrus [FVG-, flee], flee, fly, take fight, 4, 5: avoid, shun, 24, 4. (W. G. 40.)
fugō, $\mathbf{r},-\bar{a} v \overline{1},-\bar{a} t u s ~(f u g a, ~ f i g h t), ~$ cause to flee, put to flight, 49, 28. (W. G. 40.)
fulgeō, 2, fulsī, - [FVLG-, blaze], lighten: Alash, gleam, 7, 5. (W. G. 36.)
fulmen, -inis, N. [FVLG-, blaze], lightning flash, thunderbolt, 5, II. (W. G. 36.)

Fulvius, -ī, m., gentile name of A. Fulvius, one of Catiline's followers, 59, 26.
fūnāle, -is, N. [fūnis, rope; fr. Furculae, -ārum, F. (dim. of FID-, bind ], a wax torch, 31, 5 .
fūnctus (P. of fungor), 51,13 .
fundō, 3 , fūdī, fūsus [FVD-, pour], pour, pour out: scatter, vanquish, put to flight, rout, 10, 7 . (W. G. 39.)
fungor, 3, fūnctus, dep., busy oneself, be engaged, perform, discharge, 51 , 13 .
fūnus, -eris, N., funeral procession, burial, funeral, 55, 27.
fūrāx, -ācis, adj. with sup. (fūror, steal), given to stealing, thievish, 2920 (W G 34.)

Gabiī, -ōrum, M., Gabii, an ancient city of Latium, 14, 3 .
Gabīnī, -orrum, m., the Gabini, the inhabiłants of Gabii, 14, 5.
Gādēs, -ium, f., Gades, a town in southern Spain, now Cadiz, 50, II.
Gāius, -ī, M., Gaius, a Roman praenomen, abbreviated $C$., 23, 5 .
Gallia, -ae, F., Gaul, the country comprising substantially all that is now Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and France, 51, I 3 .
Gallus, adj., of Gaul, Gallic, 20, 4. As subst., M., a Gaul, 20, 7; 21, 12.
gaudium, -ī, N. (gaudeō, rejoice), inzeard joy, joy, delight, 7, 8.
Gaurus, -i, m., Gaurus, a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine, 22, 23 .
furca, fork), the Furculae Caudinae, the fork-like defiles where the Romans were defeated by the Samnites, 32 I B.C., 23, 13 .

Fürius, -ī, m., Furius, name of a Roman gens, 19, 1.
furor, -ōris, M. (furō, rage), rage, madness, fury, passion, 41, I.
fūrtō, adv. (fūrtum, theft), by stealth, secretly, 5, I9. (W. G. 34.)
futūrus, adj. (P. of sum, be), going to be, coming, future, 55, 4 .

## G

geminātus, adj. (P. of geminō, dozble), double, 7, 2 I .
geminus, adj., twin-born: double, 5, 26; plur. M. as subst., treins, I, 5 .
gener, -erī, M. [GEN-, beget], daughter's husband, son-in-law, 12, I3. (W. G. 4I.)
genitus, P . of gīgnō, 12, I .
gēns, gentis, F. [GEN-, beget], race, family, house, 57, II: people, nation, tribe, 3, 5; 4, 30. (W. G. 4 I.)
genū, -ūs, N. knee, 24, 21 .
genus, -eris, N. [GEN-, beget], race, family, 25, 3: rank, class, order, kind, 31, 20; 57, 8. (W. G. 4 I .)

Germānī, -ōrum, m., the Germans, 51, 16.
Germānia, -ae, F., Germânia, Germany, 7x, 5.
gerō, 3, gessī, gestus [Ges-, carry], bear about, carry, wear, have, display, 3, 23;7,3: accomplish, manage, wage, carry on, 6, 12; 51, 14; 62, 6: with sē, act, conduct oneself, behave, I, 12; 43, I3: magistrātum gerere, to fill or occupy an office, 20, 20. (W. G. 42.)
gestō, $\mathrm{I},-\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{v} \overline{1},-$ ātus (freq. of gerō, bear), have, wear, 56, 27. gestus, -ūs, m. [GEs-, carry], bearing, gesture, movement, sign, 69, 7. (W. G. 42.)
gīgnō, 3, genū̄, genitus [GEN-, beget], produce, give birth to, beget, bear, 12, 1 ; 60, 2. (W. G. 4 I.)
gladius, -ī, M., sword, 7, 5 (v. n. fig. 29).
glöria, -ae, F., glory, fame, renown, ho:tor, 9, 14.
glōrior, r, -ātus, dep. (glōria, glory), pride oneself, boast, 36, 5 .
glōriōsē, adv. with comp. and sup. (glöria, glory), gloriously, 40, 29.
glōriōsus, adj. with comp. and sup. (glōria, glory), full of glory, glorious, famous: to be gloried in, 26, 23.
Gnaeus, -ī, M., Gnaeus, a Roman praenomen ; abbreviation Cn., 42, 23.
Gracchus, -ī, M., Gracchus, family name of the Sempronian gens, e.g., Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, 39, 23.
gradus, -ūs, M. [GRAD-, walk],
step, pace, 23, 16 : stage, grade, degree, 70, 30 : stairs, steps, 13, 19. (W. G. 44.)

Graecia, -ae, F., Greece, 17, 2 I.
Graeculus, adj. (dim. of Graecus), Grecian, Greek. As subst. m. and $\mathrm{F} .$, a worthless, insignificant Greek, 69, 1.
Graecus, adj., of the Greeks, Greek, Grecian, 40, 1.
grandis, -e, adj. with comp., fullgrown, large, great, 69, 12.
grānum, -ī, N., grain, seed, 57, 10.
graphium, -ī, N. (Gr., $\gamma \rho a \phi i o \nu)$, writing-style, pen, 55, 18.
grātia, -ae, F. (grātus, pleasing), favor, esteem, regard, friendship, 17, 8: thanks, gratitude, 29, 24 : return, recompense, 50, 22: abl. grātiā, after a gen., on account, for the sake, 12, 12.
grātulor, $x$, -ātus, dep. (grātus, pleasing), manifest joy, congratulate, 7, 25 .
grātus, adj. with comp. and sup., dear, agreeable, acceptable, pleasing', 31, 2: grateful, thankful, 16, 15 .
gravis, -e, adj. with comp. gravior, and sup. gravissimus, heavy, laden, burdened, 32, 9 : serious, dangerous, severe, 12, 16; 52, 22 : earnest, weighty, 22, 4: harsh, annoying, disagreeable, 26, 20; 52, 4 : eminent, great, 41, 17.
graviter, adv. with comp. gravius, and sup. gravissimē,
(gravis, heavy), heavily: greatly, seriously, severely, 48, 6: deeply, impressively, 48, 15.
habeō, 2, -ū̄, -itus [HAB-, have], have, hold, occupy, 1, 2; 4, 22 ; 28, 23: treat, 25, 18: hold, converse, 59, 21 : have in mind, regard, look upon, consider, 27, 25; 70, 9. (W. G. 45.)
habitō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (freq. of habeō, have), dwell, abide, inhabit, 9, 5 ; 9, 6. (W. G. 45.)
habitus, -ūs, m. [HAB-, have], condition, appearance: attire, dress, apparel, 66, 20.
Hamilcar, -aris, m., Hamilcar Barca, the famous Carthaginian general, the hero of the first Punic war, the father of the great Hannibal, 32, 6.
Hannibal, -alis, m., Hannibal, a common Carthaginian name (3 r , 6), esp. the great Carthaginian commander, who brought Rome to the verge of destruction in the second Punic war (218-202 в.С), 32, 18.
Hannō, -ōnis, M., a very common Carthaginian name, e.g., the commander of the fleet at the Ægatian islands, 24I b.c., 32, 4 .
haruspex, -icis, m. [*harū, entrails; SPEC-, see], inspector of the entrails of victims, soothsayer, diviner, 55, 6. (W. G.68.)
hasta, -ae, F., staff: spear, 1o, 2.
gubernātor, -ōris, M. (gubernō, steer), steersman, helmsman, 52, 29.
haud, adv., not, not at all, 2, 8; 7, 15.
herba, -ae, F. [*ferba, FER-, bear], grass, greens, herb, 29, 13. (W. G. 34.)

Herculāneum, -ī, N., Herculaneum, a town of Campania, near Naples, buried by Vesuvius 79 A.D., 22, 25.
Herculēs, -is, m., Hercules, the Greek Heracles, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, and god of strength, 26, 3 .
hērēditās, -ātis, F. (hērēs, heir), heirship, inheritance, 63, 16.
Hērennius, -ī, м., Herennius, name of a Samnite, afterwards of a Roman gens. Herennius Pontius, father of C. Pontius, the Samnite general, 23, 22.
hērēs, -ēdis, M. and F., heir, 6r, I7.
herī, adv., yestcrday, 28, 13.
hībernācula, -ōrum, N. (dim. of hīberna, winter-quartcrs), tents for winter-quarters, an encampment for winter, 19, 19.
hīc, haec, hōc, pron. dem., this, the present, 3, 16 : the following, 2, 23: the aforesaid, 10, 6: he, she, it, 1, 16: hīc ille, the former . . . the latter, 52, 4 .
hic, adv., in this place, at this point, here, 22, 8.
hiemō, I , -āvī, -ātūrus (hiems, winter), pass the winter, 19, 19.
hiems, -emis, F., winter, winter time, 70, 22 : storm, 52, 22.
Hierosolyma, -ōrum, N., Jerusalem, chief city of the Jews, 46 , 26.
hilarē, adv. with comp. (hilarus, gay), gayly, merrily, 43, 4.
hilaritās, -ātis, F. (hilaris, cheerful), cheerfulness, gayety, merriment, hilarity, 71, 16.
hinc, adv., from this place, hence, 8, 3 : hinc . . . hinc, on this side . . . on that, 4, 12.
Hispānia, -ae, F., Spain, 32, 22.
Hispāniēnsis, -e, adj. (Hispānia, Spain), of Spain, Spanish, 53, 19.
hodiē, adv. (contracted from hōc diē, on this day), to-day, 28, 14. (W. G. 27.)
homō, -inis, M. and F., human being, man, person, 10, 9.
honestās, -ātis, F. (honōs, honor), honor, reputation: integrity, virtue, 29, 2.
honestē, adv. with comp. and sup. (honestus, honorable), properly, creditably, honorably, 62, 15.
honestus, -adj. with comp. and sup. (honōs, honor), regarded with honor, respected: becoming, honorable, worthy, 48, 16.
honōrificē, adv., comp. honōrifi-
centius, sup. honōrificentissimē (honōrificus, honorable), honorably, with honor, 26, 6.
honōrificus, adj., comp. -ficentior, sup. -ficentissimus [honōs, honor ; FAC-, do], that does honor, honorable, 45, 24.
honōs or honor, -ōris, m., honor, distinction, esteem, 25, 18: public honor, office, 20, 20 ; 38, 24: honōris causā, out of respect, 48, 10.
hōra, -ae, F., hour, 53, 10.
Horātius, -î, m., Horatius, name of a Roman gens, 6, 22.
horrendus, adj. (P. of horreō, shudder), dreadful, terrible, fearful, horrible, 28, 1 I.
horror, -ōris, M. (cf. horreō, shudder), shaking, shudder: horror, fear, 7, 5.
hortor, $\mathbf{1}$, -ātus, dep., urge, incite, encourage, exhort, 38, 4 .
hortus, -ī, M., garden, I4, I2.
hospes, -itis, M. (cf. hostis, stranger, enemy), entertainer, host, 4, 6.
hospita, -ae, F. (cf. hospes, host), she who entertains, a hostess: visitor, guest, stranger, $15,8$.
hospitālis, -e, adj. with sup. (hospes, guest, host), hospitable, kind, 22, 20.
hostia, -ae, F., animal sacrificed, victim, 65, 30.
hostilis, -e, adj. (hostis, enemy), of an enemy, hostile, 23, 13 .
hostiliter, adv. (hostilis, hostile), like an enemy, 64, 12.

Hostīlius, -ī, m., name of a Roman gens, 4, 4. Tullus Hostilius, third king of Rome, 6, 17.
hostis, -is, M. and F., stranger, foreigner: enemy, 4, 7.
hūc, adv. (cf. hīc, this), to this place, hither, 33, 30.
hūmānitās, -ātis, F. (hūmānus, human), human nature: kind-
ness, sympathy, good nature, 26, 10 : culture, refinement, 57, 17.
hūmānus, adj. with comp. and sup. (homō, man), of man, human, $16,24$.
hydra, -ae, F. (Gr., v̈ $\delta \rho a$ ), waterserpent: the Hydra, a mythical monster having fifty heads, slain by Hercules, 26, 3.
iaceō, 2, -cuī, - [IAC-, go, send ; cf. iaciō, throze], lie, be prostrate, 25, 20: lie dead, 7, 24. (W. G. 47.)
iactātiō, -ōnis, F. (iactō, throw), tossing, shaking, motion, 6I, 26. (IV. G. 47.)
iactō, $\mathrm{I},-\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{v} \overline{1}$, -ātus (freq. of iaciō, throw), throw, cast, hurl, 52, 16: toss, 21, 20 : boast of, vaunt, take pride in, 42, 9. (W. G. 47.)
iam, adv., at the present moment, then, now, 7, 20: by this time, already, 4, 5: immediately, straightway, directly, presently, 65, 22: iam nunc, at this very moment, even at this time, 27, II.
iam prīem, adv., long ago, long since, 52, 3 .
Iāniculum, -ī, N. (Iānus), the Ianicultum, one of the hills of Rome, site of the mythical citadel of Janus, 6, I3. (W. G. 27.)

Iānus, -ī, m. [for *Diãnus $=$ Divānus, fr. DIV-, shine], Janus, an old Italian sun deity, later god of doors, passages, and entrances, of all beginnings, and of the month of January, 5, 25. (W. G. 27.)
Iarbās, -ae, M., Iarbas, a king of Mauritania in Northern Africa, 44, 12.
ibi, adv., in that place, there, 6, 25 : then, thereupon, 27, 21.
ibīdem, adv. (ibi, in that place; -dem, demonst. suffix), in the same place, on the spot, 15, 17. ( $\overline{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{o}$ ), 3 , ìcī, ictus (only in perf. system), strike, hit, 9, I3; 40, 29: with foedus, to make a treaty, enter into a league, 4, 14. ictus, -ūs, M. (cf. ìcō, strike), blow, stroke, thrust, 43, 8.
ìdem, eadem, idem, pron. dem., the same, 1, 14: likewise, also, etc., 4, 28 ; 10, II; 34, 27.
ideō, adv., for that reason, on that account, 22, i9.

Īdūs, Ĩduum, F ., the Ides, middle of the month, the I 5th of March, May, July, and October, and the $3^{\text {th }}$ of the other months, 55, 3 .
igitur, conj., then, therefore, thereupon, 18, 4; 23, 16 : so then, as I was saying, 38, 26.
īgnāvia, -ae, F. (īgnāvus, idle), laziness, sloth, worthlessness, 50, 13 .
ignā̄vus, adj. with comp. and sup. (in-, not; (g)nāvus, busy), inactive, lazy, without spirit, cowardly.
ignis, -is, M., fire, 5, 7.
ignnōbilis, -e, adj. (in-, not; (g)nöbilis, known), unknown, inglorious, obscure, 30, I 5. (W. G. 43.)
īgnōrō, 1, -āvī, -ātus [*īgnōrus, ignorant; GNO-, know], not to know, be ignorant, 56, 19. (W. G. 43.)
īgnōscō, 3, -nōvī, -nōtus (in-, not; (g)nōscō, come to know), pardon, forgive, overlook, indulge, 18, 18 ; 54, 3. (W. G. 43.)
ignōtus, adj. with comp. and sup. (in-, not; (g)nōtus, known), unknown, unfamiliar, strange, 46, 6. (W. G. 43.)
īlicō, adv. (in, on ; locō, the spot), on the spot, instantly, immediately, 55, 13 .
ille, illa, illud, pron. dem., that, 7, 23: he, she, it, they, 3, 22 ; 34, $13 ; 38,6 ; 49,8$ : the famous, well known, 40, 3 : ille
. . . hīc, the former . . . the latter, 6, 14.
illīc, adv. (cf. ille, that), yonder, in that place, there, 50, 4.
illūc, adv. (cf. ille, that), to that place, thither, 34, I.
imāgō, -inis, F. (cf. imitor, imitate), imitation,. copy, likeness, statue, bust, picture, 3, 1; 50, 13.
imbellis, -e, adj. (in-, not; bellum, war), unwarlike, 4, 6. (W. G. 28.)
imber, -bris, M., rain, violent rain, shower, 34, 25.
imbuō, 3, -uī, -ūtus, wet, soak: infect, imbue, fill, 6, 9.
imitātor, -ōris, M. (imitor, imitate), imitator, mimic, 22, 24.
imitor, I, -ātus, dep., imitate, act like, 39, 3.
immātŭrus, adj. (in-, not; mātūrus, ripe), untimely, unripe, premature, 8, 3; 10, 15.
immemor, -oris, adj. (in-, not; memor, mindful), unmindful, forgetful, regardless, heedless, 23, 20.
immēnsus, adj. [in-, not ; mēnsus, P. of mētior, measure], immeasurable, vast, immense, 15, 12. (W. G. 5I.)
immineō, 2, 一, —, project over, overhang: menace, threaten, 29, 22.
immō, adv., no indeed, on the contrary: and even, nay more, 67, 19.
immōbilis, -e, adj. with comp.
(in, not; mōbilis, movable), immovable, 23, 17. (W. G. 54.)
immolō, r, -āvī, -ātus (in, upon; mola, meal), sprinkle with sacrificial meal, offer, sacrifice, 13, 5 .
immortālis, -e, adj. (in-, not; mortālis, mortal), immortal, I5, 27.
immōtus, adj. (in-, not; mōtus, moved), unmoved, undisturbed, firm, 62, 2. (W. G. 54.)
impār, -aris, adj. (in-, not; pār, equal), uneven, dissimilar: unequal to, no match for, 7, II.
impatiēns, -entis, adj. (in-, not; patiēns, bearing ), that cannot bear, impatient, 52, 25 .
impediō, 4, -īvī, -ītus (in, in ; pēs, foot), entangle, ensnare: hinder, prevent, 27, 10. (W. G. 6i.)
impeditus, adj. with comp. and sup. (p. of impediō, hinder), hindered, embarrassed, burdened, encumbered, 32, 9. (W. G. 6I.)
impendium, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{~N}$. (impendō, weigh out), money laid out, expense, cost, 68, 22.
impēnsa, -ae, F. (impēnsus, p. of impendō), expenditure, outlay, 50, 2 I .
imperātor, -ōris, M. (imperō, command, order), commander-inchief, general, 29, 21: imperator, emperor, 68, 12.
imperfectus, adj., unfinished, 52, 6.
imperium, -ī, N. (imperō, com-
mand, order), command, order: authority, power, 13, 4: dominion, empire, supreme command, 2, 17: realm, empire, state, $38,10$.
imperō, I, -āvī, -ātus (in, upon; parō, put), command, order, 28, 8: rule, govern, 29, 16: impose, levy, 51, 19.
impetrō, I, -āvī, -ātus (in, without force; patrō, bring about), gain one's end, get, obtain, procure by request, 20, II; 39, 10.
impetus, -ūs, M. (in, against; petō, strive), attack, assault, onset, 4, 3: fury, impulse, violence, 7, 15.
impietās, -ātis, F. (impius, irreverent), irreverence, impiety, disloyalty to parents, 64, 24.
impius, adj. (in-, not; pius, dutiful, pious), undutiful, unpatriotic, wicked, 3, 26.
implicō, r, -āvī, -ātus [in, in ; PLEC-, fold ], infold, grasp, seize: disable, 9, 10 . (W. G. 60.)
implōrō, I , -āvī, -ātus, invoke with tears, beseech, entreat, 18, I 5.
impōnō, 3, -posuī, -positus (in, upon; pōnō, place), place upon, set on, 54, 29: put on board, embark, 1, 7: impose, assign, put, 3I, 23.
imprīmīs, adv. (in, in; prìmus, first), especially, 45, 19.
impūgnō, I, -āvī, -ātus (in, against; pūgnō, fight), fight against, attack: oppose, 6r, 18.
impūnītus, adj. with comp. (in-, un-; pūnītus, punished), unpunished, 70, 7.
in, prep. with acc. or abl. : with acc., (I) of place after verbs of motion, into, to, upon, $\mathbf{x}, 7$; $\mathbf{~}$, 15; 11, 29: against, towards, among, 7, 16; 12, II: in, 1, 6 : (2) of purpose, in order to, for, 8, 24 : (3) of other relations, to, respecting, towards, 14, 5 : with abl., (I) of place, in, within, 1,10 : on, over, at, 1, 9 ; 10, 13: of, among, 41, 8: (2) of time, during, in, at, 41, 21.
inambulō, r, -, (in, in, on ; ambulo, walk), walk up and down, pace to and fro, 14, 12. (W. G. 73.)
inānis, -e, adj. with comp. and sup., empty, 42, 20.
incalēscō, 3, -calū̄, 一, inch. (in, without force ; calēscō, grow warm), grow warm, be heated, 26, 13.
incautus, adj. with comp. (in-, not; cautus, careful), incautious, heedless, off one's guard, 35, 14.
incēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessus (in, on : cēdō, move), advance, march, go, 67, 30.
incendium, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{~N}$. [in, to; CAND-, glow], flame, conflagration, 59, 22. (W. G. 16.)
incendō, 3, -dī, -cēnsus [in, to; CAND-, glow], set fire to, burn, 33, 28; 43, 2: rouse, incite, 59, 14. (W. G. I6.)
inceptum, -ī, N. (P. N. of incipiō,
begin), beginning, attempt, undertaking, 60, 3. (W. G. I7.)
incidō, 3, -cidī, - (in, in, on; cadō, fall), fall in, fall: arise, come upon, 14, 21: happen, occur, 59, 19. (W. G. I4.)
incitō, r, -āvī, -ātus (in, on ; citō, urge), set in rapid motion, hasten: spur on, incite, 13, 16. inclāmō, r , -āvī, -ātus (in, to, against; clāmō, call), give a cry, appeal, call out to, call upon, 7, 17; 36, 17.
inclīnō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (in, to; *clīnō, lean), bend, incline: be favorable to, 27, 18.
inclūdō, 3 , -sī, -sus (in, in ; claudō, shut), shut up, shut in, confine, 63, 24.
inclutus, adj., celebrated, famous, 11, 10: renowned, 5, 3.
incōgnitus, adj. (in-, not; cōgnitus, known), unknown, 15, 8. (W. G. 43.)
incola, -ae, M. and F. [in, in ; COL-, till, dzvell], inhabitant, 3, 2. (W. G. 21.)
incolō, 3, -luī, - (in, in ; colō, till, dwell), be at home, dwell, 5I, 16. (W. G. 2I.)
incolumis, -e, adj., sound, uninjured, safe, 16, 14; 23, 26.
incrēdibilis, -e, adj. (in-, not; crēdibilis, to be believed ), not to be believed, incredible, 44, 19.
increpō, 1 , -uī, -itus (in, intensive; crepō, rattle), sound, make resound: rattle, crash,

7, 4; 21, 24: chide, rebuke, scold, 2, 23; 8, 2.
incrēscō, 3, -ēvī, 一 (in, upon; crēscō, growe), grow upon, increase, 10, II.
incumbō, 3, -cubuī, -cubitus (in, upon; *cumbō, lie, lean), lean: exert oneself, apply oneself, attend to, 57, 24.
incūriōsus, adj. (in-, not ; cūriōsus, careful), careless, negligent, 7 I , I. (W. G. I8.)
incursiō, -ōnis, F. [in, in, against; CEL-, CVR-, drive], running against, attack: incursion, invasion, 9, 20. (W. G. 19.)
incutiō, 3, -cussī, -cussus (in, into, against; quatiō, shake), wield against, strike, 20, 28.
inde, adv., from that place, thence, 14, 24; 19, 2: then, thereupon, 10, 22: therefore, from this fact, 17, 5 .
index, -dicis, M. and F. [in, to; DIC-, point], one who points out: sign, mark, indication, 5, 26. (W. G. 26.)
indicium, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{~N}$. [in, to; DIC-, point], notice, information: indication, proof, sign, 55, 4. (W. G. 26.)
indicō, r , -āvī, -ātus (index,•one who points out), point out, inform, show, reveal, 1, 2 1; 19, 18.
indīcō, 3, -dīxī, -dictus (in, to; dīco, say), declare publicly, announce, proclaim, appoint, 71, 7: bellum indicere, declare war against, 9, 7. (W. G. 26.)
indictus, adj. (in-, not; dictus, said), not said: indictā causā, without a hearing, 60, 25.
indigeō, 2, -ū̄, - (indu ( $=\mathrm{in}$ ), without force; egeō, need), need, want, 29, 17.
indīgnātus, adj. (P. of indīgnor, deem unworthy), angered, indignant, 59, 14 .
indignee, adv. with comp. and sup. (indignus, unzorthy), unworthily: angrily, impatiently, 14, 4. indïgnus, adj. with comp. and sup., unworthy, unbecoming, undeserving, 62, I 1.
indō, 3,-didī, -ditus [in, into, on ;
2 DA-, put], put into: give, confer, 57, 1 .
indolēs, -is, F. [indu (=in) in; ol-,. grow], inborn quality, nature, character, bearing, disposition, 2, 7; 39, 25. (W. G. 56.)
indūcō, 3,-dūxī, -ductus (in, int ; dūcō, lead ), lead in, 23, $6:$ persuade, mislead, induce, 44, 9. (W. G. 29.)
industria, -ae, F. (industrius, active), diligence, industry, zeal, II, I.
industrius, adj., active, diligent, careful, industrious, 29, 21.
ineō,-īre,-īvī and-iī, -itus (in, into; eō, go), go into: begin, enter upon, 51, 24 : devise, meditate, form, engage in, 41, 4. (W. G. 46.)
īnfāmis, -e, adj. (in-, negative; fāma, reputation, fame), of ill
repute, in disgrace, infamous, 27, 25. (W. G. 32.)
infāns, -fantis, adj. with comp. and sup. (-in, not; *fāns, speaking), that cannot speak, mute. As subst. M. and F., infant, 1 , II. (W. G. 32.)
infēlīx, -īcis, adj. with comp. and sup. (in-, not; fēlīx, fruitful), unfruitful: unsuccessful, illfated, unfortunate, 3I, IO.
inferō, -ferre, intulī, inlātus (in, in, against; ferō, bear), bring in, carry in, 35, 13: bring against, zuage, direct, 46, 13: with sē, betake oneself, go, 4, I2. (W. G. 34.)
infestō, I, -, - (infestus, disturbed), annoy, make unsafe, disturb, ravage, 2, 4; 45, I 5 .
infestus, adj. with comp. and sup., made umsafe, disturbed: hostile, 7, 2.
inflātus, adj. with comp. (P. of infio, blow into), swelled up, inflated, 57, 7.
infōrmō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (in, to; fōrmō, give shape), shape, fashion: inform, instruct, educate, 57, 17.
infrā, adv. and prep. with acc., below, beneath, 55, 17.
ínfundō, 3, -fūdī, -fūsus (in, in, upon; fundō, pour), pour upon, pour int, 41, 30. (W. G. 39.)
ingemō, 3, -ui, - (in, at, over ; gemō, groan), groan over, mourn, bewail, 50, 13.
ingenium, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{~N} .[\mathrm{in}$, in ; GEN-,
be born], nature, innate quality: disposition, character, 13, 14; 36, 22 : talent, ability, capacity, genius, 59, 27. (W. G. 4r.)
ingēns, -entis, adj. with comp. [in-, not; GEN-, beget], not natural: vast, huge, enormous, very great, 5, II; 7, 5. (W. G..4I.)
ingenuus, adj. [in, in; GEN-, beget, be born], native: freeborn, of free parents, $1 \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I} 8$. (W. G. 4 I.)
ingrātus, adj. with comp. and sup. (in-, not; grātus, pleasant), unthankful, ungrateful, 20, 3 .
ingredior, $-\overline{1}$, -essus, dep. (in, on, forward; gradior, walk), advance, go forward: enter, IO, 26. (W. G. 44.)
ingressus, P. of ingredior, 20, 23.
inhibe $\overline{0}, 2$, -ū, -itus (in, in ; habeō, hold), hold in, hold back, 13, 24. (W. G. 45.)
iniciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus (in, in, upon; iaciō, throw), throw upon: throw over, apply, put on, 8, 8: lay hands on, seize, 18, 6: inspire, infuse, suggest, 60, 13. (W. G. 47.)
inimīcitia, -ae, F. (inimīcus, unfriendly), enmity, hostility, 6I, II.
inimīcus, adj. (in-, not; amicus, friendly), unfriendly, hostile, 29, 25. As subst., enemy, personal foe, 43, 29. (W. G. 5.)
iniqque, adv. with comp. and sup. (iniquus, unequal), unequally: unjustly, unfairly, 19, 26.
inīquus, adj. with comp. and sup. (in-, not; aequas, even), uneven: unfair, unjust, 21, 23: hostile, adverse, unkind, 62, 1 .
initium, -ì, N. [in, into; I-, go], going in, entrance: beginning, 20, 29: abl. sing. initiō as adv., in the beginning, at first, 58, 18. (W. G. 46.)
iniūria, -ae, F. (in, against; iūs, lawe, injustice, wrong, injury, insult, 20, 2; 56, 15; 70, 5. (IV. G. 48.)
(iniūssus, -ūs), m., only in the abl. (in-, without; iūssus, order), without command, without orders, 24, 10.
inlīdō, 3, -sī, -sus (in, upon, against; laedö, strike), dash against, 71, 1 I .
inligō, r, -āvī, -ātus (in, on ; ligō, bind), bird on, fasten, tie, 19, 13.
inlūdō, 3, -sī, -sus (in, at, with; lūdō, play), play at, sport with: jeer at, mock, ridicule, 24, 3 .
inlūstris, -e, adj. with comp. [in, intensive ; LVC-, shine], lighted, bright: famous, distingzuished, renowned, 47, 2. (W. G. 50.)
innītor, 3, -nīxus, dep. (in, on, upon; nītor, strive), lean uipon, support oneself by, 57, 7 .
innōtēscō, 3, -tuī, 一, inch. (in, without force; nōtēscō, become known), become known, 39, 18.
innoxius, adj. (in-, not; noxius, harmful), harmless: not guilty, innocent, 20, 2.
innuō, 3, -ū̄, - (in, to ; ${ }^{*}$ nuō, nod), nod, hint, intimate, 44, 25.
inopia, -ae, F. (inops, needy), want, famine, need, poverty, 2I, 7 .
inopīnātus, adj. (in-, not; opīnātus, supposed), unexpected, 56, 1.
inops, -opis, adj. (in-, without; (ops), resources), without resources, helpless: needy, poor, destitute, 29, 30.
inquam, defective, always postpositive, say, 9,$25 ; 38,7$.
inquiētus, adj. (in-, not ; quiētus, quiet), restless, disturbed, sleepless, 69, 26.
inrīdeō, 2, -rīsī, -rīsus (in, at; rīdeō, laugh), laugh at, joke, mock, jeer, ridicule, 2, 2 I ; 66, 8.
inruō, 3, -ruī, - (in, in; ruō, rush), rush in, make an attack, 40, 27.
inruptiō, -ōnis, F. (in, in ; cf. rumpō, break), breaking in, invasion, assault, 19, 23. (W. G. 64.)
inscientia, -ae, F. (in-, negative : scientia, knowledge), want of knowledge, ignorance, 6о, 19.
innscrībō, 3, -ipsī, -īptus (in, upon ; scribō, write), write upon, inscribe, 63, 2 I .
inscrīptus, P . of inscrībō, 63, 21 . insequor, 3, -cūtus, dep. (in, on ; sequor, follow), follow, come next, follow after, 9, 7: pursue, 47, 14.
īnsideō, 2 , -sēdī, - (in, on, upon;
sedeō, sit), sit upon, 10, 21 : occupy, take possession of, camp upon, 18, 24. (W. G. 67.)
insidiae, -ārum, F. [in, against; SED-, sit], snare, trap: ambuscade, 23, 6: plot, 11, 21. (W. G. 67.)
insidior, I , -ātus, dep. (innsidiae, ambush), lie in ambush, lie in wait for, I, 19. (W. G. 67.)
insigne, -is, N. (insīgnis, remarkable), mark, proof, sign, II, 19: costume, regalia, badge, decoration, 20, 21 : honor, distinction, 5I, 20.
insignnis, -e, adj. with comp. (in, on, upon ; sīgnum, mark), distinguished by a mark, eminent, distinguished, remarkable, conspicuous, splendid, 4, 3; 5, 9 ; 46, 30.
insitus, adj. (p. of inserō, implant), ingrafted: innate, inborn, fixed, 36, 22.
īnsolēns, -entis, adj. (in-, un-; solēns, usual), unaccustomed, unusual : arrogant, haughty, insolent, 33, 14.
insolenter, adv. with comp. (insolēns, unusual), umusually: insolently, arrogantly, 54, 24.
innsolentia, -ae, F. (innsolēns, unusual), unusualness : arrogance, insolence, $17,23$.
instituō, 3,-ū̄, -ūtus (in, into ; statuō, place, set), put in place, fix: institute, found, establish, organize, 5, 6: train, teach, educate, 40, 3. (W. G. 69.)
īnstitūtum, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{~N}$. (N. of P. of instituō, establish), purpose, intention, decree, ordinance, institution: 6, 4. (W. G. 69.)
instruō, 3, -ūxī, -ūctus (in, in, on ; struō, build), build in: draw up, array, 21, 27: equip, fit out, furnish, 45, 6.
insula, -ae, F., island, isle, 32, 10.
insum, inesse, innfuī (in, in ; sum, be), be in, 62, 25. (W. G. 3I.)
insusurrō, I , -āvī, -ātus (in, to; susurrō, whisper), whisper to, suggest, 69, 16.
intāctus, adj. with comp. (in-, not; tāctus, touched), zuntouched, uninjured, 7, 2I; 30, 6. (W. G. 70.)
integer, -gra, -grum, adj. with comp. and sup. [in-, not ; TAG-, touch], untouched, unhurt, 7, II. (W. G. 70.)
intellegō, 3, -ēxī, -ēctus (inter, between; legō, choose), come to know, perceive, understand, 8, 26; 14, 15 .
intendō, 3, -dī, -tus (in, on, to ; tendõ, stretch), stretch out, extend: bend, turn, aim, direct, 32, 10. (W. G. 7I.)
intentus, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of intendō, give attention to), intent, attentive, II, 28.
inter, prep. with acc. (comp. form of in, in), between, betwixt, 2, 16: among, in the midst of, 1, 16; 4, 3: during,
at, while, in, in the course of, 26, 15 ; 69, 6.
intercalārius, adj. (intercalāris, to be inserted), for insertion, intercalary, 54, 8.
intercalō, $\mathrm{x},-\overline{\mathrm{a}} v \mathrm{i}$, -ātus (inter, between; calö, call), insert in the calendar, intercalate, 54, 9.
intercipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus (inter, between ; capiō, take), seize in passing, intercept: usurp, II, 3 .
interdīcō, 3, -dīxī, -dictus (inter, between ; dīcō, speak), interpose by speaking, forbid, interdict, 61, I. (W. G. 26.)
interdiū, adv. (inter, during; diū, by day), during the day, by day, 46, 5. (W. G. 27.)
interdum, adv. (inter, during; dum, while), sometimes, occasionally, now and then, 71, II.
intereā, adv. (inter, among; ea, these things), meanwhile, 2, 3 .
interēmptus, P. of interimō, 2, 12.
interfector, -ōris, M. [inter, between ; FAC-, make], slayer, murderer, assassin, 53, 5. (W. G. 33.)
interficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus (inter, between; faciō, make), put out of the way, destroy, kill, 2, 22. (W. G. 33.)
intericiō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus (inter, between; iaciō, throw), throw between, set between, interpose, 15, I. (W. G. 47.)
interim, adv. (inter, between, during; im, old acc. of is, this),
meanwhile, in the meantime, 9, 3 .
interimō, 3, -ēmī, -èmptus (inter, within, from within; emō, take), take from the midst, do away with, abolish, 40, 16: kill, 2, 12.
interitus, -ūs, M. [inter, among; I-, go], overthrow, destruction, death, 4, 5. (W. G. 46.)
internūntius, $-1, \mathrm{M}$. (inter, between; nūntius, announcing), messenger, 63, 23 .
interpretor, r, -ātus, dep. (interpres, a middle-man), explain, interpret, conclude, understand, 39, 8.
interrogō, r, -āvī, -ātus (inter, between, among; rogō, ask), ask, inquire, question, II, II; 44, 7.
interrumpō, 3, -rūpī, -ruptus (inter, between; rumpō, break), break apart, break to pieces, break through: destroy, 16, 12. (W. G. 64.)
intersum, -esse, -fū̄, -futūrus (inter, between ; sum, be), be between: be present, attend, 57, 15. (W. G. 3I.)
intervāllum, -i, N. (inter, between; vāllum, palisades), space between palisades, intermediate space, distance, 33, 17: per intervālla, at intervals, 7, 12.
interveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus (inter, betzeen; veniō, come), come between, intervene, interrupt, 21, 25. (W. G. 73.)
intrā, adv. and prep. with acc.
(for interā, within), within, in, into, during, 10, $14 ; 44,14$.
intrō, I , -ā vi, -ātus (cf. intrā, within), go into, enter, 31, 12.
intrōdūcō, 3, -dīxī, -ductus (intrō, within: dūcō, lead ), lead in, admit, introduce, 27, 15. (W. G. 29.)
intrōductus, P. of intrōdūcō, 27, I 5.
intrōmittō, 3, -mīsī, -mīssus (intrō, in ; mittō, send), send in, admit, let in, 16, 23. (W. G. 53.)
intueor, 2 , -itus, dep. (in, upon; tueor, look), look upon, look at, gaze at, 23, 16.
intumēscō, 3, -muī, 一, inch. (in, without force ; tumēscō, begin to swell), be swollen, rise, swell up: rage, become angry, 52, 27. inūsitātus, adj. with comp. (in-, not; ūsitātus, usual), umusual, uncommon, very rare, extraordinary, 47, I .
invādō, 3, -vāsī, -vāsus (in, into, against; vādō, go), go into: attack, assail, invjade, 23, 2 : seize, take possession of, 16, 4.
invalidus, adj. (in-, not; validus, strong), not strong, infirm, weak, feeble, 65, 17.
invehō, 3, -vēxi, -vectus (in, in; vehō, carry), carry in: pass. be carried in, ride into, sail into, enter, 49, 26. (W. G. 72.) inveniō, 4, -vēn̄̄, -ventus (in, upon; veniō, come), come upon, find, 14, 26: find out, learn, discover, 23, 15. (W. G. 73.)
invicem, adv. (in, in; vicis, turn), by turns, in turn, one after another, 1x, 27; 21, 3 .
invictus, adj. with sup. (in-, not; victus, conquered), unconquered, unsubdued, invincible, 31, 3 .
invideō, 2, -vīdī, -vīsus (in, at, askance at; videō, look), look askance at: envy, hate, grudge, 42, 25. (W. G. 75.)
invidia, -ae, F. (invidus, envious), envy, jealousy, ill-wvill, unpopularity, 34, 5; 34, 12. (W. G.75.) invidiōsus, adj. with comp. and sup. (invidia, envy), full of envy, invidious: hateful, odious, unpopular, 8, 21. (W. G. 75.)
inviolātus, adj. (in-, un-; violātus, hurt), uninjured, unhurt, 24, 26.
invisus, adj. with comp. (P. of invide $\overline{0}$, envy), hated, detested, 42, 25.
invītō, I , -āvī, -ātus (for *invocitō, freq. of invocō, call upon, appeal to), invite, feast, entertain, 69, 14: ask, urge, 28, 16.
invītus, adj. with sup., against the will, reluctant, 37, 7 .
iocus, -ī, M., plur., iocī or ioca, jest, joke: inter or per iocum, jokingly, 49, 30; 50, 3 .
ipse, -a, -um, pron. intens., that or this very: self, in person, he, she, himself, herself, itself, etc., 1, $6 ; 3,4 ; 5,10$ : to emphasize possession, own, 17, 23; 30, 23 : often freely translated
by mere, very, just, exactly, even, etc., 13, 24 ; 16, 12; 44, 1 1.
īrāscor, 3, īrātus, dep. (īra, anger), be angry, be in a rage, 70, 4.
īrātus, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of īrāscor, be angry), angered, enraged, 2, 22.
is, ea, id, pron. demonstr., he, she, it, the one mentioned, 1, 3: this, that, such, 1, 6; 6, 9; 8, 6: in gen. case, his, her, its, their, 6, 6.
iste, -a, -ud, pron. demonstr., this, that: he, she, it, 42, 9.
ita, adv., in this manner, in such a way, so, thus, accordingly, 2, $24 ; 4,16 ; 4,21 ; 6,9$.
İtalia, -ae, F., Italy, 22, 17.
İtalicus, adj., of Italy, Italian, 41, 6.
itaque, conj. (ita, thus; -que, and), and so, and thus, accordingly, 2, 5; 4, 10; 8, 1 .
item, adv., likewise, further, moreover, too, 54, I3.
iter, itineris, N. [ I, go], a going: journey, march, 25, 26; 61, 6: way, path, road, means of access, 16, 8 ; 61, 22. (W. G. 46.)
iterum, adv., again, a second time, 25, 24.
Iuba, -ae, m., Juba, a king of Numidia, in northern Africa, 53, I5.
iubeō, 2, iussī, iūssus, order, command, 3, I I : wish, entreat, urge, invite, 10, $25 ; 24,8$.
iūcundus, adj. with comp. and sup. [DIv-, bright], pleasant,
agreeable, delightful, 61, 7. (W. G. 27.)

Iūdaea, -ae, F., Judea, the country of the Jews, Palestine, 46, 25.

Iūdaeus, adj. of Judea, of the Jews. As a subst., M. plur., the Jeres, 46, 25 .
iūdex, -icis, M. and F. [iūs, righí; DIC-, point out ], judge, juror, 8, 7; 18, 3. (W. G. 26 and 48.) iūdicium, $-\bar{i}, ~ N . ~(i u ̄ d e x, ~ j u d g e), ~$ judgment, trial: court, 58, 1. (W. G. 26 and 48.)
iūdicō, I , -āvī, -ātus (iūdex, judge), judge: deem, consider, 28, 18: declare, proclaim, 14, 26. (W. G. 26 and 48.)
iugulum, -ī, N. (dim. of iugum, yoke), throat, neck, 41, 24. (W. G. 48.)
iugum, -ī, N. [IvG-, bind together], yoke, 8, 18: height, range, ridge, 33, 6 . (W. G. 48.)
Iūlia, -ae, F., Julia: (1) daughter of Julius Caesar, 52, 1; (2) sister of Julius Caesar, 63, 10.
Iūlius, $-\overline{1}$, m., name of the famous gens to which C. Julius Caesar belonged, 4, 25 .
iungō, 3, iūnxī, iūnctus [IVG-, yoke], join together, unite, 13; 14: make by joining, enter into, 50, 26. (W. G. 48.)
iūnior, comp. of iuvenis, 62,30 .
Iūnius, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{~m}$. , gentile name of the Brutus family, e.g. M. Junius Brutus, 55, 2.
Iūnō, -ōnis, F., Juno, daughter of

Saturn, sister and wife of iūssus, p. of iubeō, 24, 8 . Jupiter, goddess of marriage, (iūssus, -ūs), M. (iubeō, order),

21, 8. (W. G. 27.)
Iuppiter, Iovis, M. [DIV-, shine; pater, father], Jupiter, son of Saturn, the supreme god, 4, 9. iūrō, I , -āvī, -ātus (iūs, right), swear, take an oath, 32, 19. (W. G. 48.)
iūs, iūris, N. [Iv-, bind ], that which is binding, law, right, justice, 8, 15; 10, 4; 11, 4: court of justice, 8,$7 ; 18,10$ : permission, prerogative, 46, 27 : iūs dicere, to pronounce judgment, 54, 9 : iūre, justly, 8, 10. (W. G. 48.)
iūsiūrandum, iūrisiūrandī, N. (iūs, right; iūrō, swear), oath, 4, 27. (W. G. 48.) only abl. sing., order, command, 8, 27.
iūstitia, -ae, F. (iūstus, just), justice, equity, 5, 3. (W. G. 48.)
iūstus, adj. (iūs, right), righteous, just, 24, 24 : perfect, complete, 24, 19. (W. G. 48.)
iuvenis, -is, adj. with comp. iūnior [DIV-, bright, shine $]$, young, youthful, 43, 2. As subt., M. and F., young person, youth (between twenty and forty years), 3, 14. (W. G. 27.) iuventūs, -ūtis, F. (iuvenis, young), age of youth, youth. Often used collectively, youth, young people, 20, 17. (W. G. 27.)

## K

Kalendae, -ārum, F. [CAL-, call], day of proclamation, Calends,
first day of the month, 5, 22.

## L

L., abbreviation for Lucius, a lacerō, I, -āvī, -ātus (lacer, Roman praenomen, 19, 27.
labor, -ōris, M., labor, toii : hardship, 43, 17.
labōriōsē, adv. with comp. and sup. (labōriōsus, toilsome), laboriously, industriously, 54, 10.
labōrō, I, -ā vī, -ātus (labor, labor), labor: suffer, be afficted, 48, 7: be in difficulty, be in danger, 45, 9 . mangled), tear to pieces, mangle: wreck, shatter, 30, 9: censure, slander, abuse, 56, 18.
lacessō, 3, -īvī, -ītus, excite, provoke, 19, 10.
lacrima, -ae, F., tear, 8, 14.
lacrimābundus, adj. (lacrimō, weep), bursting into tears, weeping, 18, 14.
lacrimō, I, -āvī, -ātus (lacrima, tear), shed tears, weep, 67, 12.
lacus, -ūs, M., hollow, lake, 22, 22. laedō, 3, -sī, -sus, hurt, injuıre: annoy, offend, 19, 10.
laesus, P. of laedō, 19, 10.
laetitia, -ae, F. (laetus, joyful), joy, pleasure, delight, 67, 6.
laetus, adj. with comp. and sup., joyful, cheerful, glad, happy, 5, I 5 ; 44, 20.
laeva, -ae, F. (laevus, left; sc. manus), left hand, 3, 26.
Laevīnus, -ī, M., family name of P. Valerius Laevinue, consul 280 в.c., 25, 7.
lambō, 3, -, 一, lick, I, II.
lāmina, -ae, F., thin slice, plate, 63, 20.
lāna, -ae, F., wool: spinning, 14, 25 (v. notes, fig. 8).
lanius, i, m. [for *lacnius, LAC-, tear], butcher, 18, 20.
lapideus, adj. (lapis, stone), of stone, consisting of stones, II, 7 .
lapis, -idis, M., stone: mile-stone, 25, 27 (v. notes, fig. 13).
laqueus, -i, m., noose, 8,8 .
Lārentia, -ae, F., Acca Larentia, wife of Faustulus, the shepherd who found Romulus and Remus, 1, I 5 .
largitiō, -ōnis, F. (largior, bestow), generosity, giving freely, granting, 40, 13.
latebra, -ae, F. (lateō, be hidden), hiding place, retreat, 49, 3.
lateō, 2, -uī, 一, lie hid, be concealed, 65, 4.
latericius, adj. (later, brick), made of bricks, 70, 28.

Latīnus, adj., of Latium, Latin, 54, I8. Subst. Latinus, -ī, m., a Latin, 9, 18.
latrō, -ōnis, M., freebooter, robber, bandit, $\mathbf{~}, 18$.
latus, -eris, N., side, flank, 47, I7.
laudō, I, -āvī, -ātus (laus, praise), praise, laud, commend, 14, 22.
laurea, -ae, F., the laurel tree: laurel crown, bay wreath, 56, 27.
laus, laudis, F., praise, commendation, fame, glory, 17, 18; 58, 14.
laxē, adv. with comp. (laxus, wide), widely: loosely, 24, 18.
laxitās, -ātis, F. (laxus, wide), width, spaciousness, size, 70, 20.
lectīca, -ae, F. (lectus, couch), litter, sedan, palanquin, 27, 21 (v. notes, fig. 14).
lectulus, -ī, m. (dim. of lectus), small couch, bed, 65, 12.
lectus, -ī, m., couich, bed, 43, $7 \cdot$
lēgātiō, -ōnis, F. (lēgō, send with a commission), embassy, legation, 3, 7 .
lēgātus, -ī, M. (lēgō, send with a commission), ambassador, 3, 5: lieutenant, 36, 10.
legiō, -ōnis, F. (cf. legō, gather), body of soldiers, legion, 24, 2.
legō, 3, lēgī, lēctus [LEG-, gather], gather, collect: choose, appoint, 5, 21 : read, 56, 12.
lēnōcinium, -ī, N. (lēnō, seducer), allurement, enticement: ornament, finery, 70, 30.

Lentulus, -i, m., family name of P. Cornelius Lentulus, 62, 26.
lentus, adj. with comp. and sup. (cf. lēnis, soft), pliant, flexible: lingering, slow, 55, 28.
Lepidus, -i, m., family name of M. Aemilius Lepidus, one of the second triumvirate, 64, 19.
lētālis, -e, adj. (lētum, death), deadly, fatal, mortal, 12, 17.
levis, -e, adj. with comp. and sup., light: small, trivial, 33, 22.
levō, $\mathrm{I},-\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{v} \overline{\mathrm{I}},-\mathrm{a}$ tus (levis, light), lift up, raise: lighten, relieve, 32, 6.
lēx, lēgis, F., motion, bill, measure, law, 6, 3; 41, 5; 54, 12: condition, 6, 24 ; 23, 29.
libēns, -entis, adj. with sup. (P. of libet, it pleases), willing, with pleasure, glad, 38, 30.
libenter, adv. with comp. and sup. (libēns, willing), willingly, cheerfully, gladly, 56, 27.
līber, -era, -erum, adj. with comp. and sup., free, unrestrained: frank, 44, 10.
Līber, -erī, M., Liber, an Italian deity of planting and fructification, identified with the Greek Bacchus, 22, 19.
liber, -brī, M. book, 15, 9.
līberālitās, -ātis, F. (līberālis, of freedom), characteristic of a freeman: liberality, generosity, 26, 8.
līberāliter, adv. with comp. and
sup. (līberālis, of freedom), like a freeman, courteously, graciously, 28, 5 .
līberē, adv. with comp. (līber, free), freely, openly, 26, 13.
līberī, -ōrum or -ūm (līber, free), free persons: children, 3, I2.
līberō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (līber, free), set free, free, 2, 12: release, 39, 17.
lībertās, -ātis, F. (līber, free), frecdom: political freedom, liberty, 17, 12: freedom of speech, 58, 3.
lībertus, -ì, M. (līber, free), freedman, 49, 4.
licet, 2, -cuit and -citum est, impers., it is lawful, is allowed, is permitted, 4I, 16.
līctor, -ōris, M., lictor, official attendant upon a magistrate, 8, 8 (v. notes, fig. 3).
līneāmentum, -ī, N. (līnea, string), line, mark: feature, lineament, 2, 9.
lingua, -ae, F. (for old dingua, cf. Eng. tongue), tongue, I, I I.
liquefaciō, 3, 一, -factus (liqueō, be fluid; faciō, make), make liquid, melt, dissolve, 66, 14.
lītigātor, -ōris, M. (lītigō, dispute), a party to a lawusuit, litigant, 68, 4.
littera, -ae, F., a letter of the alphabet: plur., a letter, epistle, 44, 16: learning, education, letters, 18, 5 .
lītus, -oris, N., sea-shore, beach, 30, 10.

Livius, -i, m., gentile name of $M$. Livius Salinator, consul 219 and 207 B.C., 35, 18.
Locrī, -ōrum, m., Locri Epizephyrii, a Greek city in Bruttium in southern Italy, 30, 5 .
locuplēs, -ētis, adj. with comp. and sup. (locus, place; cf. pleō, fill), rich, wealthy, 17, 18.
locus, $-\overline{1}$, m., plur., locī and loca, place, spot, I, 10: station, position, 60, 7: cause, occasion, opportunity, 50, 4; 56, 13: place, position, rank, 55, 22.
longē, adv. with comp. and sup. (longus, long), a long way off, far, 4, 7: greatly, by far, 44, 3.
longus, adj. with comp. and sup., long, 23, 10: of long duration, tedious, 32, II.
loquor, 3, -cūtus, dep., speak, talk, 26, 16.
lōrum, -ī, N., thong, strap, 24, 19. (W. G. 78.)

Lūceria, -ae, F., Luceria, a town in Apulia, on the borders of Samnium, 23, 7.
Lūcerīnī, -ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Luceria, 23, 9.
Lūcius, -ī, M., Lucius, often written $L$., a Roman praenomen, 10, 17.
Lucrētia, -ae, F., Lucretia, wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, 14, 24.
Lucrīnus, adj. (sc. lacus, lake), the Lucrine Lake, on the coast of Campania, 22, 21 .
lūctor, r, -ātus, dep. (lücta, $a$
wrestling), wrestle, struggle, strife, 43, 20.
lūctus, -ūs, M. (cf. lūgeō, mourn), sorrow, mourning, grief, distress, 37, 16.
Lūcullus, -ī, M., family name of L. Licinius Lucullus, consul 74 B.C., and a distinguished soldier, 47, 28.
lūcus, -ī, M. [Lvc-, shine], sacred grove: wood, grove, 3, 2. (W. G. 50. )
lūdibrium, -ī, N. (lūdus, play), mockery, derision, 3, 7.
(lūdicer), -cra, -crum, adj. (lūdus, play), belonging to play, done in sport, sportive, $\mathbf{1}, 17$.
lūdus, -i, M., play, game: school, 18, 5 : plur., public games, shows, 3, 10.
lūgeō, 2 , lūxī, lūctus, mourn, lament, bewail, 8, 5 .
lūgubris, -e, adj. (cf. lūgeō, mourn), of mourning, mournful, 71, 13.
lūmen, -inis, N. [LVC-, shine], light, 60, 18. (W. G. 50.)
lūna, -ae, F. [LVC-, shine], moon, 5, 24. (W. G. 50.)
lupa, -ae, F. (lupus, wolf), shewolf, i, 10.
lūstrō, I, -āvī, -ātus (lūstrum, purification), light up: review, 4, 21. (W. G. 50.)
Lutātius, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{M}$., gentile name of Lutatius Catulus, consul 242 B.C., who brought the first Punic war to a close in 241 B.C., 3I, 22.
lūx, lūcis, F. [lvc-, shine], light, 64, 1: daylight, day, 18, 12: life, 24, 3. (W. G. 50.)
lūxus, -ūs, m., excess, indulgence: magnificence, splendor, $\mathbf{I}_{4}, 24$; 66, 4 .

## M

[māgnus, great; FAC-, make], great, noble: splendid, magnificent, 66, 7.
māgnitūdō, -inis, F. (māgnus, great), greatness, size, magnitude, 13, 2.
māgnopere, adv. (abl. of māgnum opus), very much, greatly, exceedingly, 66, 23.
māgnus, adj., comp. māior, -ōris, sup. māximus, large, great, 6, 4 : strong, loud, 4, 23: aged, 1, 2: noble, eminent, 26, 10.
Māgnus, -ī, M., Magnus, surname of Cn. Pompeius Magnus, 44, 21.

Maharbal, -alis, m., Maharbal, the commander of Hannibal's cavalry, 38, 3 .
māiestās, -ātis, F. (māior, greater), greatness, dignity, majesty, 20, 24.
māior, comp. of māgnus, greater, 6, 4 : older, 1, 2.
male, adv., comp. pēius, sup. pessimē (malus, bad ), badly, wrongly: unsuccessfully, 31, 20 : scarcely, 7, 23.
mālō, mālle, mālū̄, - (magis, rather; volō, wish), choose rather, prefer, 26, 21. (W. G. 79.)
malum, -ì, N. (malus, evil), an
evil, mischief, misfortune, calamity, 32, 24.
malus, adj., comp. pēior, -us, gen. -ōris ; sup. pessimus, bad, evil, not good, 28, 19: pernicious, dangerous, $4 \mathrm{I}, 4$.
Māmurius, -ī, m., Mamurius Veturius, the maker of the sacred shields, 5, 19.
mandō, r, -āvī, ātus [manus, hand; 2 DA-, put], put in hand, intrust: order, command, 42, 2. (W. G. 25 and 5I.)
maneō, 2, mānsī, mānsus [MAN-, stay], stay, remain, abide, 22, 8 : last, continue, endure, $8,20$. (W. G. 52.)
manifestus, adj., palpable, clear, open, evident, 8, I6.
manipulāris, -e, adj. [manipulus, handful, maniple; fr. manus, hand; PLE-, fill], belonging to a maniple of a company. As subst., M., common soldier, 22, 7.
Mānlius, -ī, m., Manlius, name of a Roman gens, 20, 17.
mānō, $\mathbf{x}$, -āvī, 一, floze, run: extend, spread, 57, 20.
mānsuētūdō, -inis, F. (cf. mānsuēscō, tame), tameness, mildness, gentleness, 66, 29. (W. G. 51.)
manūmittō, 3, -mīsī, -missus (manus, hand; mittō, send), release, set at liberty, emancipate, 38, 29. (W. G. 5 I.)
manus, -ūs, F. [ma-, measure], hand, 3, 23: hook, 30, 19: band, force, troops, 59, 20. (W. G. 5I.)

Mārcius, -ī, M., name of a Roman gens, as Ancus Marcius, fourth king of Rome, 9, 16.
Mārcus, -ī, m., Marcus, a Roman praenomen, 19, I.
mare, -is, N. (cf. Eng. mere), sea, 22, 20 : Mare Superum, the upper sea, the Adriatic, 54, 20.
margarīta, -ae, F., pearl, 66, I I.
maritimus, adj. (mare, sea), of the sea, sea, maritime, 31, 14 .
Marius, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{~m}$. , name of a Roman gens, as C. Marius, 44, I 3 .
marmoreus, adj. (marmor, marble), made of marble, marble, 70, 27.
Mārs, Mārtis, M., Mars, father of Romulus and god of war, with whose month, Martius, the Roman year began, 5, 21 : war, battle, 53, 25.
Mārtius, adj., of Mars : of March, 5, 22.
Massicus, adj., of Mount Massicus in Campania, 22, 23.
māter, -tris, F., mother, I, I2.
mātrimōnium, -ī, N. (māter, mother), wedlock, marriase, matrimony, 13, 14: in mātrimōnium dare, give in marriage, 13 , 13.
mātrōna, -ae, F. (māter, mother), married woman, wife, matron, 40, 2.
māximē, adv. (māximus, greatest), in the highest degree, especially, 3, 12.
māximus, sup. of māgnus, greatest, extreme, II, 5 ; 40, 2. As
subst. M., family name of $Q$. Fabius Maximus, 36, 21.
medicāmentum, -ī, N. (medicō, medicate), drug, remedy, medicine, 46, 17.
medicus, -ī, m., medical man, physician, surgeon, 28, 23.
meditor, r , -ātus, dep., consider, meditate: plan, devise, 54, 23.
medium, -i, N. (medius, middle), middle, center, intervening space, 6, 26: midst, public, 39, I.
medius, adj. [MED-, mean, middle], in the middle, 6, 7: middle part, midst, 10, 10.
melior, adj. comp. of bonus, better, 71, 9.
membrum, -ī, N., limb, member, 17, 7.
Memmius, -ī, m., name of a Roman gens, as $C$. Memmius Gemellus, 56, 19.
memorābilis, -e, adj. with comp. (memorō, call to mind), that may be heard of: worth telling, remarkable, 50, 14.
memoria, -ae, F. (memor, mindful), memory, remembrance, 15, 7.
memorō, r, -āvī, -ātus (memor, mindful), bring to remembrance, relate, tell, 9, I 3.
Menēnius, -ī, м., Menenius, name of a Roman gens, whose most famous member was Menenius Agrippa Lanatus, consul 503 B.C., r6, 19.
mēns, mentis, F. [MAN-, MEN-,
mind; cf. memini], mind, II, 12: feeling, attention, 3, 14: plan, purpose, 27, 6. (W. G. 52.)
mēnsa, -ae, F., mēnsus [P. of mētior (MA-), measure], table: meal, course, 66, 9.
mēnsis, -is, m. [MA-, measure], month, 54, 8. (W. G. 5I.)
mentiō, -ōnis, F. [MAN-, MEN-, mind ], calling to mind, mention, 14, 21. (W. G. 52.)
mercor, 1 , -ātus, dep. (merx, goods), trade, purchase, buy, 15, 22.
mereō, 2 , -uī,-itus, deserve, merit: win, earn, 33, 16.
morgō, 3, mersī, mersus, dip, plunge, sink, 30, 26.
meritō, adv. (abl. of meritum, merit), deservedly, justly, 40, 3 .
merx, -cis, F., goods, wares, commodities, 54, 12.
Metellus, -ī, m., Metellus, name of an illustrious Roman family of the Caecilian gens, 44, 28.
Mettius, -ī, M., praenomen of Mettius Fufetius, the Alban general, 8, 20.
metus, -ūs, m., fear, dread, 6, in.
meus, pron. poss. (mē, me), of $m e, m y, 2,24$.
mi, voc. of meus, 27,8 .
micāns, -antis, adj. (P. of micō, dart to and fro), gleaming, flashing, 7, 4 .
miles, -itis, M. and F., soldier, 12, 10 : collect., soldiery, army, 19, 2 I.

Milētus, -ī, f., Miletus, a large Ionian city, on the western coast of Asia Minor, 49, 25 .
mília, plur. of mille, 37,24 .
mīliēns or mīliēs, adv. (mille, thousand), a thousand times, 50, 24 .
mīlitāris, -e, adj. (mìles, soldier), of a soldier, of war: rēs militāris, the art of war, 4, 30.
militia, -ae, F. (miles, soldier), military service, 16,21 : locative, militiae, in war, on the field, 9, 9 .
mīlle, plur. mīlia or mīllia, num. adj., thousand, ten hundred, 21, 21.
mimus, -ī, м. (Gr., $\mu i \bar{\mu}{ }^{\prime}$ ), mimic actor: farce, 71, 19.
minimē, adv. sup. of parum (minimus, least), least of all, least, very little: not at all, by no means, 2, 7.
minimus, adj. sup. of parvus, least, smallest, trifling, insignificant, 62, 24 .
minister, -tra, -trum, adj., subordinate, ministering. As subst. M., attendant, servant, 66, 10 .
ministerium, $-\overline{\mathrm{I}}, \mathrm{N}$. (minister, subordinate), service, occupation, work, employment, 17, 6. .
minitor, I , -ātus, dep. (freq. of minor, threaten), threaten, menace, 59, 23.
minor, 1 , -ātus, dep. (minae, projections: threats), jut forth, project: threaten, 18, 7.
minor, minus, -ōris, adj. (comp.
of parvus, small), smaller, less, 15, 22.
Minucius, -ī, m., gentile name of M. Minucius Rufus, 34, 12.
minuō, 3, -ū̄, -ūtus, make small, lessen, diminish, 44, 25 .
minus, adv. comp. of parum ( N . of minor, less), less, 6, 10.
mīrābilis, -e, adj. with comp. (miror, wonder at), wonderful, marvellous, strange, 12, 4 .
mīrāculum, -ī, n. (mīror, wonder), marvellous thing, wonderful sight, 34, 2.
mìrandus, adj. (P. of mīror, wonder), wonderful, strange, 29, 26.
mīrificus, adj. with sup. [mirus, wonderful; FAC-, make], wonderful, marvellous, 63, 8.
mīror, r , -ātus, dep. (mīrus, wonderful), wonder, marvel, admire, 68, $12 ; 69,6$.
mirus, adj., wonderful, astonishing, amazing, 3, 3 ; 41, 27.
Mīsēnum, -ī, N., Misenum, a promontory of Campania, 22, 21.
miseror, I, -ātus, dep. (miser, wretched ), lament, deplore, 26, 12.
missiō, -ōnis, F. (mittō, send), sending: release, discharge from service, 50, 16. (W. G. 53.)
Mithridātēs, -is, M., Mithridates the Great, king of Pontus, 46, 2. Mithridāticus, adj., of Mithridates, Mithridatic, 48, 4.
mītigō, r, -āvī, -ātus [mītis, mild;

AG-, make], soften, ripen : civilize, tame, 5, 6.
mītis, -e, adj. with comp. and sup., mild: gentle, kind, i3, it. mittō, 3, mīsī, missus [MIT-, send], cause to go, send, 3, 5 : let go, release, dismiss, 69, 24 : throw, hurl, 12, II. (W. G. 53.)
Mitylēnae, -ärum, F., Mitylene, a famous Greek city on the island of Lesbos in the Aegean sea, 49, 15.
moderātiō, -ōnis, F. (moderor, set bounds to), moderation, self-control, 56, 7.
moderātus, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of moderor, set a measure to), within bounds, moderate, 44, 3 .
modicus, adj. (modus, measure), in proper measure, moderate, 33, 17 : middling, ordinary, 70, 20.
modius, -ī, M. (modus, measure), a grain measure, peck, 37, 26.
modo, adv. (abl. of modus, measure), only, merely, 22, 16 : modo . . . modo, sometimes . . . sometimes, 6I, 25 .
modus, -i, m. [mA-, measure], measure, extent: manner, way, 9, 23 : code, 54, I 5 : quō modo, in the manner that, as, 42, 15 . moenia, -ium, N. [MV-, shut, fasten], defensive walls, city walls, walls, 2, 24. (W. G. 55.)
mōlēs, -is, F., shapeless mass, huge bulk, weight, 25, 13.
molestē, adv. with comp. and sup. (molestus, troublesome), with trouble, with difficulty, with annoyance, with vexation, 48, 1 I.
molestia, -ae, F. (molestus, troublesome), trouble, annoyance, vexation, 43, 18.
molestus, adj. with comp. and sup. (mōlēs, mass), troublesome, annoying, 48, 19.
mōlior, 4, -ītus, dep. (mōlēs, mass), make exertion, endeavor: do, undertake, 52, 13.
mollis, -e, adj. with comp. and sup., soft, mild, gentle, 22, 18 : weak, effeminate, 45, 3 .
Molō, -ōnis, m., Molo, surname of Apollonius of Rhodes, the famous Greek rhetorician, 49, 16.
mōmentum, -i, N. [MOV-, move], movement: brief space of time, instant, moment, 53, I I : cause, circumstance, 35, 2 I . (W. G. 54.)
moneō, 2, -uî, -itus [MAN-, mind], remind, admonish, advise,warn, 20, 7 ; 35, 3. (W. G. 52.)
monitus, -ūs, M. (moneō, warn), reminding, warning, admonition, advice, 6, 6. (W. G. 52.)
mōns, montis, m. [MAN-, project], mountain, 6, 13.
mora, -ae, F., delay, 32, 12.
morbus, $-\overline{1}$, M. (cf. morior, die), sickness, disease, 6, 13.
moriēns, -entis, adj. (P. of morior, die), dying, 65, 27.
morior, morīī and morī, mortuus, dep. [mar-, die], die, expire, 17, I3.
moror, I, -ātus, dep. (mora, delay), delay, remain: retard, detain, hinder, 57, 6.
mors, -tis, F. [MAR-, die], death, 10, 15.
morsus, -ūs, m. (cf. mordeō, bite), biting, sting, bite, 66, 25.
mortuus, adj. (P. of morior, die), dead, 6, 17.
mōs, mōris, m. [MA-, measure], habit, usage, custom, 9, 22: nature, manner, mode, 53, 10: conduct, character, 13, I5. (W. G. 51.)
moveō, 2, mōvī, mōtus [MOV-, move], move: expel, remove, 29, 27 : affect, inspire, influence, 7,$30 ; 22,5 ; 43,3$ (W. G. 54.)
mox, adv., soon, 25, 10 : thereupon, then, 41, 25 .
mucrō, -ōnis, M., sharp point, edge: sword, 47, 18.
muliebriter, adv. (muliebris, feminine), in the manner of a woman, like a woman, 40, 5 .
mulier, -eris, F., woman, 4, II.
muliercula, -ae, F. (dim. of mulier, woman), little woman: young woman, girl, 35, 23.
mūliō, -ōnis, M. (mülus, mule), mule-driver, 13, 23.
multiplex, -icis, adj. [multus, many ; plec-, fold ], with many
folds, manifold, many, 53, 8. (W. G. 6o.)
multitūdō,-inis, F. (multus, much), great number, multitude, crowd, 10, 9 .
multō, adv. (abl. N. of multus, much), by much, much, a great deal, 4, 16; 17, 17.
multō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (multa, fine), punish, 18, 26.
multum, adv. (multus, much), much, very much, 26, 26.
multus, adj., comp. plūs, sup. plūrimus, much: plur., many, 16, 14. As a subst. M., many men, 3, II.
mūniō, 4, -īvī, -ītus (moenia, ramparts), defend with a wall, fortify: protect, 37, 19: make, build, construct, 54, 19. (W. G. 55.)
mūnus, -eris, N. [mv-, fasten], service, office: reward, gift, 3, 2I; 27, 15.
mūraena, -ae, F., a murena (a sea-fish), 69, 20.
mūrus, -i, M. [Mv-, shut, fasten], wall, city wall, II, 6. (W. G. 55.)

Mutina, -ae, F., Mutina, city in Cisalpine Gaul, 63, 18.
Mutinēnsis, -e, adj., belonging to Mutina, at Mutina, 64, 6.
mūtō, $\mathrm{I},-\overline{\mathrm{a}} v \overline{1}$, -ātus (freq. of moveō, move), move: change, alter, II, 8. (W. G. 54.)

## $\mathbf{N}$

nam, conj., for, seeing that, inasmuch as, 2, 9; 49, 12.
namque, conj., for, seeing that, inasmuch as, 18, 5; 21, 9. nancīscor, -ī, nactus or nanctus, dep., get, meet with, find, 3, 18.
nārrō, I, -āvī, -ātus [GNA-, knowe], make known, tell, say, 16, 23; 51, 20. (W. G. 43.)
Nāsīca, -ae, m., surname of Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica Serapio, who led the senate against Ti. Gracchus, 40, 23.
nāscor, -ī, nātus, dep. [GNA-, beget ], be born, be born to, 13, 3: rise, derive origin, spring from, 14, 20: begin, arise, spring up, 55, 29. (W. G. 41.) nāsus, -ī, M., nose, 57, 10.
nātūra, -ae, F. [GN- $\overline{-}$-, beget ], birth: nature, natural disposition, 40, 9.
nātus, adj. (p. of nāscor, be born), born: of the age of, 32, 18. (W. G. 4 I .)
(nātus, -ūs), M., only abl. sing. [GNA-, be born], birth, age, $\mathbf{I}, 2$. naufragium, -ī, N. [nāvis, ship; FRAG-, break], shipwreck, 56, 4. (W. G. 38.)
nāvālis, -e, adj. (nāvis, ship), nautical, naval, 30, 17.
nāvicula, -ae, F. (dim. of nāvis, ship), small vessel, boat, skiff, 52, 28.
nāvigium, -ī, N. [nāvis, ship;

AG-, drive], vessel, ship, boat, 52, 28.
nāvis, -is, F., ship, 30, 7.
Nāvius, -ī, M., Attus Navius, the augur under Tarquinius Priscus, II, 9 .
nē, adv. and conj. (I) As adv., no, not: nē . . . quidem, not even, 21, 5. (2) As conj., in clauses of purpose, that not, lest, 5, 18.
-ne, adv. enclit. interrog. : added as an interrogation mark to the first or principal word of the clause. Not translatable, 42, 8.
Neāpolis, -is, F., Naples, on the coast of Campania, 22, 25.
nec or neque, adv. and conj. (nē, not; -que, and) (nec emphasizes negation, neque connection), and not, but not, also not, nor, 7, 23; 46, 3: nec . . . nec, neither...nor, 7, 20 : nec ... et, on the one hand not . . . and on the other, 70, 8 . necessārius, adj. (necesse, necessary), needful, indispensable, necessary, $\mathbf{1 7}, 18$.
necessitās, -ātis, F. (necesse, necessary), necessity, 1, 2 I.
necō, I , -ā vi , -ātus (cf. nex, death), kill, slay, 28, 25.
nefārius, adj. (nefās, impious act), impious, execrable, abominable, 42, II.
nefāstus, adj. (nefās, impious act), contrary to religion, unhallowed, unpropitious, referring to days
upon which no legal business could be done, 5,25 ; 20, 13 . neglegēns, -entis, adj. with comp. ( P . of neglegō, disregard), heedless, careless, 71, I.
neglegō, 3, -ēxī, -ēctus (nec, not; legō, gather), not gather, disregard, neglect, be indifferent to, 15, 2 I.
negō, I, -āvī, -ātus, say no, deny, refuse, say not, ix, io.
nēmō, -, dat. nēminī, acc. nēminem, M. and F. (nē, not; homō, man), no man, no one, nobody, 36, 24 .
nemus, -oris, N., zooodland, forest, pasture, grove, 5, 12.
nepōs, -ōtis, M., grandson, 2, 8.
neptis, -is, F. (cf. nepōs, grandson), granddaughter, 70, 25 .
neque, see nec, 18 , 16.
nēsciō, 4, -īvī, - (nē, not; sciō, know), not to know, be ignorant, not know how, 38, 9. (W. G. 66.)
neuter, -tra, -trum, adj. pron. (nē, not; uter, either), neither the one nor the other, neither, 23, 27.
nēve or neu, adv., and not, nor, and that not, and lest, 17, 2. nex, necis, F. (cf. necō, kill), death, murder, slaughter, 4I, 3; 49, I. nexus, adj. (P. of nectō, bind), imprisoned, 22, 12.
nī, conj., if not, unless, 18, 7.
niger, -gra, -grum, adj. comp. nigrior, sup. nigerrimus, black, dark, 56, 23.
nihil or nīl, N., indecl. (nē, not; hīlum, a whit ), nothing, 14, II. nihildum, N., indecl., nothing as yet, 50, 14 .
nihilum, -ī, N. (nē, not; hīlum, $a$ whit), not a shred, nothing, 15, 22 ; 44, 2 I.
Nilus, -i, m., the Nile, 47, 19.
nīmīrum, adv. (nē, not ; mīrum, strange), without doubt, doubtless, surely, truly, 38, 7.
nimis, adv.[nē, not; MA-, measure], beyond measure, too much, too, 17, 19 .
nimius, adj. (nimis, too much), beyond measure, excessive, too great, 15, II.
nisi, conj. (nē, not; sī, if), if not, unless, except, 9, 12; 11, 10.
nitēns, -entis, adj. with comp. (P. of niteō, shine), shining, brilliant: illustrious, distinguished, 59, 28.
nō, $x$, -ā vī, —, swim, 57, 6.
nōbilis, -e, adj. with comp. and sup. [GNO-, know], well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned, 4, 26; 48, 7: of noble birth, high-born, 12, 2; 32, 5. (W. G. 43.)
nōbilitās, -ātis, F. (nōbilis, known), celebrity, fame: the nobility, aristocracy, 17, I2. (W. G. 43.) noceō, 2, -cuī, -citūrus (cf. necō, kill), harm, hurt, injure, 70, I2. noctü, adv. (cf. nox, night), at night, by night, 30, I 5 .
noctua, -ae, F. (nox, night), nightowl, owl, 69, 27.
nocturnus, adj. (nox, night), by night, nocturnal, 6, 5 .
Nōla, -ae, F., Nola, a town in central Campania, 71, 21.
nōlō, nōlle, nōlū̄, - (né, not; volō, wish), wish . . . not, not to wish, be unwilling, 4I, 14. (W. G. 79.)
nōmen, -inis, N. [GNO-, know], means of knowing, name, 2, 16; fame, renown, 16, 5. (W. G. 43.) nōminō, 1 , -āvī, -ātum (nōmen, name), call by name, name, 4, 19. (W. G. 43.)
nōn, adv. (nē, not; ūnum, one), not, by no means, not at all, 3, 4: nōn sōlum . . . sed etiam, not only . . . but also, 27, 14. nōndum, adv., not yet, 27, 6 . nōnnūllus or nōn nūllus, adj. (nōn, not ; nūllus, no), some, several: plur. M. as subst., some, several, 26 , 15 .
nōnnumquam, adv. (nōn, not; numquam, never), sometimes, 57, 2.
nōs, plur. of ego, we, us, 27, 9. nota, ae, F. [GNO-, knowe], means of recognition, mark, 64, 27. (W. G. 43.)
nōtus, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of nōscō, come to know, learn), known, familiar, 35, 12. (W. G. 43.)
novācula, -ae, F. (novō, make new), sharp knife, razor, 11 , 15.
novem, num. adj. indecl., nine, 15, 9.
novus, adj., new, young, 2, 16 ; 67, 23: novel, unusual, strange, 47, 1.
nox, noctis, F. (cf. noceō, harm), night, 21, 3 .
nūbēs, -is, F. [NVB-, cloud ], clourd, mist, 34, 24.
nūbō, 3, nūpsī, nūptus (cf. nübēs, cloud, veil), veil oneself: be married, marry, 52, 1.
nūdus, adj. naked, 24, 12.
nūllus, gen. nūllius, dat. nūllī, adj. (nê, not; ūllus, any), not any, none, no, 6, $\mathbf{1 2}$. As subst. M. and F., no one, nobody, 58, 8.
num, adv. interrog., usually expecting a negative answer. In an indirect question, whether, II, 14 .
Numa, -ae, m., Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome, 5, 3 . numerō, r , -āvī, -ātus (numerus, number), count, reckon: pay, 49, 24 : esteem, consider, regard, 22, 27.
numerus, -ī, м., number, 9, 4: quantity, sum, amount, 32, 4.
Numidia, -ae, F., Numidia, a country in northern Africa, now Algiers, 44, 12.
Numitor, -ōris, m., king of Alba Longa, r, I.
nummus, -1, M., piece of money, coin, 68, 13 .
numquam, adv. (nē, not; urnquam, at any time), at no time. never, 36, 8.
nunc, adv. (num, now ; ce, de
monst. suffix), now, at present, at this time, 4, 2.
nūntiō, I , -āvī, -ātus (nūntius, messenger), announce, make known, report, 5, I 5 .
nūntius, adj., that announces, making known. As subst., M., bearer of tidings, messenger, 9, 26.
nurus, -ūs, F., daughter-in-lazv,
$\overline{\mathrm{o}}$, interj. of feeling or surprise, often best untranslated, $O$ ! 27, 3.
ob, prep. with acc., on account of, for, 3, 16.
obeō, -îre, -īvī, -itus (ob, before, towards; ē̄, go), go to meet, go in opposition: perish, die, ro, 16. (W. G. 46.)
obiciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus (ob, before, against; iaciō, throw), throw before, cast, offer, expose, 65, $2 ; 69,19:$ set against, place before, oppose, 16, 7. (W. G. 47.)
oblātus, P. of offerō, 28, I7.
obligō, I, -āvī, -ātus (ob, to; ligō, bind ), bind up, bind, put under obligations, 23, 26.
oblītus, adj. (P. of oblīviscor, forget), forgetful, unmindful, 8, 4 .
oblīviō, -ōnis, F. (cf. oblīvīscor, forget), forgetfulness, oblivion, 67, 5 .
oblīvīscor, -ī, -lītus, forget, 39, I4.
obnoxius, adj. (ob, to; noxius,
young woman, married woman, 14, 23.
nusquam, adv. (nē, not; usquam, anywhere), nowhere, in no place, 3, 6: on no occasion, 37, II.
nūtō, $1,-\bar{a} v i ̄, ~-a ̄ t u s ~(f r e q . ~ o f ~ n u \bar{o}$, nod), nod: waver, 51, 21.
nūtrīx, -īcis, F. (nūtriō, nourish), nurse, 18, 8.
hurtful), liable, exposed, 56, 24.
obruō, 3, -uī, -utus (ob, without force ; ruō, throw down), overwhelm, cover, bury, 3, 25: destroy, slay, 37, 12.
obsequor, -ī, -cūtus, dep. (ob, intensive; sequor, follow), comply, yield, submit to, 42, 8.
obses, -idis, M. and F. [ob, before, by; SED-, sit], hostage, 5x, 19. (W. G. 67.)
obsideō, 2, -ēdī, -essus (ob, before, against; sedeō, sit), sit, remain: besiege, blockade, 14, 18. (W. G. 67.)
obsidiō, -ōnis, F. (cf. obsideō, sit before), siege, blockade, 19, 18. (W. G. 67.)
obsistō, 3, -stitī, -stitus (ob, before, in the way; sistō, place oneself), stand in the way: oppose, resist, 41, 7. (W. G. 69.)
obstinātus, adj. with comp. (P. of obstinō, resolve), resolved upon, determined, resolute, 20, 19. (W. G. 69.)
obstrepō, 3, -uī, - (ob, against; strepō, make a noise), make a noise against, roar at, clamor at, II, 26.
obstring $\overline{0}, 3$, -strinx $\overline{1}, \quad-$ strictus (ob, upon ; stringō, draze tight), shut in, confine : bind, tie, hamper, involve, 22, $12 ; 24,9$.
obstupefaciō, 3, -fēcī, -factus (ob, before ; stupefaciō, astonish), pass. obstupefio, -fieri, -factus, astonish, amaze, stupefy, 16, 13 .
obtingō, 3, -tigī, - (ob, to ; tango, touch), fall to the lot of, befall, 55, 25. (W. G. 70.)
obtrectātor, -ōris, M. (obtrectō, belittle), detractor, traducer, disparager, 56, 24.
obtruncō, 1, 一, -ātus (ob, down, completely; truncō, cut), cut down, cut to pieces, kill, 35, 16.
obveniō, 4, -vēn̄̄, -ventus (ob, toward, against ; veniō, come, go), come up to, go to meet: befall, happen, fall to one's lot, 50, I. (W. G. 73.)
obviam, adv. (ob viam, in the way), in the way, towards, against, to meet, 26, I. (W. G. 72.)
obvius, adj. (ob, before; via, way), in the way, meeting, to meet, 7, 27. (W. G. 72.)
obvolvō, 3, -vī, -lūtus (ob, completely; volvō, roll), wrap. around, envelop, cover over, 52, 26. (W. G. 78.)
occāsiō, -ōnis, F. [ob, to ; CAD-,
fall], occasion, favorable moment, favorable oppırtunity, 33, 20. (W. G. I4.)
occāsus, -ūs, M. [ob, down ; CAD-, fall], falling, going down, setting, 20, I 5 .
occidēns, -entis, adj. (P. of occidō, go down), setting, sinking, 44, 24.
occidō, 3, -cidī, -cāsus (ob, down ; cadō, fall), fall down: perish, be slain, 37, 23: sink, set, 44, 24. (W. G. I4.)
occīdō, 3, -cīdī, -cīsus (ob, down ; caedō, strike), strike down: cut down, kill, 4, 16; 42, I. (W. G. 66.)
occumbō, 3, -cubuī, -cubitus (ob, down; *cumbō, sink), fall in death, die, 30, I5.
occupō, I, -āvī, -ātus [ob, completely; CAP-, take], take into possession, seize, occupy, 14, I; 43, 29.
occurrō, 3, -currī, -cursus (ob, against; currō, run), run to meet, go to meet, meet, 68, 10 : answer, reply, 65, 28. (W. G. 19.)

Octāvia, see Octāvius.
Octāviānus, -ī, m., C. Julius Caesar Octavianus, the Roman emperor. He received the surname Augustus 27 B.C., 63, 10.
Octāvius, adj., name of the Octavian gens, originally plebeian, but made patrician by Julius Caesar. To it belonged the emperor Augustus, and his
sister Octavia, wife of Mark Antony. 6I, I7; 66, 2. oculus, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{~m}$. [AC-, sharp], eye, 3, 14.
odium, -i, N., hatred, aversion, enmity, 3 I, 9.
odor or odōs, -ōris, m., smell, scent, perfume, 25, $15 ; 47,22$. offendō, 3, -fendī, -fēnsus (ob, against; * fendō, strike), strike against: offend, displease, 66, 30.
offēnsus, adj. with comp. (P. of offendō, offend), offended, displeased, 54, 30.
offerō, offerre, obtulī, oblātus (ob, before; ferō, hear), bring before, present, show, offer, 28, 6; 55, 4 . (W. G. 34.)
officiōsus, adj. with comp. and sup. (officium, service), full of courtesy, obliging, obedient, 68, 12.
officium, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{~N}$. [for opificium, opus, work; FAC-, do], service, kindness, duty, office, 64, 8 : official duty, business, 55, I3. (W. G. 33.)
ōlim, adv., at that time, some time, once upon a time, once, 16, 24: this long time, 27, 20.
ōmen, -inis, N. (old osmen, for ausmen), foreboding, sign, omen, 22, 6.
omittō, 3, -īsī, -issus (ob, over, past; mittō, send), let go: let alone, disregard, lose sight of, 33, 18. (W. G. 53.)
omnis, -e, adj., all, every, every
kind, the whole, 4, 17; 24, 3; 38, 20. As subst., M. and F. pl., all men, all persons, 5, 15. As subst., N., pl., all things, 4, IS.
onus, -eris, n., load, burden, 32, 6.
onustus, adj. (onus, load), loaded, burdened, 32, 2.
opera, -ae, F. (opus, work), service, effort, work, 62, 8: assistance, agency, 36, 7: operam dare, see to, give attention to, listen to, 9, $13 ; 49,17$.
opifex, -icis, M. and F. [opus, work; FAC-, make], workman, mechanic, 68, 10. (W. G. 33.)
Opimius, -ī, m., L. Opimius, consul i21 b.C., 41, 19.
opīniō, -ōnis, F. (opinor, suppose), opinion, supposition, expectation, 47, 6.
oportet, 2, -uit, impers., it is necessary, is proper, behooves, 31, 16.
oppidum, -ī, N. (ob, on, over ; *pedum (cf. Gr. $\pi \epsilon \in \delta o \nu)$, ground ), town, 5, 4. (W. G. 6r.)
oppleō, 2, -ēvī, -ētus (ob, completely; pleō, fill), fill completely, fill up: cover, 37, 13.
opportūnus, adj. with comp. and sup. (ob, before ; * portūnus, fr. portus, harbor), fit, suitable, opportune, favorable, 46, 4.
oppositus, adj. (P. of oppōnō, set against), opposed, opposite, 52, 21.
opprimō, 3 , -essī, -essus (ob, down, against; premō, press), press
together, press down: put down, overthrow, crush, 36, 27.
oppūgnātiō, -ōnis, F. (oppūgnō, storm), storming, attaik, assault, siege, 20, 7.
oppūgnō, r, -āvī,-ātus (ob, against; pūgnō, fight), fight against, attack, storm, besiege, 19, II.
(ops), opis, F., no nom. or dat. sing., aid, succor, 7, 17: power, influence, strength, 52, 3 : means, property, riches, 38, 30. optimās, -ātis, adj. (optimus, best), of the best, aristocratic. As subst., M., aristocrat, patrician, 40, 26.
optimē, adv., sup. of bene, very well, best of all, 22, 8 .
optimus, adj., sup. of bonus, best, most excellent, 39, 26.
optiō, -ōnis, F. (cf. optõ, choose), choice, 3, 21 .
optō, r, -āvī, -ātus, choose, prefer: wish, pray for, 55, 28.
opus, -eris, N., work, labor: need, want, necessity, 33, 26.
ōrāculum' or ōrāclum, -ī, N. (ōrō, speak), divine announcement, oracle, 15, 10. (W. G. 57.)
ōrātiō, -ōnis, F. (ōrō, speak), speaking, speech, oration, 22, 5. (W. G. 57.)
orbis, -is, M., ring, circle: the earth, 25, 21 : orbis terrae or terrārum, the whole earth, 22, 17; 45, 27.
orbus, adj., deprived, destitute: bereaved, childless, $8,13$.
ōrđinō, I, -āvī, -ātus (ōrdō, row,
line), set in order, arrange, institute, 4, 21; 12, 22. (W. G. 56.)
ōrdior, 4, ōrsus, dep. [OL-, OR-, grow], begin, commence, II, 28. (W. G. $5^{6}$.)
ōrd̄̄, -inis, M. [OL-, OR-, grow], row, line, order, rank, 40, 27; 46, 1o. (W. G. 56.)
oriēns, -entis, M. (P. of orior, rise), rising sun: the East, 37, 9. As adj., rising, 44, 24.
orīgō, -inis, F. (orior, rise), beginning, source, birth, origin, 25, 4 . (W. G. 56.)
orior, 4, ortus, dep. [ol-, or-, rise], arise, rise, 44, 24: proceed, start, begin, 2, 16; 20, 29. (W. G. 56.)
ōrnāmentum, -ī, N. (ōrnō, fit out), decoration, ornament, jerwel, 40, 2 ; 47, I.
ōrnātus, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of ōrnō, fit out), fitted out, furnished: adorned, decorated, 70, 26 : eminent, illustrious, 49, 7.
ōrnātus, -ūs, M. (ōrnō, adorn), splendid dress, fine attire, apparel, 20, 24.
ōrnō, $\mathrm{r},-\mathrm{a} v \overline{\mathrm{v}}$, -ātus, fit out, furnish, equip: ornament, adorn, 20, 20.
ōrō, I, -āvī, -ātus (ōs, mouth), speak: plead, pray, beg, 4, 13. (W. G. 57.)
ōs, ōris, N., mouth, 1, 12; 10, 13: face, features, countenance, 15, 19. (W. G. 57.)
ostendō, 3, -dī, -tus [ob(s), before;
tendō，stretch］，stretch out be－ fore，expose to view，hold out， show，exhibit，display，25，8； 58，4．（W．G． 7 I．）
ostentō， I ，－āvī，－ātus（freq．of ostendō，stretch out），present to view：display，show off，parade， exhibit，8，II．（W．G．71．）
$\overline{\text { Ostia，}}-\mathrm{ae}$ ，F．（ōs，mouth），Ostia， the seaport of Rome at the mouth of the Tiber，10， 14. （W．G．57．）
ōtiōsē，adv．（ōtiōsus，at leisure）， at leisure，38， 27.
ōtiōsus，adj．with sup．（ōtium， leisure），at leisure，disengaged， idle，16，2．4：free from public affairs，62，I8．
ōtium，－ī，N．［Av－，delight］，leisure， freedom from business：ease， rest，repose，27， 10 ：per ōtium， at one＇s ease，49， 16.
0vō，1，一，一，exult，rejoice，7， 25.

## P

pācātus，adj．with comp．and sup．（P．of pācō，pacify），pacificd， peaceful，6，I．
paene，adv．，nearly，almost，i6， 8. paeniteō，2，－uī，－（cf．poena， penalty），make sorry．Impers．， it repents：discontents，dissatis－ fies，33， 24.
palam，adj．，openly，plainly，pub－ licly，34， 22.
Palātium，－ī，N．（Palēs，an Italian shepherd－god），Palatine hill： in plural，a palace，69， 1 ．
palūdāmentum，－ī，N．，military cloak，soldier＇s cloak，7， 29.
palūs，－ūdis，F．，swamp，marsh， pool，4， 22.
pānis，－is，M．［PA－，feed］，bread， 21， 19.
papāver，－eris，N．，a poppy，14， I3．
pār，paris，adj．，equal，47，II： similar，like，well－matched，7， 20 ；13， 12.
parābilis，－e，adj．（parō，prepare）， easily procured，at hand，48， 2 ：
parātus，adj．with comp．and sup．（p．of parō，prepare），pre－ pared，ready，22， 3 ．
parcō，3，pepercī or parsī，parsus， spare，treat with forbearance， 44，I I．
parcus，adj．with comp．and sup． （cf．parcō，spare），sparing，fru－ gal，43， 18.
parēns，－entis，M．and F．（P．of pariō，beget），father．mother， parent， $21,30$.
pāreō，2，－uī，一，appear：obey， comply，be subject to，42，II．
pariter，adv．（pār，equal），equally， alike， $17,13$.
parō，i，－āvī，－ātus，make ready， prepare，provide，3，10：plan， intend，purpose，35， 2.
parricīdium，－ī，N．（parricīda，a parricide），murder of a father，
parricide, 58, 4. (W. G. $5^{8}$ and 66.)
pars, partis, F., part, piece, portion, share, 12, 16; 41, 16: some, many, 56, 4 : direction, 51, 25 : party, faction, 43, 12: office, duty, 30, I : trēs partēs, three fourths, 47, 3 .
Parthī,-ōrum, m., the Parthians, a brave people living south of the Caspian sea, $5 \mathrm{I}, 30$.
partior, 4,-ītus, dep. (pars, part), share, distribute, divide, 45, 7.
parum, adv., comp. minus, sup. minimè (cf. parcō, spare), too little, not enough, insufficiently, 26, 15.
parvulus, adj. dim. (parvus, small), very small. As subst., infant, $\mathrm{I}, 7$.
pāscō, 3, pāvī, pāstus [PA-, feed], feed, support: graze, pasture, 35, 4.
passim, adv. (cf. passus, outstretched), scattered about far and wide, generally, in every direction, 35, 17.
passus, adj. (P. of pandō, spread out), outspread, extended: dishevelled, 4, 12.
pāstor, -ōris, M. [PA-, feed ], herdsman, shepherd, r, I4. (W. G. 58.) patefaciō, 3 , -fēcī, -factus (pateō, lie open; faciō, make), lay open, open: disclose, expose, bring to light, 59, 20. (W. G. 33.)
patella, -ae, F. (dim. of patina, pan), small pan, little dish, 29, II.
patēns, -entis, adj. with comp. (P. of pateō, lie open), open, 20, 23.
pater, -tris, M. [PA-, feed ], father, 3, 20 : plur., senators, 4, 26. (W. G. 58.)
paternus, adj. (pater, father), of a father, fatherly, paternal, 11, 20. (W. G. 58.)
patiēns, -entis, adj. with comp. and sup. (p. of patior, endure), able to bear, enduring, patient, 57, 2.
patior, 3, passus, dep., bear, support, endure, 61, 26: meet with, suffer, endure, 59, I5: allow, permit, 37, 21 .
patria, -ae, F. (fem. of patrius, ancestral; sc. terra, land), fatherland, native land, 6, 24. (W. G. 58.)
patrimōnium, -ī, N. (pater, father), inheritance from a father, inheritance, patrimony, 4I, 18. (W. G. 58.)
patrius, adj. (pater, father), of a father, paternal, 18, 19. (W. G. 58.)
patrō, r, -āvī, -ātus, bring to pass, accomplish, perform, II, 22.
patrōnus, -ī, M. (pater, father), protector, patron, advocate, pleader, 58, 24. (W. G. 58.)
paucus, adj. with comp. and sup., few, 10, 15 : plur. M. as subst., few, a few, 6, 2 I.
paulātim, adv. (paulum, a little), by degrees, gradually, 14, 6. paulō, adv. (abl. N. of paulus,
little), as ablative of difference in expressions of comparison, by a little, somewhat, a little, 8, 12.
paulum, adv. (paulus, little), a little, somezohat, a little while, 52, 12; 55, 17.
Paulus, -i, m., name of a famous Roman family; see Aemilius, 37, 2.
pauper, -eris, adj. with comp. and sup., of small means, poor, 28, 4 : insignificant, small, 50, 2. As subst., M., a poor man, 17, 17.
paupertās, -ātis, F. (pauper, poor), poverty, 17, I4.
pavidus, adj. (paveō, tremble with fear), trembling, fearful, timid, 18, 8.
pavor, -öris, M., trembling, shaking, terror, dread, 38, 14.
pāx, pācis, F., compact, agreement, treaty, peace, reconciliation, 4, 13; 64, 19.
peccātum, -ī, N. (peccō, miss), fault, mistake, sin, 42, I2.
peccō, x , -āvī, -ātus, miss, transgress, offend, sin, 42, 12.
pectus, -oris, N., breast. I8, 2 I.
pecūnia, -ae, F. (pecū, catile; the earliest form of wealth), property, wealih, riches: money, 11.
pecus, -oris, N., cattle of all kinds: flock: herd, I, I8.
pedīculus, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{M}$. (dim. of pēs, foot), a little foot, 29, 12.
pelliciō, 3, -lexī, -lectus, allure, tempt, entice, 17, 26.
pellis, -is, F., skin, hide, leather. winter tent, 19, 20 (v. notes, fig. Io, p. 97).
pellō, 3, pepulī, pulsus [PEL-, drive], push, drive, hurl: drive out, banish, put to flight, drive away, expel, 1, 3; 41, 23. (W. G. 59.)
pendō, 3 , pependī, pēnsus, suspend, weigh: pay, 32, 17.
penitus, adv. [PA-, feed], inwardiy, into the inmost part, far within, II, 24.
per, prep. with acc.: of space, through, across, through the midst of, throughout, among, 5, 22 ; 8, 17; 17, 7; 45, 26: of time, during, for, distr. by, 23, $2 ; 49,3$ : of agency and means, by the agency of, by means of, through the instrumentanty of, 34,$28 ; 35,25 ; 40,17$ : of an apparent or pretended cause, under pretence of, 34, 30 : of manner, in, 50, 3 .
peragō, 3, -ēgī, -āctus (per, through; agō, drive), thrust through: go through with, accomplish, finish, complete, 8, I7; 19, 23: set forth, enumerate, 10, I .
peragrō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (per, through; ager, field), wander through, traverse, pass through, 1, 18.
percellō, 3, -culī, -culsus [per, thoroughly; CEL-, strike], beat down, overturn: strike, smite, hit, 24, 22: astound, strike with
consiernation, 44, 27. (W. G. 19.)
percontor or percūnctor, r , -ātus, dep. (per, by ; contus, pole, i.e., hunt with a pole), question strictiy, ask, inquire, 15, II.
perculsus, P. of percellō, 44, 27.
percussor, -ōris, M. (cf. percutiō, strike through), striker, murderer, assassin, 56, I.
percutiō, 3, -cussī, -cussus (per, thoroughly; quatiō, strike), strike through and through, pierce, 43, 8; strike, knock at, 48, 9 ; slay, kill, II, 17.
perdō,3,-didī,-ditus [per, through; 2 DA-, put], make away with, destroy, squander, waste, lose, 37, 18 ; 58, 29. (W. G. 25.)
perđūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductus (per, through; dūcō, leadं), lead through, lead, conduct, 2, 3 . (W. G. 29.)
peregrīnus, adj. (peregre, fr. per, through; ager, field), from foreign parts, foreign, 54, II.
perennis, -e, adj. with comp. (per, through; annus, year), laisting through the year, everlasting, unceasing, perpetual, never failing, 6, 7 ; 32, 19.
pereō, -īre, -ī̄ or -īvī, -itūrus (per, through; ē̄, go), pass away, disappear: die, perish, 56, 4:be lost, be wasted, be spent in vain, 68, 24: be ruined, 17, 9. (W. G. 46.)
perferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus (per, through; ferō, bear), bear
through: keep, retain, $67,16$. (W. G. 34.)
perficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus (per, thoroughly; faciō, do), accomplish, carry out, complete, 35, 22.
perfidia, -ae, F. (perfidus, faithless), faithlessness, treachery, perfidy, 9, I. (W. G. 35.)
perfidus, adj. [per, breaking through, disregarding; FID-, trust], promise-breaking, dishonest, treacherous, faithless, 4, 6. (W. G. 35.)
perfruor, 3, -ūctus, dep. (per, thoroughly; fruor, enjoy), enjoy fully, be delighted with, 67, 7.
perfuga, -ae, m. [per, thoroughly, entirely; FVG-, flee], deserter, 35, 25. (W. G. 40.)
perfugiō, 3,-fūgī, - (per, through, entirely; fugiō, flee), flee for refuge, 37, 22. (W. G. 40.)
pergō, 3, perrēxī, perrēctus (per, through; regō, conduct), go on, press on, hasten, march, 11, 25; 38, 5. (W. G. 65.)
perīclitor, 1, -ātus, dep. (perīculum, trial), try, prove, test: incur danger, be in peril, 34, 20.
perīculōsus, adj. with comp. and sup. (periculum, trial), dangerous, perilous, 23, 1 i.
perīculum, -ī, N., trial, experiment: peril, danger, risk, 23, 3.
perītus, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of perior, try), experienced, trained, skillful, expert, 10, 23.
permāgnus, adj. (per, very; māg-
nus, great), very great, very large, immense, 32, 3 .
permoveō, 2, -mōvī, -mōtus (per, thoroughly; moveō, move), move deeply, induce, persuade, 6I, I 5. (W..G. 54.)
permulceō, 2, -mulsī, -mulsus (per, without force; mulceō, stroke), rub gently, stroke, 20 , 27.
permūtō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (per, thoroughly; mūtō, change), change throughout: exchange, 65, II. (W. G. 54.)
perōrō, $\mathbf{x}$, -āvī, -ātus (per, to the end; ōrō, speak), speak from beginningto end, plead at length, 58, I. (W. G. 57.)
perpellō, 3, -pulī,-(per, through; pellō, strike), urge, compel, prevail upon, induce, 35,26 . (W. G. 59.)
perpetuō, adv. (perpetuus, continuous), constantly, ever, uninterruptedly, 5, 7 .
perpetuus, adj., continuous, perpetzal: in perpetuum, forever, for all time, 54, 24.
perrumpō, 3 , -rūpī, -ruptus (per, through; rumpō,break); break through, force a way through, 70, I 5. (W. G. 64.)
persaepe, adv. (per, very; saepe, often), very often, 57,5 .
perscrībō, 3, -scrīpsī, -scrīptus (per, to the end, in full ; scrībo, write), write in full: enter, record, 17, 23.
persecūtus, $P$. of persequor.
persequor, 3, -cūtus, dep. (per, throughout; sequor, follow), follow perseveringly, follow after, pursue, 44, 13.
perspiciō, 3, -spēxī, -spectus (per, through; speciō, look), look through, look into: perceive clearly, note, see through, understand, 27, 6. (W. G. 68.)
perstringō, 3, -inxī, -ictus (per, thoroughly; stringō, bind ), bind closely, press hard: affect deeply, touch, move, 7, 5 .
persuādeō, 2 , -suāsī, -suāsus (per, completely; suādeō, persuade), convince, persuade, 29, 8.
pertaedet, 2 , -taesum est, impers. (per, completely ; taedet, it wearies), it wearies, disgusts, makes sick, 50, 13 .
perterrēfaciō, 3 ,-fēcī, -factus (per, thoroughly; terreō, frighten; faciō, make), frighten thoroughly, 28, 14.
pertināciter, adv. (pertināx, persevering), perseveringly, obstinately, stubbornly, 49, 8. (W. G. 71.)
pertineö, 2, -uī, - (per, through, to the end ; teneō, hold), stretch out, reach, extend, 46, 10. (W. G. 7 I.)
perturbō, i, -āvī, àtus (per, thoroughly; turbō, disturb), confuse, disturb, confound, 40, II.
perveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventus (per, through, to ; veniō, come), arrive, come to, reach, II, 25. (W. G. 73.)
pēs, pedis, m., foot, 57, $3:$ pedem referre, to retreat, 25, 1 I.
pessimē (pessimus), sup. of male, worst, 4I, 4.
pessimus, see malus.
pestilentia, -ae, F. (pestilēns, infected), infectious disease, plague, pestilence, 9, 7.
pestis, -is, F., infectious disease, plague: pest, curse, bane, 45, 27.
petītiō, -ōnis, F. (petō, seek), attack, aim: application, candidacy, petition, 56, 20.
petō, 3, -īvī or -iī, petītus, strive for, seek, 3, 19: go to, 40, 20 : attack, aim at, 20, 11: demand, 15, 23: beg, ask, 3, 5; 3, 22.
phalerae, -ārum, F. (Gr., rà фá$\lambda \in \rho a)$, a metal plate for the breast: for horses, a metal breast decoration, breast-plate, 45, 6.
Pharnacēs, -is, m., Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 46, I3.
Pharsālicus or Pharsālius, adj., Pharsalian, of Pharsalus (in Thessaly), 53, 3 .
Pharsālos or -us, -ī, F., Pharsalus or Pharsalia, the Thessalian town near which Pompey was defeated by Julius Caesar, 48 B.C., 47, 15 .
philosophia, -ae, F. (Gr., фi入oбoфía), philosophy, 62, 16.
philosophus, adj., philosophical. As subst., M. and F., a philosopher, 48, 7 .
pietās, -ātis, F. (pius, dutiful), dutiful conduct, devotion, piety, 6, 9: duty, love, loyalty to kin and country, 50, 10.
pïgnus, -oris and -eris, N., pledge, security, token, proof, 5, 14; 39, 9.
pilleus, -ī, M., and pilleum, -i, N., close-fitting felt cap, skull-cap, 10, 20.
pīrāta, -ae, M., sea-robber, corsair, pirate, 45, I 5.
pīrāticus, adj., of pirates, piratical, 46, 1 .
piscina, -ae, F. (piscis, fish), fishpond, 69, 20.
piscis, -is, M., fish, 69, 22.
Pīsō, -ōnis, M., family name of L. Calpurnius Piso, an enemy of C. Gracchus, 4I, 8.
plācābilis, -e, adj. with comp. (plācō, quiet, soothe), easily pacified, placable, 26, 9.
Placentia, -ae, F., Placentia, a city in Cisalpine Gaul, on the Po, 59, 7 .
placeō, 2, uī or placitus sum, -citus, please, be pleasing, be agreeable, suit, 33, I: seem right, seem best, 23, 23. Impers., it is believed, is settled, is agreed, 6, 21.
placidē, adv. with comp. (placidus, gentle), gently, quietly, calmly, 15, 18.
plācō, r, -āvī, -ātus, quiet, soothe: reconcile, conciliate, 43, 10.
plāga, -ae, F., blow, stroke, wound, 55, 2 I .
plaga, -ae, F. [PLEC-, weave], hunting-net, snare: region, district, 22, 18.
Plancus, -i, m., Plancus, family name of $C$. Plotizes Plancus, proscribed 43 в.c., 65, 3.
plēbēius, adj. (plēbs, the common people), of the common people, plebeian, 17, 25. (W. G. 62.)
plēbs, plēbis, or plēbēs, -ēī or -ī, F. [PLE-, fill], the common people, commons, plebeians, 4, 26. (W. G. 62.)
plēnus, adj. with comp. and sup. [ple-, fill], full, filled, 42, 19. (W. G. 62.)
plērusque, -raque, -rumque, adj. (a strengthened form of plērus, a very great part), a very great part, the majority. As subst., plur. m., plērīque, most people, very many, 46, 29. (W. G. 62.)
Plīnius, -ī, m., Plinius, Roman gens to which belonged $C$. Plinius Secundus, or Pliny, the famous writer on natural history. Perished 79 A.D., in the eruption of Vesuvius, 58, 28.

Plōtius, -ī, m., gentile name of C. Plotius Plancus, 65, 3.
plumbeus, adj. (plumbum, lead), of lead, leaden, 63, 20.
plumbum, -ī, N., lead, 4r, 30.
plūrēs, see $\operatorname{r}$ plūs.
plūrimum, adv. (acc. N. of plūrimus, most), very much: plūrimum posse, to bevery influential, all powerful, 14, 8; 31, 3.
plūrimus, adj., sup. of multus (plūs, more), most, very much, very many, 5, 6. (W. G. 62.)
I plūs, plūris, adj. [PLE-, fill], sing. N. as subst., more, 42, 17: plur., more, in greater number, ro, $14 ; 44,24$ : plūrēs, M. subst., the majority, 67, 21.
2 plūs, adv. (acc. N. of plūs, the adj.), more, 53, 25. (W. G. 62.)
poena, -ae, F., satisfaction, punishment, penalty, 3, 27 ; 6, II.
Poenus, -i, m., a Carthaginian, 32, 5: plur., the Carthaginians, 30, 17.
poēta, -ae, m., poet, 50, 8 .
polliceor, 2, -itus, dep. (prō, forth ; liceor, bid), hold forth, offer, promise, 28, 24.
Pōlliō, -ōnis, M., family name of Vedizes Pollio, punished by Augustus for cruelty to a slave, 69, 17.
Pompēiānus, adj., of Pompey, Pompeian, 52, 4.
Pompēiī, -ōrum, м., Pompeii, the well-known Campanian city destroyed by an eruption from Vesuvius in 79 A.D., 22, 25.
Pompēius, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{~m}$. , the Pompeian gens, to which Cn. Pompeius Magmus or Pompey belonged, 42, 23.
Pompilius, -ī, м., Pompilius, gentile name of Numa Pompilius, 5, 3 .
Pomptinus, adj., Pomptine, referring to the Pomptine marshes
along the coast of Latium, 54, 19.
pondō, adv. (old abl. of pondus, zeeight), by weight, in weight, 21, 2 I.
pondus, -eris, N. (cf. pendō, weigh), weight, 21, 23.
pōnō, 3, posū̄, positus (for posinō, fr. por (prō), forth, down; sinō, set), put down, put, place, fix, deposit, 62, 5; 66, II : set up, erect, 16, 18: give, spend, employ, 62, 9: castra pōnere, to pitch camp, 26, 1 .
pōns, -ontis, M., bridge, IO, 12.
ponticulus, -ī, M. (dim. of pōns, bridge), little bridge, 52, 15 .
Ponticus, adj., of Pontus, Pontic, 53, 13.
Pontius, -i, m., name of a Samnite and Roman gens, e.g., C. Pontius, the famous Samnite who captured the Roman army at the Caudine Forks, 23, 5.
Pontus, -ī, M., Pontus, the kingdom of Mithridates in northeastern Asia Minor, 46, 13 .
populus, -ī, M. [PLE-, fill], people, nation, 3, 4 ; 6, 2. (W. G. 62.)
porrigō, 3, -rēxī, -rēctus (por (prō), forth, out; regō, stretch), stretch out, extend: offer, hand, present, 69, 2. (W. G. 65.)
Porsena, -ae, m., Porsenna, king of Etruria, whose capital was Clusium, 16, 1.
porta, -ae, F., city-gate, gate, door, 5,$25 ; 15,6$.
portendō, 3, -dī, -tus [por (prō), forth; tendō (TEN-), stretch], point out, reveal, foretell, predict, 10, 24. (W. G. 71.)
porticus, -ūs, F. (porta, gate), covered walk between columns, colonnade, portico, 50, 19.
portō, i, -āvī, -ātus, bear, carry, bring, 10, 26 ; 64, 10.
portōrium, -ī, N. (cf. porta, gate), tax, duty, custom, tariff, 54, 12. portus, -ūs, M. (cf. porta, gate), harbor, haven, 22, 20.
poscō, 3, poposcī, 一, inch., ask urgently, beg, demand, 15, 12.
Posīdōnius, -ī, m., Posidonius, a famous Stoic philosopher, 48, 5 .
possum, posse, potuī, irr. v. (potis, able; sum, be), be able, have power, can, 5, 19. (W. G. 3I and 63.)
post, adv., and prep. with acc.: as adv., after, behind, later, 4, 16: as prep., behind, 19, 12: after, since, 26, 24 : next to, 12, I.
posteā, adv. (post, after; ea, these things), after this, thereafter, later, 2, 18; 38, 23 .
(posterus), adj., comp. posterior, sup. postrēmus (post, after), coming after, following, next, subsequent, 8, 29; 15, 2: ad postrēmum, at last, 14, 9. Plur. M. as subst., coming generations, descendants, posterity, 9, 22.
posticus, adj. (post, after), in the rear, behind. As subst., N., a back door, 65, 12.
postmodum, adv. (post, after ; modus, extent, measure), after a while, a little later, 19, 25 .
postquam, conj., after, as soon as, when, 12, 8.
postrēmō, adv. (abl. of postrēmus, last), at last, finally, last of all, 49, 5 .
postrēmus, sup. of posterus, last, 14, 9 .
postrīdiē, adv. (for posterī diē ; * posterus, next; diēs, day), on the day after, the next day, 5, I 5. (IV. G. 27.)
postulātum, -ī, N. .(P. n. of postulō, demand), demand, request, claim, 10, 1.
postulō, r , -āvī, -ātus, ask, demand, claim, desire, 32, 14; 39, 9.
Postumius, -ī, M., Roman gentile name, as Spurius Postumius Albinus, consul 321 в.C., 23, 4.
potentātus, -ūs, M. (potēns, able), might, power, rule, dominion, 4, 16.
potentia, -ae, F. (potēns, -able), might, force, power, 4I, 3. (W. G. 63.)
potestās, -ātis, F. (potis, able), ability, sovereignty, sway, dominion, power, 14, 3; 45, 5: office, authority, 40, 15. (W. G. 63.)
potior, 4, -itus, dep. (potis, able), become master of, take posession
of, get, obtain, 2, 24. (W. G. 63.)
potius, adv. comp. [potis, able ;
fr. POT-, master], rather, preferably, 32, 9. (W. G. 63.)
prae, prep. with abl., before, in front of, 7, 27: compared with, 28, 4.
praebē̄, 2, -uī, -itus (prae, forth ; habeō, hold ), hold forth, offer, tender, 41, 25: afford, give, present, 47, 3. (W. G. 45.)
praeceptor, -ōris, M. [prae, before; CAP-, take], teacher, instructor, 57, 18.
praeceptumı, -i, N. (P. N. of praecipiō, advise), maxim, rule, order, command, 62, 23.
praecīdō, 3, -cīdī, -cīsus (prae, before, in front; caedō, cut), cut off in front, cut off, 26, 4. (W. G. 66.)
praecinō, 3, -uī, - (prae, before ; canō, make music), play before, 3I, 5.
praecipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus (prae, beforehand; capiō, take), take beforehand, get in advance : advise, warn, direct, order, 4, 29. (W. G. I7.)
praecipuē, adv. (praecipuus, special, chief), chiefly, principally, eminently, 47, 25. (W. G. 17.)
praeclārus, adj. with comp. and sup. (prae, intensive ; clārus, bright), very bright, brilliant: eminent, excellent, famous, 45, 20. (W. G. I 5.)
praeda, -ae, F., property taken in
war, booty, spoil, plunder, 19, 26.
praeđicātiō, -ōnis, F. (praedicō, make known), public proclamation: praise, boast, 53, 12. (W. G. 26.)

I praedicō, r, -āvī, -ātus (prae, before; dicō, make known), make known by proclamation, proclaim : declare openly, make known, relate, 60, 12. (W. G. 26.)

2 praedīcō, 3, -dīxī, -dictus (prae, before: dicō, say), say before, foretell, predict: advise, admonish, warn, 55, 7. (W. G. 26.)
praeđō, -ōnis, m. (praeda, spoil), one that makes booty, plunderer, robber, pirate, 45, 28.
praefectus, -ī, M. (P. of praeficiō, put over), overseer. commander, governor, 35, 6. (W. G. 33.)
praeferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus (prae, before; ferō, bear), bear before, carry in front, 53, 14: offer, present, 60, 18: place before, prefer, 40, 24. (W. G. 34.)
praeferōx, -ōcis, adj. (prae, intensive; ferōx, violent), very violent, insolent, 53, 8.
(praefor), r, fātus, dep. (prae, before; *for, say), say beforehand, 59, 30. (W. G. 32.)
praelūceō, 2, -lūxī, - (prae, before: lüceō, shine), shine before, shed light before, 3I, 5. (W. G. 50.)
praemittō, 3,-mīsī, -missus (prae,
before; mittō, send ), send forward, despatch in advance, 21, 2. (W. G. 53.)
praemium, -ī, N., advantage, f $(\mathrm{l}-$ vor: reward, 28, 24.
praeripiō, 3, -ripuī, -reptus (prae, before; rapiō, take away), snatch azeay, carry off, 10, I5. (W. G. 64.)
praesēns, -entis, adj. with comp. (р. of praesum, be before), at hand, in person, present, 59, 21. (W. G. 31.)
praesidium, -ī, N. [praeses, fr. prae, before; sid-, sit ], defence, protection, aid: troops, guard, garrison, 16, 6; 23, 15. (W. G. 67.)
praestō, r, -itī, -itus (prae, before; stō, stand), stand out, stand before, excel, surpass, 14, 26. (W. G. 69.)
praesum, -esse, -fuī (prae, before ; sum, be), be before, be set over, have charge of, 3, 20. (W. G. 3I.) praeter, prep. with acc., past, by: contrary to, against, 45, 5: beyond, besides, in addition to, 39, 1: except, apart from, 24, 10.
praetereā, adv. (praeter, besides; ea, these things), in addition, further, moveover, 5, 13; 27, 24.
praetereō, -īre, -iī, -itus (praeter, by, past; eō, go), go by, go past, pass by, 36, I5. (W. G. 46.)
praeteritus, adj. (P. of praetereō, go by), gone by, past, departed, 67, 5.
praetervehor, 3, -vectus, dep. (praeter, by; vehor, be carried), be borne past, sail by, pass by, 30, 5.
praetextātus, adj. (praetexta, toga praetexta), wearing the toga praetexta, 20, 24.
praetextus, adj. (P. of praetexō, border, fringe), bordered, edged. As subst., F., the toga praetexta, II, 17.
praetor, -ōris, M. [for praeitor; prae, before; I-, go], leader, chief, magistrate: praetor: as governor of a province, propraetor, ex-praetor, 58, 22. (W. G. 46.$)$
praetörius, adj. (praetor, praetor), of the praetor, praetorian, 30 , 26. As subst., M., one who has been praetor, ex-praetor, 37, 23 . (W. G. 46.)
praeveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventus (prae, before; veniō, come), come before, precede, outstrip, anticipate, prevent, 32, 8; 57, 5. (W. G. 73.)
prāvus, adj. with comp. and sup., crooked, deformed: wrong, bad, wicked, 59, 28.
precor, 1, -ātus, dep. (* prex, prayer), ask, beg, entreat, pray, 20, I.
prehenđō, and prēnđō, 3 , -hendī, -hēnsus, lay hold of, catch, 69, 30.
pretiōsus, adj. with comp. and sup. (pretium, price), of great value, costly, precious, 47, 22.
pretium, -ī, N., price, money, ransom, 15, 11; 26, 7: pay, reward, 17, 26.
(prex, precis), nom. and gen. sing. not in use, F., prayer, request, entreaty, 43, io.
prīdem, adv., long ago, long since, 52,3 .
prīdiē, adv., on the day before, the previous day, 55, 29. (W. G. 27.)
prīmō, adv. (primus, first), at first, at the beginning, first, 1, 16 ; II, 25.
(prīmōris, -e), adj. (primus, first), first, 7, 4. Plur. M. as subst., the chiefs, nobles, leaders, 14, 16.
prīmum, adv. (N. of primus, first), at first, first: for the first time, 19, I8: quam primum, as soon as possible, 50, 17: ut primum, as soon as, 63, 14.
primus, adj. sup., the first, first, 4, 3 ; 46, 25. As subst., M. plur., the foremost, 31, 25 .
prīnceps, -cipis, adj. [prìmus, first; CAP-, take], first in order, foremost, 7, 26: chief, eminent, most noble, 56, 7. As subst., M., leader, foremost man, chief, 27, 12; 44, 4: ruler, emperor, 69, IO. (W. G. 17.)
prīncipium, -ī, N. (prīnceps, frrst in order), beginning, 33, 28. (W. G. I7.)
prior, neut. prius, -ōris, adj. comp., former, prior, first, 2, 18; 33, 12.

Prīscus, -ī, M. (priscus, of former times), Priscus, cognomen of Tarquinius Priscus, II, 5.
prius, adv. comp. (sing. N. of prior, former), before, sooner, first, 13, 7: with quam, earlier than, sooner than, before, 7, I8. priusquam, see prius, 7, I8; 3I, 10.
prīvātim, adv. (prīvàtus, private), apart from state affairs, in private, privately, 58, 2.
prīvātus, adj. (P. of prīvō, take from, withdrawe), apart from the state, personal, private, 39, 5. As subst., m., man in private life, private citizen, 67, 20.
prīvō, r, -āvī, -ātus (prīvus, one's own), deprive, rob, I, 4 .
prō, prep. with abl., before, in front of: for the sake of, in behalf of, 6, 23; 22, 27; 54, 29: in place of, instead of, 17, 20: for, the same as, as, 5, 2: in proportion to, in comparison with, according to, 36, 12 : for, in exchange for, $15,23$. proavus, -ī, m. (prō, before; avus, grandfather), greatgrandfather, 58, 27.
probō, $1,-\overline{\text { à }} \mathrm{i}$, -ātus (probus, good), esteem good, approve, commend, 38, 7.
proboscis, -idis, F., proboscis, 28, II.

Proca, -ae, m., Proca, an Alban king, father of Numitor and Amulius, I, I.
prōcēdō, 3, -cessī, - (prō, before ; cēdō, go), go forward, proceed, advance, go forth, 4, I; 4, 27.
procella, -ae, F. [prō, forth ; CEL-, drive], violent wind, storm, tempest, 34, 25. (W. G. 19.)
prōclāmō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (prō, out, forth; clāmō, call), call, cry out, 8, 10; 40, 25.
procul, adv. [prō, forth, away; CEL-, drive], at a distance, ázay, far, afar off, 2, 8; 35, 2. (W. G. 19.)

Proculus, -ī, m., Proculus, a Roman surname, 4,25 .
prōcumbō, 3, -cubuī, -cubitus (prō, forward; * cumbō, fall), fall forward, sink down, fall prostrate, 46, 21.
prōcūrō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (prō, for ; cūrō, care), take care of, attend to: avert, expiate by sacrifice, 5, I3. (W. G. I8.)
prōdigium, -ī, N., prophetic sign, token, omen, prodigy, 10, 23.
prōditiō, -ōnis, F. [prō, forth, away; I DA-, give], betrayal, treason, treachery, 3, 26.
prōditor, -ōris, m. [prō, forth, away; I DA-, give], betrayer, 19, 6. (W. G. 25.)
prōdō, 3,-didī, -ditus [prō, forth; 2 DA-, put], exhibit, reveal: relate, hand down, transmit, 15, 7. (W. G. 25.)
proelior, 1 , -ātus, dep. (proelium, battle), join battle, fight, 59, 7.
proelium, -ī, N., battle, combat, 4, 10.
profectō, adv. (prõ, according to; factum, fuct), actually, indeed, certainly, surely, 59, 9. (W. G. 33.)
profectus, P. of proficīscor, 10, 7.
prōferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lätus (prō, out, forth; ferō, carry), carry out, bring forth, 39, I. (W. G. 34.)
prōficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus (prō, forth; faciō, make), make headway, succeed, 30, 3.
proficīscor, 3, -fectus, dep. (prō, forth, off; * faciscor (faciō), begin to make), set forward, set out, go, march forth, depart, 10 , 7 ; 10, 18 ; 46, 2. (W. G. 33.)
profiteor, 2, -fessus, dep. (prō, forth, publicly; fateor, confess), declare pubiicly, avow, profess, 29, 5.
prōfligō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (prō, forward, down; flīgō, strike), strike to the ground, overthrow, defeat, conquer, 33, 9 .
profugiō, 3, -fūgī, - (prō, forth: fugiō, flec), flee, run away, esсаре, 18, 22; 41, 24. (W. G. 40.)
profugus, adj. [prō, fort/z; FVG-, flee], fugitive, banished. As subst. m., a fugitive, 59, 3. (W. G. 40.)
profundō, 3, -fūdī, -fūsus (prō, forth; fundō, pour), pour out, pour forth: waste, squander, 59, 12. (W. G. 39.)
profūsus, adj. (P. of profundō, pour out), lavish, extravagant, 40, 13 . (W. G. 39.)
prōgredior, 3, -gressus, dep. (prō, forth; gradior, go), go forth, come forth, advance, 36, 12. (W. G. 44.)
prohibeō, 2, -uī, -itus (prō, forth, away from; habeō, hold), keep away from, check, hinder, debar, prevent, 63, 19.
prōiciō, 3 , -iēcī,-iectus (prō, forth; iaciō, th row), th row forth, throw, 40, 3I: extend, 46, 9. (W. G. 47.) proinde, adv. (prō, forth; inde, from that time), hence, accordingly, therefore, 53, 29.
prōmineō, 2, -uī, -, stand out, jut, overhang, lean out, bend forward, stretch out, 62, 2.
prōmissum,-ī, N. (prōmittō, promise), promise, 66, 8.
prōmittō, 3, -mīsī, -missus (prō, forth: mittō, send), let go, put forth: promise, assure, 5, 14. (W. G. 53.)
prōmptus, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of prōmō, bring forth), disclosed, manifest: ready, prompt, quick, 36, 22.
pronepōs, -ōtis, m. (prō, before; nepōs, grandson), great-grandson, 59, 12.
prōnūntiō, I , -āvī, -ātus (prō, forth, abroad; nūntiō, announce), publish, proclaim, decide, declare, 66, I 5.
prope, adv. with comp. propius, about, nearly, almost, 49, 3.
prōpellō, 3, -pulī, -pulsus (prō, forth; pellō, drive), drive forth, drive out, 35, 5. (W. G. 59.)
prōpēnsus, adj. with comp. (P. of prōpendeō, hang down), hanging down: inclined, disposed, 27, 16.
properō, I , -āvī, -ātus (properus, quick), make haste, go quickly, hasten, $2,2$.
propinquus, adj. with comp. (prope, near), near, neighboring, 46, II. As subst., M. and F., relation, kinsman, 49, 6.
propius, adv., comp. of prope, nearer, 55, 14.
prōpōnō, 3, -posuī, -positus (prō, forth; pōnō, put), put forth, display: report, propose, 17, 22: offer, 28, 24.
prōpositum, $-\overline{1}, ~ N . ~(P . ~ N . ~ o f ~ p r o ̄-~$ pōnō, propose), plan, design, 44, 23.
propriē, adv. (proprius, own, personal), personally: especially, peculiarly, 36, 23.
propter, prep. with acc. (prope, near), near, hard by: on account of, from, because of, 4, I9; 9, I.
prōripiō, 3, -puī, -reptus (prō, forth; rapiō, drag), drag forth: with sē, hurry forth, rush, II, 30. (W. G. 64.)
prōrogō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (prō, forward; rogō, ask), prolong, continue, extend, 40, 16.
prōscrībō, 3, -scrīpsī, -scrīptus (prō, forth, publicly ; scrībō, worite), proclaim, publish, outlaw, proscribe, 61, 21.
prōscrīptiō, -ōnis, F. (prōscrībō,
make public), notice of sale, advertisement: proscription,64,22. prōscrīptus, -ī, M. (prōscrībō, proscribe), outlaw, proscribed person, 64, 26.
prōsequor, 3, -cūtus, dep. (prō, forth, out ; sequor, follow), follow, accompany, attend, 6о, 30.

Prōserpina, -ae, F., Proserpina, the wife of Pluto, and queen of the lower world, $30,6$.
prōsiliō, 4, -uī, - (prō, forth ; saliō, jump), leap forward, spring up, 55, 18 .
prōsperus, adj. with comp. (prō, according to; spēs, hope), according to hope, favorable, prosperous. As subst., N., good fortune, prosperity, 30, 14.
prōsum, prōdesse, prōfuī, - (prō, for; sum, be), be useful, benefit, profit, 6, I2. (W. G. 3I.)
prōtinus, adv. [prō, forward; TEN-, stretch], forward, right onzard: forthwith, at once, 52, 28. (W. G. 7I.)
prōvehō, 3, -vēxī, -vectus (prō, forward; vehō, carry), carry forward: pass., move forward, sail, 61, 25. (W. G. 72.)
prōvincia, -ae, F., office, duty: territory, province, 40, 14.
prōvoco, r, -ā vī, -ātus (prō, forth; vocō, call), call forth, summon: make an appeal, appeal, 8, 9. (W. G. 77.)
proximē, adv. sup. (proximus, nearest), ncarest, next, 49, 25 .
proximus, adj. sup. (prope, near), nearest, 35, 29; 36, 16 : last, 6, 18. As subst., M., those nearest, the bystanders, 52, 13: in proximō, near by, 3, 2.
prūdentia, -ae, F. (prūdēnṣ), foreseeing: sagacity, caution, good sense, 36, 23. (W. G. 75.)
psittacus, -ī, m. (Gr., 廿iттакоs), parrot, 68, 20.
Ptolemaeus, -ī, M., Ptolemaeus, Ptolemy, name of several kings of Egypt, 47, 16.
pūblicē, adv. (pūblicus, of the people), publicly, officially, in behalf of the state, 15, 27: by order of the state, $16, \mathrm{I} 6$.
pūblicō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (pūblicus, public), make public: open to the public, 54, 19. (W. G. 62.)
pūblicus, adj. (populus, people), of the people, of the state, public, common, 8, 1; 9, 26. As subst., N., state treasury, 39,.5. (W. G. 62.)

Pūblius, -ī, m., Publizus, a Roman praenomen, 25, 6.
pudor, -öris, M., shame, disgrace, 24, 4.
puella, -ae, F. (dim. of puer, bcy), girl, maiden, 8, 2.
puer, -erī, M., boy, young man, 12, 5; 45, 1I: slave, 69, 2 I:
plur. puerī, children, $11,18:$ $\bar{a}$ pueris, from childhood, 40, I. puerīlis, -e, adj. with comp. (puer, boy), boyish, childish, youthful, 57, 16.
pugiō, -ōnis, m., short dagger, dirk, 55, 20.
pūgna, -ae, F., hand-to-hand fight, battle, combat, 4, 2.
pūgnō, I , -āvī, -ātus (pūgna, fight), fight, give battle, engage, 4, 8; 46, 4 .
pulcher, -chra, -chrum, adj., comp. pulchrior, sup. pulcherrimus, beautiful, 22, 17: noble, glorious, honorable, 46, 24.
pulsus, P. of pellō, 1,3 .
pulvis, -eris, M. or F., dust, 37, 9 . pungō, 3, pupugī, punctus, prick: afflict, sting, 48, 18.
Pūnicus, adj., Punic, Carthaginian, 30, 18.
pūniō, 4, -īvī,-ītus (poena, penalty), punish, correct, chastise, 44, 7.
Puteolī, -ōrum, m., Puteoli, famous sea-port town of Campania, 22, 25.
putō, $\mathrm{I},-\mathrm{a} v i ̄,-a ̄ t u s, ~ c l e a n: ~ j u d g e, ~$ suspect, believe, think, 21, 18.
Pȳrēnaeus, adj., Pyrenaean. Subst., M., the Pyrences, 33, 6. Pyrrhus, -ī, M., Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, 25, 2.

## Q

quā, see quā rē.
quadrāgēsimus, adj. (quadrāgintā, forty), the fortieth, 45, 31.
quađrāgintā, num. adj.•indecl. (quattuor, four), forty, 6, $\mathbf{I} 6$.
quadrīgae, -ārum, F. (for quadri-
iugae, cf. quattuor, four; iugum, yoke), a team of four, fourhorse team, 8, 30. (W. G. 48.) quadringentī, -ae, -a, num. adj. (quattuor, four : centum, hundred), four hundred, 32, I. quaerō, 3 , -sīvī, -sîtus, seek, look for, 32, 22: ask, inquire, 27, 29. quaesō, 3, 一, 一, archaic form of quaerō, found only in ist per. sing. and plu. indic. pres., beg, pray, beseech, 18, 18.
quaestor, -ōris, m. (for quaesitor, fr. quaerō, question), quaestor, a Roman magistrate whose duties consisted mainly in caring for the public money and the military stores. There were at first but two quaestors, but their number increased until there were forty in Caesar's time. 50, 1.
quaestūra,-ae, F. (quaestor, quaestor), the office of quaestor, quaestorship, 58, 17.
quālis, -e, pronom. adj. interrog., of what sort, what kind of, 27, 29.
quam, adv. (case form of qui, who), in zehat manner, how, 17, 18 : after a comp. or word of comparison, than, 3, I: tam ... quam, so...as: quam diū, as long as, 29, 15 : quam primum, as soon as possible, 50,17 . (W. G. 27.)
quamquam, conj., though, although, 44, 18.
quamvis, conj. (quam, as ; vis,
you will), however much, although, 48, 19; 52, 7.
quantum, adv. (quantus, how much), as much as, as far as, 33, 19.
quantus, pronom. adj.: relat., as much as, as great as, 24, 21; 41, 7 : interrog., how great? 19, I8. As subst., N., how much? as much, 16, 16 ; 52, 13 .
quāpropter, adv., on account of which, wherefore, 32, 23 .
quā rē, rel. adv. (quā, by what; rè, means), in order that, so that, therefore, by reason of which, $1,19$.
quartānus, adj. (quartus, fourth), occurring on the fourth day, quartan, 49, 2.
quartus, adj. (quattuor, four), fourth, 28, 17.
quasi, adv. (quam, as ; sī, if ), as if, just as if, on the ground that, 2, 4; II, 4.
quater, adv. num. (cf. quattuor, four), four times, 59, 5.
quattuor, num. adj. indecl., four, 13, 26.
-que, conj. enclit., and, but, accordingly, $\mathbf{1}, \mathrm{I} 2$.
querella, -ae, F., lament: accusation, complaint, 23, 18.
queror, 3, questus, dep., complain, lament, berrail, 68, 28.
quī, quae, quod, adj. pron. interrog., which? what? what kind of? 5, 12 ; 53, 29.
quī, quae, quod, pron. rel., who, which, 1, 2 ; 1, 8.
quī, quae or qua, quod, pron. indef., used after sī, nisi, nē, num, any, 33, 20.
quī, adv. interrog., howe ? $4 \mathrm{I}, 13$. quia, conj., because, 7, in.
quīcumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, indef. rel. pron. (quī, who; -cumque, indef. suff.), whoever, whatever, every one who, everything that, 2, 23; 25, 9; 35, 8 .
quid, adv. interrog. (acc. N. of quis, who), how? why? what? 42, 6.
quidam, quaedam, quoddam, and as subst. quiddam, pron. indef., a certain, a, somebody, one, 12, 9; 29, 4: plur., some, some things, 8, 16; 55, 27.
quidem, adv., to be sure, certainly, indeed, 6, II : nē . . . quidem, not even, 21, 5 .
quidquam, see quisquam, 24,10 . quiēs, -ētis, F., rest, repose, 9, 8: sleep, 23, 19.
quiētus, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of quiēscō, rest), at rest, calm, inactive, quiet, 62, I.
quīn, conj. (abl. quī, why; nē, not), interrog., why not? wherefore not? 24, 18: corroborative, but, indeed, nay, in fact, 38, 16 : in a dependent clause, so that not, but, but that, from, 2, 8 ; 19, 5 .
Quīnctilius, -ī, m., P. Quinctilius Varus, a general of Augustus, defeated by the Germans 9 B.C., 7I, 12.
quindecim, num. adj. (quinque, five; decem, ten), fifteen, 15, 26.
quīngentī, -ae, -a , num. adj. (quīnque, five; centum, hundred), five hundred, 37, 25 .
quīnquāgintā, num. adj. indecl., fifty, 23, 2.
quinque, num. adj. indecl., five, 54, 8.
quīnquennium, $-\bar{i}, \mathrm{~N}$. (quinnque, five ; annus, year), a period of five years, 64, 20.
quinquiēns, adv. (quīnque, five), five times, 54, 3 .
quīntus, num. adj. (quinque, five), fifth, 20, 12.
Quintus, -i, m., a Roman praenomen, 32, 25 .
Quirīnālis, -e, adj. (Quirinus), of Quirinus, of Romulus, Quirinal, referring to the Quirinal hill, one of the seven hills, 5, I.
Quirīnus, -ī, m. (Quiris, i.e. Curēs), Quirinus, the dcified Romulus, 5, 2.
quis, quid, pron. interrog., who? which one? what man? what thing? what? 2, 1; 5, 17.
quis, qua, quid, pron. indef., with sī, nisi, nē, num, any one, anything, some one, something, 41, 20; 67, 23.
quisnam, or (as adj.) quinam, quaenam, quidnam or (as adj.) quodnam, pron. interrog. (quis, who; -nam, intens.), who then? who in the world? what in the
world? what, pray? 40, 19 44, 8 .
quisquam, M., quicquam, N., prơn. indef. (quis, any one; -quam, indef. suff.), any, any one, anything, 24, 10; 56, 2.
quisque, quaeque, quidque, and (as adj.) quodque, pron. indef. (quis, who ; -que, indef. suff.), whoever it be, each, each one, everybody, everything, all, 6, 23 ; 54, 16.
quisquis, quicquid, and (as adj.) quodquod, pron. rel. indef. (quis, who, doubled), whoever, whatever, every one who, everything which, 42, 5 .
quō, adv. and conj. (old dat. and abl. form of quī), whither, 50, 1: in order that, 9, 4; 41, 30.
quod, adv. and conj. (acc. N. sing. of rel. quī, as to which), as adv., as to what, in what: quod sì, but if, 52, 14 : as conj., that, in that, because, 11, I7; 42, 5; 47, 2; 51, 2 I.
radius, -ī, M., staff, rod: beam, ray, 37, 9 .
rādīx, -īcis, F., root, 29, I 3 .
rapina, -ae, F. [RAP-, snatch], robbery, plunder, 1, 18. (W. G. 54.)
rapiō, 3, -puī, raptus [RAP-, snatch], seize and carry off, snatch, drag, 3, 15; 12, 11;

## R

quōminus, conj. (quō, by which; minus, less), that not, lest, from, 27, 10.
quō modo, rel. adv. (quō, in what; modō, manner), in the manner that, as, 42, 15.
quondam, adv. (cum, when, since; -dam, demonstr. suff.), once, formerly, on a time, 5, 10; 55, 25.
quoniam, adv. (quom, when, since; iam, now), since now, since, because, 24, 9 .
quoque, conj. (placed after an emphatic word), also, too, 6, 3.
quōrsum and quōrsus, adv. (quō, whither; versus, turned), to what place, whither, 51, 26.
quot, rel. adj. plur. indecl., as, as many as, 26, 4 : quot . . . tot, as many . . . as.
quotannīs (quot, how many; annus, year), every year, annually, 71, 3 .
quousque, adv. (quō, whither; usque, up to), until what time, till when, 40, 6.

69, 19: rapere in iūs, drag before the court, 8, 7. (W. G. 64.)
rārō, adv. with comp. (rārus, rare), seldom, rarely, 70, 24 . rārus, adj. with comp. and sup., thin, rare: infrequent, uncommon, 56, 7 .
ratiō, -ōnis, F. (cf. reor, reckon),
reckoning, account : course, conduct, plan, 33, 12.
ratis, -is, F., raft, float: vessel, 30, 23.
rebellō, $\mathbf{r},-\bar{a} v \overline{1}$, -ātus (re-, again ; bellō, wage war), wage war again, revolt, rebel, 19, 17. (W. G. 28.)
recēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessus (re-, back; cēdō, go), go back, retire, retreat, withdraw, 45, IO: desist, 33, 14. (W. G. I4.)
receptus, -ūs, m. [re-, back; CAP-, take], taking back: retiring, retreat, 34, 21.
recessus, -ūs, m. [re-, back; CAD-, fall], going back, retreat: nook, recess, 45, 26. (W. G. I4.)
recidō or reccidō, 3 , reccidī or recidī, recāsūrus (re-, back; cadō, fall), fall back: pass, return, fall to, 4, 17. (W. G. I4.)
recipiō, 3 , -cēpī, -ceptus(re-, back; capiō, take), take back, recover, 12, II; 36, 7: with pron. reflex., withdraw, retire, 26, 5: accept, admit, receive, welcome, 4, I5. (W. G. I7.)
reconciliō, $\mathrm{I},-\overline{\mathrm{a}} v \overline{\mathrm{l}}$, -ātus (re-, again; conciliō, procurè), procure again, reëstablish, restore, 64, 10:: reunite, reconcile, 43, II. recreō, r, -āvī, -ātus (re-, again, anew ; creō, make), make anew, revive, encourage, 46, 22.
rēctē, adv. with comp. and sup. (rēctus, straight), in a straight line: properly, well, 12, 20. (W. G. 65.)
recubō, $\mathbf{1}$, —, 一, (re-, back; cubō, lie), lie upon the back, lie back, recline, 38, 23 .
recuperō, $\mathbf{1}$, -āvī, -ātus (re-, again; cf. capiō, take), regain, rescue, recover, save, 21, 29.
reddō, 3, -didī, -ditus (red-, back; dō, give), give back, restore, return, 22, 2: deliver, give, 44, 16. (W. G. 24.)
redeō, -ire, -iī, -itus (red-, back; eō, go), go back, return, 7, 16; 24, 26. (W. G. 46.)
redigō, 3, -ēgī, -āctus (red-, back; agō, drive), drive back, lead back: reduce, force, subdue, 14, 3; 51, I5.
ređimō, 3 , -èmī, -èmptus (red-, back; emō, buy), buy back, redeem, ransom, 26, 6.
redintegrō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (red-, again; integrō, make whole), make whole again, renew, 4, 10. (W. G. 70.)
ređitus, -ūs, M. [red-, back; I-, go], going back, return, 39, 17. (W. G. 46.)
redūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductus (re-, back; dūcō, lead), lead back, bring back, 19, 13. (W. G. 29.)
referō, -ferre, rettulī, relātus (re-, back; ferō, bear), bear back, bring back, bring, 41, 29; 42, 20: with sē, return, 62, 16: pedem referre, withdraw, retreat, 25, II : give back, restore, 30, I3: gain, win, 12, I3: report, relate, 58, 28 : refer, attribute, ascribe, 29, 6 : number,
count, reckon, 20, 14: lift, raise, 40, 20. (W. G. 34.)
refoveō, 2 , -fōvī, - (re-, again ; foveō, warm), warm again, restore, revive, 53, 16.
refrāctus, P. of refringō, 35,30 .
refringō, 3 , -frēgī, -frāctus (re-, intensive; frangō,break),break up, batter down, break open, 35, 30. (W. G. 38.)
refugiō, 3, -fūgī, - ${ }^{\circ}$ (re-, back; fugiō, flee), flee back, flee for safety, flee, 13, 20. (W. G. 40.) rēgālis, -e, adj. (rēx, king), kingly, royal, regal, 66, 21. (W. G. 65.)
rēgia, -ae, F. (rēgius, royal), royal palace, 9, 5. (W. G. 65.)
rēgīna, -ae, F. (rēx, king), queen, 66, 2. (W. G. 65.)
regiō,-ōnis, F. [REG-, guide], direction: region, district, 23, 1. (W. G. 65.)
rēgius, adj. (rēx, king), kingly, royal, belonging io the king, I , 14; 4I, 3. (W. G. 65.)
rēgnō, I , -āvī, -ātus (rēgnum, royal power), to have royal power, be king, reign, I, 3.
rēgnum, -ī, N. [REG-, guide], kingly government, royalty: sovereignty, supreme power, 1, 2: realm, kingdom, 11, 21. (W. G. 65 .
regō, 3, rēxī, rēctus [REG-, guide], keep straight, guide: govern, rule, 2, 17. (W. G. 65.)
regredior, 3, -gressus, dep. (re-, back: gradior, go), go back, re-
turn, 17, I I: withdraw, retreat, 20, 18. (W. G. 44.)
rēiciō, 3, rēiēcī, -iectus (re-, back; iaciō, throw), throw back, 64, 15. (W. G. 47.)
relābor, 3 ,-lāpsus, dep. (re-, back; läbor, slide), slide back, flow back, sink back, I, 9. (W. G. 49.)
relātus, P. of referō, 20, 14.
relictus, $P$. of relinquō, 22, 3 .
religiō, -ōnis, F. (re-, back; cf. ligō, bind), conscientiousness, duty: piety, reverence, 5, 4; 9, 18: pledge of faith, oath, 24, 13: worship, religion. 5, 6.
religō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (re-, back; ligō, bind ), bind back, fasten on, bind fast, 8, 30; 59, 7.
relinquō, 3 , -līquī, -lictus (re-, behind; linquō, leave), leave behind, leave, abandon, 1, 9; 21, 22: bequeath, leave by will, 1 , 2; 11, 3: leave alive, 21, 28: permit to remain, 34, 7 .
reliquiae, -ārum, F. (reliquus, remaining), what is left, remnants, remains, 21, 25 .
reliquus, adj. (cf. relinquō, leave), left, left over, remaining, 15, 14.
remaneō, 2, -mānsī, - (re-, behind; maneō, stay), stay behind, remain, 59, 25. (W.G. 52.)
remittō, 3, -mīsī, -missus (re-, back; mittō, let go), let go back, send back: give up, 71: 16. (W. G. 53.)
removeō, 2, -mōvī, -mōtus (re-, back; moveō, move), move back,
withdraw, remove, 28, 10. (W. G. 54.)

Remus, -ī, m., Remus, the brother of Romulus, $\mathrm{r}, 5$.
renāscor, 3, -nātus, dep. (re-, again; (g)nāscor, be born), be born again, grow again, 26, 4 . (W. G. 4 I .)
renūntiō, r, -āvī, -ātus (re-, back; nūntiō, bring word ), bring back word, report, 25, 9: declare elected, announce, 63, 4: (rewith negative force) refuse, decline, 38, 25 .
renuō, 3, -uī, - (re-, back ; nuō, nod), nod backwards : decline, refuse, 55, 14.
reor, 2, ratus, dep., reckon, believe, think, 7, I3.
repellō, 3, reppulī, repulsus (re-, back; pellō, drive), drive back, drive away: repulse, repel, reject, remove, 54, 30. (IV. G. 59.)
rependō, 3, -pendī, -pēnsus (re-, back; pendō, weigh), weigh back: pay by same weight, 41, 29.
repente, adv. (repēns, sudden), suddenly, unexpectedly, 2, II.
repentīnus, adj. (repēns, sudder ), sudden, unexpected, 56, I.
reperiō, 4, repperī, repertus, find, meet with, 57, 21 : get, procure, obtain, 47, 28.
repetō, 3, -īvī, -ītus (re-, again ; petō, seek), seek again, return to, 23, 14: demand back, claim, 13, I7: rēs repetere, demand restitution, 9, 22.
repetundae, -ārum, F. (repetō, de. mand back), sc. pecūniae, extortion, 54, 10.
repleō, 2, -ēvī, -ētus (re-, again ; pleō, fill), fill again: fill, fill up, 40, I 5.
repōnō, 3, -posuī, -positus (re-, back; pōnō, put), put back, replace, 10, 22.
reportō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (re-, back; portō, bear), carry back, take back, bear back, 29, 17.
reprimō, 3, -pressī, -pressus (re-, back; premō, press), press back, restrain, check, 34, 21.
repudiō, 1, -ā $v i ̄, ~-a ̄ t u s ~(r e p u d i u m, ~$ a putting azayy, put azay, caṣt off, 48, 25 : refuse, scorn, 28, 6.
repūgnō, $\mathrm{x},-\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{vi}$, -ātus (re-, back, in opposition; pūgnō, fight), fight back, oppose, resist, 50, 29.
repulsa, -ae, F. (P. of repellō, drive back), rejection, repulse, 59, I 5.
repulsus, P. of repellō, 54, 30 .
reputō, x , -āvī, -ātus (re-, again, over: putō, think), count over, calculate: think over, meditate, reflect upon, 52, 13 .
rēs, reī, F., thing, object, matter, affair, business, event, fact, circumstance, deed, 1, 6; 1, 14; 1, 19; 2, 10; 6, 21; 10, 3; 10, 14 : condition, 39, 2 I: property, estate, 59, 12 : interest, advantage, 50, 17: cause, reason, 10, 6 : state, commonwealth, 16 ,

4; 36, 24: rēs pūblica, the state, the republic, 37, II.
rescinđō, 3, -scidī, -scissus (re-, back; scindõ, cut), cut off, cut down, break down, I6, I3. (W. G. 66.)
resistō, 3, -stitī, - (re-, back; sistō, stand ), stand back, stand still, halt, stop, 4, 10: oppose, resist, 44, 22. (W. G. 69.)
resolvō, 3, -solvī, -solūtus (re-, back to the original condition; solvō, loose), untie, unfasten: dissolvc, melt, 66, II.
respergō, 3, -sī, -sus (re-, again, over; spargō, scatter), sprinkle over, besprinkle, 18, 22.
respiciō, 3, -spēxī, -spectus (re-, back; speciō, look), look back, look back upon, look at, gaze at, 7, 14 ; 54, 26. (W. G. 68.)
resrīrō, r , -āvī, -ātus (re-, back; spīrō, blowe), blow back, breathe: revive, be refreshed, be relieved, 38, 27.
respondeō, 2, -spondĩ, -spōnsus (re-, in return ; spondeō, promise), answer, respond, 10, 5 .
respōnsum, $-\bar{i}, ~ N . ~(P . ~ N . ~ o f ~ r e-~$ spondeō, answer), answeer, reply, 41, 16: opinion, oracle, 13, 3.
restinguō, 3, -nxī, -nctus (re-, back to its original state; stinguõ, quench), put out, quench, extinguish, 59, 23.
restituō, 3 , -uī, -ūtus (re-, again ; statuō, set up), set up again, replace, rebuild, 61, 9: sive
back, restore, 2, 13: revive, repair, 36, 25. (W. G. 69.)
retineō, 2, -tinuī, -tentus (re-, back; teneõ, hold), hold 3ack: keep possession of, retain, keep, 36, 6. (W. G. 7I.)
retrahō, 3, -trāxĩ, -tractus (re-, back; trahō, drawo), draw back, call back: drag back, bring back, 59, 30.
retrō, adv., backward, to the rear, 23, 14 .
reus, adj. (rēs, thing), concerned in a thing, party to an action: often as subst., M., the accused, 59, 22.
reversus, p. of revertor, $3 \mathrm{r}, \mathrm{r}$.
revertō, 3 , -vertī, -, or revertor, 3, -versus (re-, back; vertō, turn), turn back, return, I, I4; 44, 19.
revocō, I, -āvī, -ātus (re-, again ; vocõ, call), call again, recall, call back, 6I, 6. (W. G. 77.)
rēx, rēgis, M. [REG-, guide], absolute monarch, king, I, I. (W. G. 65.)

Rhēa, -ae, F., Rhea, praenomen of Rhea Silvia, the mother of Romulus and Remus, $1,4$.
Rhēnus, -ī, m., the Rhine, river of Germany, 5 I , I 6.
rhētor, -oris, M. (Gr., $\rho \dot{\eta} \tau \omega \rho$ ), teacher of oratory, rhetorician, orator, 58, 12.
Rhodos (rarely Rhodus), -ĩ, F., Rhodes, an island in the Mediterranean, south of Asia Minor, 48, 5.
rīdeō, 2, -sī, -sus, laugh, smile, 36, 8 : laugh at, ridicuie, $55,16$. rigō, $1,-\bar{a} v i ̄,-a ̄ t u s, ~ w e t, ~ m o i s t e n, ~$ 6, 7.
rīpa, -ae, F., bank, x, 8.
rīsus, -ūs, m. (cf. rīdeō, laugh), laughing, laughter, 69, II.
rīte, adv. (old abl. for rītū ; see ritus), according to religious usage, with due observance, duly, 5, 23.
rītus, -ūs, M., form of religious observance, ceremony, formula, rite, 10,4 .
rixa, -ae, F., quarrel, dispute, II, 23.
rōbur, -oris, N., hard-wood: hardness, vigor, strength, 30, 24: the best part, the flower, 25, 24. rogō, 1, -āvī, -ātus, ask, question, 23, 23: beg, request, 15, 18.
Röma, -ae, F., Rome, 2, 20.
Rōmānī, -ōrum, m. (Rōma, Rome), the Romans, 3, 17.
Rōmānus, adj. (Rōma, Rome), of Rome, Roman, 3, I 5. As subst., m. and f., a Roman, 30, 22.

Rōmulus, -i, m., Romulus, the mythical founder of Rome, 1,5 .
Rōscius, -ī, m., Roscius, gentile name of Sextius Roscius,
whom Cicero defended against a charge of parricide, 58, 4 .
rōstrum, -ī, N. (rōdō, gnaw), beak: ship's beak: plur. .ie rostra, the speaker's stand in the Forum, 54, 29 (v. notes, fig. 27, p. I29).
Rubicō, -ōnis, m., the Rubicon, a small stream marking the boundary between Cisalpine Gaul and Italy, 52, II.
Rūfinus, $-\overline{1}$, m., family name of P. Cornelius Rufinus, 29, 18.
ruinna, -ae, F. (cf. ruō, fall with violence), rushing down, falling down, ruin: calamity, fall, destruction, 9, 3; 59, 22 : plur., ruins, 22, 3 .
rumpō, 3, rūpī, ruptus [RVP-, break], break, burst, tear: break in upon, cut short, interrupt, 69, 27. (W. G. 64.)
ruō, 3, ruī, rutus, fall with violence, go to ruin: hurry, hasten, 59, 29.
rūrsus or rūrsum, adv. (revorsus or revorsum, P. of revertō, turn back), turned back, back: again, anew, 10, 22. (W. G. 74.)
rūs, rūris, N., country (as opposed to the city), fields, 62, 12.

## $S$

Sabīnī, -ōrum, m., Sabines, an ancient Italian people, dwelling in central Italy, north of Latium, 3, 12.
sacer, -cra, -crum, adj. with sup.
[sAC-, fasten ; cf. sanciō, make sacred ], sacred, 16, 21 .
sacerdōs, -ōtis, M. and F. [sacer, sacred; DA-, give], priest, priestess, 1, 5. (W. G. 24.)
sacrārium, -ī, N. (sacrum, a holy thing), a depository of holy things, shrine, 15,25 .
sacrificiunis. $\bar{j}_{5}$ N. (sacrificus, of sacrifices), sacrifice, 8,17 . (W. G. 33.)
sacrum, -ī, N. (sacer, consecrated), something consecrated, a holy thing: plur. religious rites, sacrifices, 5, 6 .
saeculum, -i, M., race, generation: century, age, time, 40, 5 .
saepe, adv. with comp. and sup., often, many times, frequently, I, I3; 35, 7 .
saepiō, 4, -psī, -ptus (saepēs, hedge), to surround with a hedge, hedge in, fortify, surround, $16,6$.
saeviō, 4, -iī, -itus (saevus, ficrce), be fierce, be furious, rage, 24, 12.
saevitia, -ae, F. (saevus, furious), harshness, cruelty, severity, 14, 5 .
saevus, adj. with comp. and sup., raging, furious, violent, 52, 27.
sagīnō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (sagīna, food), fatten, 47, 29.
sagulum, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{~N}$. (dim. of sagum, military cloak), a small military cloak, 64, I 5.
Saguntum, -1, N., or Saguntus, -1, F., Saguntum, a town in the eastern part of Spain, near the coast. Its capture by Hannibal led to the second Punic war. 32, 22.
Salernitānus, adj., belonging to

Saleruum, a town in Campania, $65,4$.
Saliī, -ōrum, M., Salii, a college of priests founded by Numa for the service of Mars. They danced in procession through the city every March. 5, 20 (v. notes, fig. 2, p. 82).
Salīnātor, -ōris, m., Salinator, a Roman surname, 35, i8.
salīnum, -ī, N. (sā1, salt), a vessel for salt, salt-cellar, 29, II.
saltō, $\mathrm{I},-\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{v} \overline{\mathrm{l}},-\overline{\mathrm{a}}$ tus (freq. of saliō, leap), dance, 5, 23.
(saltus, -ūs), M. (cf. saliō, leap), only acc. and abl. sing., and plur., leap, spring, jump, bound, 2, 22; 31, 7.
saltus, -ūs, M., glen, ravine, I , 18; 23, 24.
salūbris, -e, adj. with comp. and sup. (salūs, soundness), healthgiving, healthful: healthy, vigorous, $9,9$.
salūs, -ūtis, F. (salvus, sound), soundness, health: safety, 21, 9 .
salūtātiō, -ōnis, F. (salūtō, greet), greeting, saluting, salutation, 68, 22.
salūtātor, -ōris, M. (salūtō, greet), a saluter, 68, 27.
salūtō, I, -āvī, -ātus (salūs, health), greet, pay respects, call upon, salute, 13, 22 ; 63, 5 .
salvus, adj., in good health, safe, uninjured, 40, 25 .
Samnils -itis, adj., of, or belong. ing to, the Samnites, 24, 22.
Samnītēs, -ium, m. plur., Sam-
nites, the people of Samnium, a rugged district of central Italy, east of Latium, 22, 15 .
sapiēns, -entis, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of sapiō, have taste), wise, sensible, discreet, judicious, 40, 3. As subst., man of sense, philosopher, 29, 5 .
Sardinia, -ae, F., Sardinia, a large island in the Mediterranean, west of Italy, 42, 13 .
sarmentum, -ī, N., twig, fagot, 33, 27.
satis, adj.; N. indecl., only nom. and acc.; adv.: as adj., enough, sufficient, 38, 9: as noun, enough, 37, 16: as adv., sufficiently, enough, 49, 6.
saucius, adj., wounded, hurt, 64, 9.
saxum, -i, N. [sAC-, split], split rock, rock, 21, 4. (W. G. 66.)
scālae, -ārum, F. (cf. scandō, climb), ladder, scaling-ladder, 19, 22.
scapha, -ae, F. (Gr., $\sigma \kappa a ́ \phi \eta)$, light boat, skiff, 31, 7.
scelerātus, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of scelerō, pollute), polluted, profaned, defiled, 13, 25.
scelestē, adv. (scelestus, wicked), wickedly, impiously, 14, I.
scelus, -eris, N., wicked deed, crime, sin, 59, 12.
schola, -ae, F. (Gr., $\sigma \chi 0 \lambda \eta$ ), leisure for learning, lecture, school, 40, 6.
sciō, 4, -īvī, -ītus [SAC-, SCI-, divide, distinguish], know, un-
derstand, perceive, be skilled in, know how, 4, 7; 23, $22 ; 38,8$. (W. G. 66.)

Scīpiō, -ōnis, M. (scīpiō, síaff), Scipio, a very distinguished Roman family of the Cornelian gens, 33,7 .
scīpiō, -ōnis, M., staff, walkingstick, 20, 27.
sciscitor, I , -ātus, dep. (freq. fr. scīscō, seek to know), seek to know, ask, inquire, 14, 10. (W. G. 66.)
scissus, adj. (p. of scindō, tear), rent, riven, 5, 18.
scrība, -ae, m. (cf. scrībō, write), official scribe, clerk, 39, 4.
scrībō, 3, scrīpsī, scrīptus, scratch, engrave: zurite, 51, 10.
scrīnium, -ī, N., case, book-box, 56, 9 (v. notes, fig. 28, p. 130).
Scultenna, -ae, m., the Scultenna, a river in Cisalpine Gaul, 63, 22.
scūtum, -ī, N., shield, buckler, 3, 25 (v. notes, fig. 26, p. 127).
sē, acc. and abl. of suī.
sēcēđō, 3, -cessī, -cessus (sē-, apart from ; cēdō, go), go apart, go away, withdraw, 16, 2 I.
$\sec 0 \overline{,} \mathrm{I},-\mathrm{cuī},-c t u s$ [SAC-, SEC-, divide], cut, cut in two, II, 14 . (W. G. 66.)
sēcrētō, adv. (sēcrētus, separate), in secret, secretly, 28, 15 .
sēcrētus, adj. with comp. (P. of sēcernō, sever), severed, apart: hidden, private, secret, 5, 22. (W. G. 20.)
sector, I, -ātus, dep. (freq. of sequor, followe), follow eagerly, attend, 58, I.
secundus, adj. with comp. and sup. (sequor, follow), in time, order or rank, following, next, second, 50, 5.
secūris, -is, acc. im or em, abl. -ī, F. [sAC-, sEC-, split], axe, hatchet, cleaver, II, 29. (W. G. 66.)
secus, adv., otherwise, differently, 12, 7.
sed, conj., but, on the contrary, but also, but in fact: 1, 3 ; 36, 19.
seđeō, 2 , sēdī, sessum [sED-, sit], sit, seat oneself, 37, 13: settle, lie, lower over, 34, 24. (W. G. 67.)
sēdēs, -is, F. [sed-, sit], seat, bench, chair, 20, 29: site, location, 9, 5. (W. G. 67.)
sēditiō, -ōnis, F. [sēd, apart, aside; 1-, go], a going aside, dissension, civil discord, sedition, mutiny, 4, 27; 43, 9. (W. G. 46.)
sēdūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductus (sē-, apurt, aside; dūcō, lead), lead aside, take apart, draw aside, 18, 20.
sēdulō, adv. (sc̄dulus, busy), busily, industriously: deliberately, purposely, 34, 14.
sēgnis, -e, adj. with comp., slow, sluggish, lazy, 17, 6.
sēgniter, adv. (sēgnis, slow), slowly, tardily, sluggishly, without spirit, 12, IO; 40, 22.
sella, -ae, F. [SED-, sit], seat, chair, magistrate's seat, 5, 9; 43, 25 (v. notes, fig. 1, p. 81). (W. G. 67.)
semel, adv. num., once, a single time, 67, 20.
sēmet, see suī, 41, 25 .
semper, adv., ever, always, at all times, forever, 50, 7.
Semprōnius, -i, m., Sempronius, name of a Roman gens, 33, 8.
senātor, -ōris, M. (cf. senātus, senate), a member of the senate, senator, 4, 18.
senātōrius, adj. (senātor, senator), of a senator, senatorial, 42, 23 .
senātus, -ūs, m. (cf. senex, old), the council of elders, senate, I3, 17.

Seneca, -ae, m., surname of $L$. Annaeus Seneca, a famous Stoic philosopher, instructor of Nero, died 65 A.D., $65,14$.
senectūs, -ūtis, F. (senex, old), old age, extreme age, 4, 19.
senex, senis, adj. with comp., senior, old, aged, 8, 10. As subst., M., old man, 4, 17.
senior, -ōris, comp. of senex, $4,17$.
Senonēs, -um, M., the Senones, a people in Cisalpine Gaul, 20, 4 .
sententia, -ae, F. (cf. sentiō, think), a way of thinking, sentiment, opinion, decision, wish, desire, 23, 27; 55, 25 .
sentiō, 4, sēnsī, sēnsus, discern by sense, feel: think, believe, 67, 24.
sēparātim, adv. (sēparātus, separated ), apart, separately, 50, 20. sepeliō, 4, -pelīvī, -pultus, bury, inter, 6, 13.
septem, num. adj. indecl., seven, 6, I5.
Septimulēius, -ī, m., L. Septimuleius, a friend of C. Gracchus, 41, 28.
septimus, num. adj. (septem, seven), the seventh, 14 .
septirēmis, -e, adj. (septem, seven; rēmus, oar), with seven banks of oars, 30, 26 (v. notes, fig. $16, \mathrm{p} .109$ ).
septuāgēsimus, adj. num. ord. (septuāgintā, seventy), seventieth, 71, 22.
sepulcrum, -ī, N. (cf. sepeliō, bury), piace where a corpse is buried, grave, tomb, 17, I6.
sepultūra, -ae, F. (cf. sepeliō, bury), burial, interment, 65, 21.
sepultus, P. of sepeliō, 6,13 .
sequor, 3, secūtus, follorv, come after, attend, accompany, 14, 12: chase, pursue, 7, 13: favor, conform to, adopt, follow, 8, 26 ; 24, 15 .
Sergius, -ī, m., Sergius, the name of a Roman gens, 58, 25 .
sēriō, adv. (sērius, earnest), in earnest, seriously, 50, 4 .
sērius, adj. (for * sevērius, from sevērus, grave), grave, carnest, serious, 15, 20.
sermō, -ōnis, M., continued speech, talk, conversation, 26, 30 : report, rumor, 34, 16.
sērō, adv. with comp. and sup. (sērus, late), late, at a late hour, 24, 5.
Sertōrius, -ī, m., Q. Sertorius, the famous general of the Marian party, who maintained himself in Spain, and defied the power of Rome, until he was assassinated. 44, 29.
serva, -ae, female slave, maid, 18, 6.
servīlis, -e, adj. (servus, slave), of a slave, slavish, servile, 2, 7 .
servitūs, -ūtis, F. (servus, slave), the condition of a servant, slavery, 18, I.
Servius, -ī, M., a Roman praenomen, e.g., Servius Tullius, 12, 1.
servō, 1, -āvī, -ātus, make safe, save, rescue, preserve, keep, deliver, 42, 24; 53, 27.
servus, -i, m., slave, servant, 38 , 29; 47, 27.
sēsē, acc. and abl. of suī, 7, 15.
sessor, -ōris, M. [SED-, sit], one who sits: rider, 25, 16. (W. G. 67.$)$
sēstertius, adj. num. (sēmis, half; tertius, third), two and a half. As subst., m. (sc. nummus), a sesterce, a small silver coin, originally two and a half asses, worth 4.1 cents. 50, 24 .
sētius, adv. comp., the less, in a less degree, 18, 16.
seu, see sīve, 4, 10.
sevērē, adv. with comp. and sup.
(sevērus, grave), gravely, seriously, severely, 54, 10.
sex, adj. num. indecl., six, 2, 18. sexāgintā, adj. num. indecl., sixty, 54, 7.
sextāns, -antis, m. (sex, six), the sixth, a sixth part; a small coin, one sixth of an as, worth less than a cent, 17, I 5.
Sextīlis, -e, adj. (sextus, sixth; sc. mēnsis, month), the sixth month counting from March, August, 20, I3.
Sextus, -ī, m., Sextus, a Roman praenomen, 14, 3 .
sextus, adj. num. ord. (sex, six), the sixth, 48, 22.
sī, conj., if, on condition that, when, 3, 21 ; 50, 9.
sībilus, -ī, M., plur. sībilī, -ōrum, m., also sïbila, -ōrum, N., whistling, 35, 9.
Sibyllinnus, adj. (Sibylla, the Sibyl), of a Sibyl, Sibylline, 15, 25.
sic, adv., thus, in this way, 2, 19; 2, 23.
siccō, r, -āvī, -ātus (siccus, dry), to make dry, dry, drain, 54, 19. siccus, adj., dry. As subst., siccum, -ī, N., dry land, I, 9.
Sicilia, -ae, F., Sicily, 27, 3.
Siculī, -ōrum, m., the Sicilians, 58, 19.
sicut or sīcutī, adv. (sic, so; ut, as), so as, just as, 19, 8.
signifer, -fera, -ferum, adj. [signum, sign; FER-, bear], sign-bearing. As subst., M.,
standard-bearer, ensign, 22, 7 (v. notes, fig. 12, p. 99).
sīgnificō, i, -āvī, -ātus [sīgnifex, image-maker. fr. signum, sign; FAC-, make], make signs, show by signs: mean, indicate, signify, 6, 2.
sīgnō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (sīgnum, mark), set a mark upon, mark, seal, sign, 51, 9.
signum, -ī, N., mark, sign: ensign, standard, 12, I I (v. notes, fig. 6, p. 89) : signal, 3, 14: signa inferre, attack, 59, 24.
silēns, -entis, adj., in silence, silent, 5, 16.
silentium, -i, N. (silēns, still), stillness, silence, 14, 15 .
sileō, 2, -uī, 一, be noiseless, be still, keep silence, 23, 17.
silva, -ae, F., wood, forest, 33, 30.
Silvia, -ae, F., v. Rhēa, I, 4.
similis, -e, adj., comp. similior, sup. simillimus, like, resembling, similar, 2, 9 .
similiter, adv., comp. similius, sup. simillimē (similis, like), likewise, similarly, 68, 19.
similitūdō, -inis, F. (similis, like), likeness, resemblance, similitude, 13, 16.
simplex, -icis, adj. with comp. [cf. semel, once; PLEC-, fold ], simple, plain: open, frank, 26, 16. (W. G. 60.)
simul, adv., at the same time, 8, 2. simulācrum, -ī, n. (simulō, make like), likeness, image, portrait, statue, 20, 26.
simulō, I, -āvì, -ātus (similis, like), make like, imitate: feign, counterfeit, pretend, 6, 5; 62, 30.
simultās, ātis, F. (simul, at the same time), hostile encounter, dissension: rivalry, jealousy, grudge, 29, 18 ; 56, 15.
sīn, conj. (sī, if; nē, not), if however, if on the contrary, but if, 28, 19 .
sine, prep with abl., without, 6, 8 .
singulāris, -e, adj. (singulī, one at a time), one by one: singular, remarkable, 58, 26.
singulī, -ae, -a, adj., one at a time, single, separate, several, one on a side, 7, 12; 7, 20; 24, 1 ; 39, I.
sinister, -tra, -trum, adj. with comp., left, 3, 23.
sinō, 3, sīvī, situs, let down, fix: let, suffer, allow, 18, 19.
sinus, -ūs, M., bent surface, curve, fold: the fold of the toga about the breast, 32, 27 .
sistō, 3, stitī, status, cause to stand: sistere gradum, stop, halt, 23, I 5. (W. G. 69.)
situs, adj. (p. of sinō, set, fix), placed, situated, 57, 10.
sīve, or seu, conj. (sì, if; -ve, or), or if: or, or rather, 30, 19; sīve . . sìve, or seu . . . seu, whether ... or, 4, 10.
sōbrius, adj. (sē-, apart from, not; ēbrius, drunk), not drunk, sober, 56, 30.
socer, -erī, m., father-in-lazv, 52, I.
societās, -ātis, F. (socius, fellow), fellowship, association: leagule, alliance, 3, 5; 50, 25 .
sociō, r,-āvī,-ātus(socius, sharer),
hold in common, share, 4, I 5 .
socius, -i, m., felloze, comrade, as-
sociate, 59, 25: ally, 23, 9.
sōl, sölis, M., the sun, 5, 17 .
soleō, 2, solitus, semi-dep., use, be wont, be accustomed, 2, 5 .
solidus, adj. with sup., undivided, whole: gemuine, true, real, 17, I8.
sōlitūdō, -inis, F. (sōlus, alone), desert, wilderness, $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I} \mathbf{0}$.
solitum, -i, N. (P. of soleō, be wont), the customary, what is usual, 43, 4.
solitus, adj. (P. of soleō, be wont), wonted, accustomed, usual, 27, 20.
solium, -ī, N. [SED-, sit], seat, offcial seat, chair of state, throne, 66, 21. (W. G. 67.)
sollicitō, i, -āvī, -ātus (sollicitus, disturbed), disturb, agitate: arouse, incite, move, 68, 2 I .
sollicitus, adj. with comp., thoroughly moved, agitated, disturbed: sensitive, watchful, on the alert, $2 \mathrm{x}, 6$.
sōlum, adv. (sōlus, alone), alone, only, merely, 21, 5 : nōn sōlum . . . sed etiam, not only . . . but also, 6, 18.
sōlus, gen sōlīus, dat. sōlī, alone, only, single-handed, 2, 24; 16, II.
solvō, 3, solvī, solūtus (sē-, apart;
lū̄, loose), loosen, unbind, 7, 30. somnium, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{~N}$. (somnus, sleep), dream, 13, 3 .
somnus, -ī, M. (for sopnus; cf. sōpiō, put to sleep), sleep, 43, I8.
sōpiō, 4, -īvī, -ītus, deprive of sense, put to sleep: in pass., sleep, 35, 16.
soror, -ōris, F., sister, 7, 27.
sorōrius, adj. (soror, sister), of a sister, sisterly, sister's, 8, I 9.
sors, -tis, F., lot: fate, fortune, destiny, 26, 12; 62, I.
sortior, 4, -itus, dep. (sors, lot), cast lots, draw lots, 65, 24.
spatium, -i, N., space; distance, 7, 13 : period of time, interval, 49, 20.
speciēs, —, acc. -em, abl. -e, F. [SPEC-, see], sight, look, appearance, 25, 14: semblance, preience, pretext, 12, 4; 55, 12. (W. G. 68.)
spectāculum, -ī, N. (spectō, look at), place in the theatre: show, spectacle, 3, II. (W. G. 68.)
spectō, $1,-\bar{a} v i ̄, ~-a ̄ t u s ~(f r e q . ~ o f ~$ speciō, look), look on, look at, behold, watch, 7, 5. (W. G. 68.) speculum, -i, N. [sPEC-, see], reflector, looking-glass, mirror, 71, I7. (W. G. 68.)
spernō, 3, sprēvī, sprētus, despise, reject, spurn, 27, 14.
spērō, r, -āvī, -ātus (spēs, hopc), hope, look for, expect, 10, 25.
spēs, speī, hope, 7, 9: expectation, 17, 26.
spīritus, -ūs, m. (cf. spīrō, breathe), breathing, breath: spirit, energy, courage, 9, 12 .
splendor, -ōris, m., brightness, splendor: honor, lustre, dignity, 57, I4.
spoliō, 1, -ā $\overline{1}$, -ātus (spolium, skin), strip: plunder, strip, spoil, 7, 24; 48, 26.
spolium, -1 , N., the skin; plur., the arms stripped from an enemy, booty, spoil, 7, 27; 38, 29.
spondeō, 2, spopondī, spōnsus, promise sacredly, vow: agree, promise, engage, 28, 27 ; 49, 24.
(spōns, spontis), F. (cf. spondeō, promise), only abl. sing., usu. with pron. poss., of one's own accord, freely, willingly, voluntarily, 60, 21 .
spōnsiō, -ōnis, F. (spondeō, promise), solemn promise, engagement, covenant, 24, 8.
spōnsus, -ī, M. (P. of spondeō, promise), betrothed man, 7, 29.
sprētus, P. of spernō, 27, 14.
Spūrinna, -ae, m., Vestritius Spurinna, the seer who warned Julius Caesar to beware the Ides of March, 55, 6.
Spurius,-ī, m., Spurius, a Roman praenomen, 23, 4 .
statim, adv. [STA-, stand], steadily: on the spot, at once, instantly, 2, I. (W. G. 69.)
statiō, -ōnis, F. [STA-, stand ], $a$ standing: station, post, 21, 20. (W. G. 69.)
statua, -ae, F. (status, P. of sistō, place, "set), an image, statue, 16, 17. (W. G. 69.)
statuō, 3, -uī, -ūtus (status, station), cause to stand, set up, plant, 22, 7 : determine, decide, 21, I. (W. G. 69.)
statūra, -ae, F. [sTA-, stand], height, size, stature, 56, 22. (W. G. 69.)
status, -ūs, m. [sTA-, stand], station, position: rank, state, condition, 27, 27. (W. G. 69.)
stercus, -oris, N., filth, 51,3 .
sternō, 3, strāvī, strātus, spread out, scatter: throw to the ground, 2I, 13.
Sthenius, -ī, M., Sthenius, a Sicilian, a friend of C. Marius, 44, 4.
stīpendium, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{~N}$. (for stipipendium ; stips, small coin; *pendium, cf. pendere, pay), a paying of tax: pay, wages, 19, 20 : military service, campaign, 49, 14.
stirps, -pis, F. or m., stalk, root: offspring, family, stock, lineage, 8, 13; 42, 23.
stō, -äre, stetī, status. [STA-, stand ], stand, 18, I 4 : stand by, persist in, 66, 8. (W. G. 69.)
strāgēs, -is, F., overthrow, destruction, defeat, slaughter, 37, 20.
strāgulum, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{~N}$. (strāgulus, for spreading out), spread, covering, bed-spread, 43, 8.
strēnuē, adv. (strēnuus, prompt),
promptly, actively, strenuously, 31, 25.
strēnuus, adj. with sup., active, vigorous, 14, 2.
strepitus, -ūs, M. (strepō, make a noise), noise, clash, crash, alarm, 21, 6; 71, 20.
strīdor, -ōris, M. (cf. strīdō, make a harsh noise), harsh noise, roar, 28, II.
stringō, 3, -inxī, -ictus, draw tight, bind tight: unsheathe, draw, of a sword, 8, 2.
studeō, 2,-uī, 一, give attention, be eager, take pains, desire, 67, 23.
studiōsē, adv. with comp. and sup. (studiōsus, eager), eagerly, studiously, 58, I.
studium, -ī, N. (cf. studeō, give attention), application, eagerness, desire, exertion, effort, 3, II; 32, 5: study, pursuit, 57, 24 : good-will, friendliness, devotion, 61, 5.
stu peō, 2, -uī, -, be struck senseless, be confused, be astounded, be stupefied, be paralyzed, 18, 8.
suādeō, 2, -sī, -sus, advise, recommend, exhort, urge, persuade, 12, 7 ; 57, 12.
sub, prep. with acc. and abl : with abl., under', below, beneath, 15, $3 ; 67,4$ : with acc., with verbs of motion, under, 8, 18. subdō, 3, -didī,-ditus [sub, under; 2 DA-, put], put under, apply, 42, 8. (W. G. 25.)
subdūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductus (sub,
under, away; dūcō, lead), lead away, withdraw, steal away, remove, 8,25 ; 43, 6. (iW. G. 29.) subeō, -īre, -ī̄, -itus (sub, under; eō, come, go), come under, go under: take up, carry, 64, I0: submit to, suffer, undergo, 45, I : penetrate, take effect, 46, 16. (W. G. 46.)
subiciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus (sub, under ; iaciō, throw), throwe under, place under: make subject, 27, 2. (W. G. 47.)
subigō, 3, -ēgī, -āctus (sub, from below, up; agō, drive), drive up, bring up: subdue, subjugate, conquer, 12, 20. (W. G. 2.)
subitō, adv. (subitus, sudden), suddenly, 4, 22. (W. G. 46.)
subitus, adj., sudden, unexpected, 28, 8. (W. G. 46.)
sublātus, P. of tollō, 40, 25 .
sublevō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (sub, from below; levō, lift), lift from beneath, raise up, hold up, support, 21, 3.
sublicius, adj. (sublica, stake, pile), resting upon piles, 10, 13 .
sublimis, -e, adj. with comp., uplifted, high, on high, aloft, 10, 22.
sublūstris, -e, adj. [sub, a little; *lūstrus, fr. LvC-, shine], giving some light, faintly luminous, glimmering, 21, 3 .
submittō, 3, -mīsī, -missus (sub, down, secretly; mittō, send), let down, send down, let grow, 38, 23. (W. G. 53.)
subolēs, -is, F. [sub, from below; OL-, growe], sprout, shoot: offspring, progeny, posterity, I, 4. subōrnō, r, -āvī, -ātus (sub, without force, or secretly; ōrnō, fit out), fit out, furnish: incite secretly, suborn, 18, I.
subrīdeō, 2, -sī, - (sub, a little; rīdeō, laugh), smile, 26, 22.
subsellium, -1 , N. (sub, less in size; sella, seat), low bench, seat, 40, 29 (v. notes, fig. 22, p. I19). (W. G. 67.)
subsequor, 3, -cūtus, dep. (sub, below, after; sequor, folloze), follow after, follow up, 52, 22.
subsistō, 3, -stitī, - (sub, under; sistō, stand still ), take a stand, stop, halt: remain, stay, 55, 6 . (W. G. 69.)
substituō, 3, -uī, -ūtus (sub, under; statuō, set), place under: substitute, put in place of, 45, 23. (W. G. 69.)
subterrāneus, adj. (sub, under; terra, ground), underground, subterranean, 19, 23.
subtexō, 3, -xuī, - (sub, under ; texō, weave), weave under, sew on: add, 68, 29.
succēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessus (sub, below; cēdō, go), go below, come under: follow, succeed, take place of, 5, 3. (V. G. 14.)
successor, -ōris, m. (cf. succēdō, take the place of ), follower, successor, 44, 17. (W. G. 14.)
successus -ūs, M. (succēdō, come
up), a coming up, approach: success, 33, 13. (W. G. 14.)
succlāmō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (sub, after ; clāmō, call), cry out in response, 33, 2.
succurrō, 3, -currī, -cursus (sub, under ; currō, run), run under, run to help, aid, assist, 36, 26. (W. G. 19.)
sufficiō, 3 , -fēcī, -fectus (sub, under; faciō, make, put), put under, lay a foundation for: suffice, satisfy, be large enough, 2, 20 ; 39, 4. (W. G. 33.)
suffīgō, 3, -fīxī, fīxus (sub, beneath: figō, fasten), fasten beneath, attach, nail to, 49, 30.
suffodiō, 3, -fōdī, -fossus (sub, under ; fodiō, dig), dig under: stab underneath, 59, 6.
suffrāgātor, -ōris, M. (suffrāgor, fuvor by voting ), favorer, supporter, partisan, 56, 20.
suī, dat. sibi, acc. and abl. sē, emphatic form, sēsē, or sēmet, sing. and plur. pron. of 3 d pers., always reflexive, himself, herself, itself, themselves, $\mathbf{1}, 12 ; \mathbf{1}$, $20 ; 4,12 ; 41,25$.
Sulla, -ae, m., a family name in the Cornelian gens, especially L. Cornelius Sulla, dictator B.C. 82. 43, 12.

Sullānus, adj. (Sulla), of Sulla. As subst., m., follower of Sulla, 58, 3 .
sum, esse, fuī, futūrus [ES-, $b e$ ], be, exist, live, 1, 2 ; 41, 29 : be
present, be found, 6, 21: be of, consist of, 54, 8.
summa, -ae, F. (summus, highest; sc. rēs, thing), top, summit: chief place, leadership, highest rank, 13, 4 : amount, sum, 69, 12.
summus or suprēmus, adj. sup. (for * supimus, sup. of superus, upper), uppermost, supreme, highest, 12, 6: last, final, 71, 17 : greatest, utmost, best, extreme, 21,$7 ; 25,18 ; 33,16$; 36, 20. As subst., N., the top, the summit, 2r, 12.
sūmō, 3, sūmpsī, sūmptus (sub, up from below; emō, take), take, lay hold of: take, drink, eat, consume, 46, 15 : adopt, assume, 63, 16 : begin, undertake, 3, 17 : obtain, get, receive, 18, 12 : select, choose, 33, 2.
sūmptuārius, adj. (sūmptus, outlay), of expense, sumptuary, 54, 12.
sūmptus, P. of sūmō, 18,12 .
sūmptus, -ūs, M. (sūmō, lay out), outlay, expense, 42, 19.
supellex, -lectilis, F., domestic utensils, household stuff, furniture, 29, 10; 70, 23.
super, prep. with acc. and abl : with abl., over, above, on: with acc., over, above, on, upon, 7, 7; 7, 28; 28, 12: beyond, 1, 8: during, at, 55, 30.
superadstō, -āre, -stitī, - (super, upon ; ad, near ; stō, stand), stand upon, 25, 14. (W. G. 69.)
superbē, adv. with comp. and sup. (superbus, proud), haughtily, proudly, arrogantly, 10, 5 . superbia, -ae, F. (superbus, proud), loftiness, haughtiness, pride, arrogance, 17, 12.
superbus, adj. with comp. and sup. (super, above), haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent, 14, I; 30, 12.
superiaciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus (super, upon, over; iaciō, throw), throw over, 30, 22. (W. G. 47.)
superincidō, 3, 一, - (super, from above; in, upon; cadō, fall), fall from above, fall down upon, 16, 14.
superior, -ius, gen. -ōris, comp. of superus, superior, victorious, 33, 22 ; 47, 10.
superō, I, -āvī, -ātus (superus, over, above), go over, rise above: ascend, mount, cross, 33, 6: subdue, conquer, 27, 2 : surpass, outstrip, excel, 30, 19.
supersum, -esse, -fuī (super, over; sum, be), be over and above, be left, remain, 7, 20: outlive, survive, II, 20; 35, 19. (W. G. 3 I.)
superus, adj. with comp. and sup., that is above, upper, higher, 12, 16.
superveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventus (super, upon, in addition; veniō, come), come in addition, come up, arrive, 45, II : come upon, surprise, 2, 12. (W. G. 73.)
supervīvō, 3, -vīxī, - (super, over, beyond ; vīvō, live), outlive, survive, 56, 2.
suppliciter, adv. (supplex, petitioner), like a petitioner, humbly, suppliantly, 65, 21. (W. G. 60.)
supplicium, -i, N. (supplex, kneeling in entreaty), kneeling, bowing down: death penalty, punishment, 2, 5; 44, 2. (W. G. 60.)
suprēmus, see summus, 71 , 7 .
surgō, 3, surrēxī, and subrēxī, - (sub, from below ; regō, make straight), rise, get up, stand $u p, 70,17$. (W. G. 65.)
suscipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus [sub(s), from under; capiō, take], take up, take: receive, assume, take upon oneself, undertake, begin, 12, 1; 22, I5; 43, I.
suspectus, adj. with comp. (P. of suspiciō, mistrust), subject to suspicion, mistrusted, suspected, 52, 3. (W. G. 68.)
sustineō, 2 , -tinuī, -tentus [sub(s), from under, up; teneō, hold ], hold up, bear up, 7, 24 : keep up, support, 7, 24; 29, 12: withstand, sustain, bear, endure, 16, II; 65, 6. (W. G. 71.)
sūtor, -ōris, M. (suō, sèw), shoemaker, cobbler, 68, 21.
suus, pron. poss. $3^{d}$ pers. (cf. suī, of himself, herself, itself, themselves), reflexive adj., of oneself, belonging to oneself, his own, her own, his, her, its,
their, 3, 22; 6, 23; 17, 12. As subst., suī, his friends, their friends, 14, 9: sua mors, a natural death, 56, 3 .

## T

T., Titus, a Roman praenomen, 64, 25.
tabella, -ae, F. (dim. of tabula, board), small board: writingtablet, 70, 17 (v. notes, fig. 21, p. II7).
taberna, -ae, F. [TA-, stretch], hut: shop, stall, 18, 5.
tabernāculum, -ī, N. (taberna, hut), tent, 43, I (v. notes, fig. 10, p. 97).
tābēs, -is, F., wasting, decline, decay, 17, 5.
tabula, -ae, F. [TA-, stretch], board: writing-tablet, 39, 4 (v. notes, fig. 21, p. 117) : table of the law, $17,22$.
tacitus, adj. (P. of taceō, be silent), passed in silence, kept secret: in silence, without speak. ing, 36, I 5 .
taedium, $-\overline{\mathrm{i}}, \mathrm{N}$. (taedet, it wearies), weariness, tediousness, disgust, 43, 17.
talentum, -ī, N. (Gr., $\left.\tau \alpha{ }^{\prime} \lambda \alpha \nu \tau o \nu\right)$, talent, half a hundred-zecight, a Grecian standard of value equal to about $\$ 1080$ in gold. 49, 23.
tālis, -e, adj., such, of such a kind, 25, 22.
tam, adv., in such a degree, such, so, 12, 12; 44, 9: tam ...

Syria, -ae, F., Syria, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, 48, 4 .
quam, as muck . . . as, as well . . . as, 69, 7.
tamen, adv., notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, still, 1, 5; 8, 16; 9, 8.
tamquam, adv. (tam, as much; quam, as), as much as, just as, like as, as if, 46, in.
Tanaquil, -ilis, F., Tanaquil, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus, Io, 22.
tandem, adv. (tam, to such a degree; -dem, demonstr. ending), at length, at last, finally, 30, II.
tantopere, adv. (abl. of tantum opus), so earnestly, so greatly, so much, 49, in.
tantum, adv. (tantus, so great), only, merely, 63, 1 : tantum modo, only, merely, 33, I 5 .
tantus, adj., so great, such, 8, I . As subst., tantum, -i, N., so much, 16, 16; 38, 14: as gen. of price, of such value, worth so much, 42,5 .
tardē, adv. with comp. and sup. (tardus, slow), slowly, 46, 16.
tardō, $\mathrm{I},-$-āvī, -ātus (tardus, slow), make slow, hinder, delay, retard, 55, 19.
Tarentīnus, adj., of Tarentum,

Tarentine, 34, 30. As subst., M. plur., Tarentini, -orum, the inhabitants of Tarentum, 25, 1. Tarentum, -ī, N., Tarentum, a famous and powerful Greek city in southern Italy on the gulf of Tarentum, 34, 28.
Tarpēia, -ae, f., Tarpeia, name of the Roman maiden who opened the gates to the Sabines, 3, 18.
Tarpēius, adj., of Tarpeia, Tarpeian, 22, 13 .
Tarquinius, -i, m., Tarquinius, Tarquin, name of a family prominent in the history of the kings of Rome, ro, 17.
Tarquiniī, -ōrum, m., Tarquinii, a town in southern Etruria. 10, 17.
Tatius, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{M}$., gentile name of Titus Tatius, leader of the Sabines, 3, 20.
tegō, 3, tēxī, tēctus, cover, cover over, 60, 7 .
tēlum, -ī, N., missile, spear, shaft, javelin, weapon, 4, 12; 11, 30 ; 16, 14.
temerārius, adj. (temerē, rashly), rash, indiscreet, imprudent, 37, 4 .
temerē, adv., rashly, heedlessly, indiscreetly, 30, 15 .
temeritās, -ātis, F. (temerē, rashly), hap, chance: rashness, indiscretion, 23, 18.
temperāns, -antis, adj. with comp. and sup. ( P . of temperō, $a b$ stain), observing moderation,
sober, moderate, temperate, 43, 18.
tempestās, -ātis, F. (tempus, time), portion of time, time, II, 9: storm, tempest, 4, 23.
templum, -i, N., open place for observation: consecrated place: fane, temple, 27, 30.
temptō, r, -āvī, -ātus (intens. of tendō, stretch), handle: make trial of, attempt, $21,2$.
tempus, -oris, N., portion of time, time, season, 2, $10 ; 47$, 28.
tendō, 3, tetendī, tentus, or tēnsus [TEN-, stretch], stretch: reach out, extend, 51, 26 : direct, aim, 53, 6. (W. G. 7I.)
tenebrae, -ārum, F., darkness, gloom, 60, 19.
teneō, 2, tenuī, - [TEN-, stretch], hold, grasp, 30, 20 : bind, hold fast, restrain, 24, 9: keep, 2, II. (W. G. 7 II )
tentōrium, -ī, N. [TA-, TEN-, stretch], tent, 43, 6 (v. notes, fig. 10, p. 97). (W. G. 7 I.)
tepeō, 2, 一, 一, be moderately warm, be lukewarm: steam, 22, 21 .
ter, adv. num. (cf. trēs, three), three times, thrice, 58, 30 .
Terentius, -ī, m., gentile name of C. Terentius Varro, consul 216 B.C., 37, 3: Pompey's tentcompanion, 42, 26.
tergiversor, x, -, dep. (tergum, back; vertō, turn), turn the back, decline, refuse, 32, 25 .
tergum, -ī, N., back, 19, I 3 : à tergō, in the rear, 8, 27; 46, 9 .
ternī, -ae, -a, adj. num. distrib. (ter, thrice), three each, by threes, 7, 2.
terō, 3, trīvī, trītus, rub, wear away: use up, spend, waste, 34, 14.
terra, -ae, F. (cf. torreō, dry up), earth, ground: land, 30, 7: orbis terrae or terrärum, the earth, 22, 17; 45, 27.
terreō, 2, -ū̄, -itus, frighten, alarm, terrify, 8, 28,
terribilis, -e, adj.(terreō, frighten), frightful, dreadful, terrible, 25, I 3.
territus, P. of terreō, 55, 5 .
terror, -ōris, M. (cf. terreō, frighten), great fear, dread, alarm, terror, $\mathbf{1 0}, \mathbf{I} \mathbf{I}$.
tertiō, adv. (tertius, third), for the third time, 47, 5 .
tertius, adj. num. ord. (ter, thrice), third, 7, 18.
testimōnium, -ī, N. (testis, witness), witness, evidence, testimony, 45, 25 : proof, 37, 25.
testor, I , -ātus (testis, witness), cause to testify: make known, attest, bear witness, 51, 9.
thēsaurus, -1̄, M. (Gr., $\theta \eta \sigma a v \rho b s)$, something laid up, treasure, 30, 5 .
Thessalia, -ae, F., Thessaly, a district in northern Greece, 47, 13.

Tiberis, -is, M., the Tiber, the
chief river of Latium, on which Rome was built, 1,7 .
Tiberius, -ī, M., contracted Ti., Tiberius, a Roman praenomen, 39, 23.
tībīcen, -inis, m. (tibia, pipe; canō, sing or play), piper, fluteplayer, 3I, 5 (v. notes, fig. 17, p. 109).

Tīcīnus, -ī, m., Ticinues, a river in Cisalpine Gaul, 33, 7 .
tigillum, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{~N}$. (dim. of tignum, beam), small bar of wood, little beam, $8,17$.
Tigrānēs, -is, m., Tigranes, a king of Armenia, 46, 19.
timeō, 2, -ū, -, fear, be afraid, dread, apprehend, 46, 15 ; 46, 29.
timidus, adj. with comp. and sup. (cf. timeō, fear), fearful, afraid, cowardly, timid, 34, r1.
titulus, -ī, м., superscription, inscription, 53, 14.
Titus, -i, m., Titus, Roman praenomen, 3, 20.
toga, -ae, F. (cf. tegō, cover), toga, gown, 32, 26 (v. notes, fig. I8, p. III).
tolerō, $\mathrm{I},-\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{i} \overline{1},-\bar{a} t u s$ (cf. tollō, lift), bear, endure, support, 16, 22.
tollō, 3 , sustulī, sublātus, lift, raise, 4, 9: lift, cheer, encourage, 9, 19: take away, carry off, remove, io, 20.
tonitrus, -ūs, M. (tonō, make a loud noise), thunder, 4, 23.
tōnsor, -ōris, M. (tondeñ, shear),
shearer, hair-cutter, barber, 7I, 2.

Tōranius, -ī, M., T. Toranius, who betrayed his father to death 43 B.C. 64,25 .
torqueō, 2, torsī, tortus, turn, twist: torture, 65, 5 .
tot, adj. num. indecl., so many, such a number of, 26, 4.
totidem, adj. num. indecl. (tot, so many; -dem, demonstr. ending), just so many, the same number of, 47, 23 .
totiēns, adv. num. (tot, so many), so often, so many times, 33, 10.
tōtus, gen. tōtīus, dat. tōtī, adj., all, the whole, entire, 7, 9; 17, 4 .
trādō, 3, -didī, -ditus (trāns, across; dō, deliver), give up, hand over, deliver, surrender, 2, 6; 19, 4: betray, 14, 17: hand down, transmit, report, say, 1, 10; 41, 30. (W. G. 24.)
trādūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductus (trāns, across; dūcō, lead), lead across, conduct across, carry over, transfer, 10, 8: spend, pass, 23, 20: lead in disgrace, 23, 30. (W. G. 29.)
trahō, 3, -trāxī, -tractus, drazu, pull, drag, 7, 22: obtain, derive, 25, 4 : delay, detain, 40, 6. trāiciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus (trāns, across; iaciō, throw), throw across, transfer: lead across, take across, transport, 52, 17: pierce, stab through, transfix,

55, IS: pass over, cross over, 2, 22.
trānō, r, -āvi, - (trāns, across; nō, swim), swim over, swimt across, 16, 15.
trāns, prep. with acc., across, over, to the forther side of, $5 \mathrm{I}, 16$.
trānscendō, 3, -dī, - (trāns, over; scandō, climb), climb over, pass over, cross, 35, 29.
trānseō, -īre, -īi, -itus (trāns, over ; eō, go), go over, cross over, pass over, pass by, pass, 9, 2; 68, 26 : pass over, be changed, be transformed, 4, 24.(W. G.46.)
trānsfīgō, 3, -fīxī, -fīxus (trāns, through; figō, fusten), pierce through, transfix, 8, 2.
trānsfuga, -ae [trāns, across; FVG-, flee], one who joins the enemy, deserter, 23, 6. (W. G. 40.)
trānsgredior, 3, -gressus, dep. (trāns, across; gradior, step), step across, pass over, cross, 30, 22. (W. G. 44.)
trānsigō, 3, -ēḡ̄, -āctus (trāns, through; agō, drive), drive through: finish, carry through, complete, 65, 18.
trānsiliō, 4, -uī, - (trāns, across; saliō, leap), leap across, jump over, 2, 24.
trānsmarīnus, adj. (trāns, beyond; marinus, of the sea), from over the sea, 25, 5.
$\dagger$ †ānsmigrō, $1, ~-, ~(t r a ̄ n s$, across; migrō, depart), move, migrate, 22, 4.
trānsmittō, 3, -mīsī, -missus (trāns, across ; mittō, send), send across, put across, throw across, 8, 17: pass over, cross over, 52, 22. (W. G. 53.)
trānsvehō, 3, -vēxī, -vectus (trāns, across; vehō, carry), carry across, convey over, transport, 31, 24. (W. G. 72.)
trānsversus, adj. (trāns, across; versus, turned), turned across, crosswise, transverse, 61, 22. (W. G. 74.)

Trasumēnus, -ī, м., Trasumenus, lake in Etruria, celebrated for Hannibal's defeat of the Romans, 217 b.c. 33, 9.
Trebia, -ae, m., Trebia, river of Cisalpine Gaul, tributary to the Po, 33, 8 .
trecentēsimus, adj. num. ord. (trecentī, three hundred), three-hutndredth, 17, 20.
trecentī, -ae, -a, num. adj. (trēs, three; centum, hundred), three hundred, 17, 20.
tredecim, num. adj. indecl. (trēs, three; decem, ten), thirteen, ir, 16.
trepidātiō, -ōnis, F. (trepidō, hurry with alarm), confused hurry, alarm, agitation, confusion, 51, 28.
trepidō, $1, ~-\bar{a} v \bar{v},-$ ātus (trepidus, restless), hurry with alarm, be in confusion, 21, 11: hesitate, tremble, fear, 52, 29.
trēs, tria, adj. num., three, 4, 19. tribūnal, -ālis, N. (tribūnus, head
of a tribe), raised platform for the seats of magistrates, judg-ment-seat, tribunal, 18, 16.
tribūnātus, -ūs, M. (tribūnus, tribune), office of a tribune, tribuneship, 41, 2.
tribūnīcius, adj. (tribūnus, tribune), of a tribune, 40, 15 .
tribūnus, -ī, m. (tribus, tribe), head of tribe: tribune, 17, II; 18, 24 .
tribuō, 3, -uī, -ūtus (tribus, tribe), confer, bestow, give, yield, 43, 27.
tribus, -ūs, F. (cf. trēs, three), third part of the people: tribe, 39, 4 .
tribūtum, -ī, N. (P. N. of tribuō, give), stated payment, contribution, tribute, 16, 21.
triennium, -ī, N. (trēs, three; annus, year), three years' time, three years, 56, 2.
trigeminus, adj. (trēs, three; geminus, born together), born three at a birth, 6, 22. Plur. M. as subst., triplets, 6, 26.
trīgintā, num. adj. indecl., thirty, 4, 20.
trīstis, -e, adj. with comp. and sup., sad, sorrowful: bitter, severe, terrible, 24, 4 .
triumphō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (triumphus, triumphal procession), march in triumphal procession, celebrate a triumph, triumph, 11, 6; 19, 26.
triumphus, -1, м., triumphal procession, triumph, celebration of
victory by a public entrance into Rome, 31, 2.
triumvir, -virī, M. (trēs, three; vir, man), one of three associates in office, a member of a board of three, 64, 20.
trucīdō, I , -āvī, -ātus [trux, wild; scid-, cut], cut to pieces, slaughter, butcher, 20, 30. (W. G. 66.)
truncus, -ī, м., stem, stock: trunk, body, 47, 19.
trux, -ucis, adj., wild, savage, fierce, 25, 19.
tū, pers. pro., thou, you, 19, 7 .
tueor, 2, tūtus, dep., look at, gaze upon: watch, guard, protect, 33, 15.
Tullia, -ae, F., name of the daughter of Servius Tullius, also of Cicero's daughter, 13, 16.
Tullius, -ī, m., name of a Roman gens, e.g., Servius Tullius, Marcus Tullizes Cicero, 12, I.
Tullus, -ī, m., praenomen of Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome, 6, 17.
tum, adv., then, at that time, in those times, 1, $10 ; 1,20 ; 8,9$; 12, 25.
tumultuor, I, -ātus, dep. (tumultus, uproar), make a disturb-
ance, be in confusion, 11, 24; 43, 10.
tumultus, -ūs, M., uproar, disturbance, disorder, 13, 22.
tunc, adv. (tum, then: -ce, dem. suff.), then, at that time, I, $8 ; 4,8$.
turba, -ae, F., turmoil, disorder: throng, crowd, 13, 22.
turbō, I, -āvī, -ātus (turba, turmoil), disturb, throw into disorder, 25, 14.
turbulentus, adj. with comp. and sup. (turba, commotion), full of commotion, disturbed, stormy, 60, 22.
turdus, -ī, m., thrush, 47, 26.
turpis, -e, adj. with comp. and sup., ugly, unsightly: shameful, dishonorable, disgraceful, 24, 8.
tūtēla, -ae, F. (tueor, look at), defence, protection, 2, 20.
tūtor, -ōris, M. (tueor, look at), watcher, defender: tutor, guardian, II, 3 .
tūtor, 1, -ātus, dep. (tueor, look at), watch, protect, defend, 59, 8. tūtus, adj. with comp. and sup. (P. of tueor, look at), guarded, safe, secure, 16,$7 ; 46,5$.
tuus, pron. poss. (tū, thou), thy, thine, your, yours, 28, 13 .

## U

ūber, -eris, N. (cf. Eng. udder), teat, udder, breast, I, I 2.
ūber, -eris, adj., comp. ūberior, sup. ūberrimus (ūber, richness),
abounding, rich, fruitful, fertile, 22, 18.
ubi, adv. rel. and interrog.: rel., in which place, in what place,
where, 2, 15 : when, 3, 13: 41, II : interrog., where? 65, 5 .
ulcīscor, 3, ultus, dep., avenge oneself on: take revenge for, avenge, 64, 12.
ūllus, gen. ūllīus, dat. ūllī, adj. (for ūnulus, dim. of ūnus), any, 14, 17. As subst., M., any one, 50, 27.
ūlterior, -ius, adj. comp., farther, more remote, 50, I : neut. ūlterius, as adv., longer, farther, $65,7$.
ūltimum, adv. (ūltimus, last), for the last time, $18,19$.
ūltimus, adj., sup. of ūlterior, far thest, most distant, uttermost, last, 55, 8; 67, 16: greatest, extreme, utmost, 66, 20.
ūltrā, prep. with acc., beyond: above, past, exceeding, 57, 2.
ūltrō, adv. (dat. and abl. of *ūlter, far; sc. locō, place), to the farther side, beyond: voluntarily, 56, 16.
umbō, -ōnis, M., knob, boss, 2I, 12 (v. notes, fig. II, p. 98).
umbra, -ae, F., shade, shadow, 46, 9.
umerus, $-\overline{1}$, M., the upper arm, shoulder, 7, 28.
umquam, adv., at any time, ever, 16, 3 .
unde, relat. adv., from whom, from which, where, on which side, 6, 25; 11, 18: whence, from what source, 29, 30.
ūndecim, adj. num. indecl. (ūnus, one; decem, ten), eleven, 5, 19.
undique, adv. (unde, whence; -que, indef. suff., -soever), from every quarter, on all sides, all around, $53,2 \mathrm{I}$.
ūniversus, adj.(ünus, one, together; versus, turned), all together, whole, entire, 31, I5. Plur. M. as subst., all men, everybody, 61, 8. (W. G. 74.)
ūnus, gen. ūnius, dat. ūnī, adj. num., one, a single, 7, 10; 7, 15: only, alone, 24, 12: the same, one and the same, 65, 28.
ūnusquisque, ūnaquaeque, ūnumquodque (ūnus, one ; quisque, each), adj., each one, every one, 14, 22.
urbānus, adj. with comp. and sup. (urbs, city), of the city. As subst., M., inhabitant of a city: a wit, a wigr, $5 \mathrm{I}, 8$.
urbs, urbis, F., walled town, city, 2, 14 : Rome, 59, 17.
urgueō or urgeō, 2 , ursī, 一, press, force: press hard, beset, assail, 21, I8.
ūrīnātor, -ōris, M. (ūrīnor, dive), diver, 63, 21 .
usquam, adv., at any place, anywhere, 18, 18.
usque, adv., all the way, right on, continuously, even, 46, 10.
ūsūrpō, i, -āvī, -ātus [ūsus, use; RAP-, seize], seize for use, seize, upon, make use of, 56, 27.
ūsus, -ūs, M. (cf. ūtor, use), use: profit, benefit, advantage, 42, 15: occasion, need, want, 29, 12.
ut or utī, adv., when, as soon as, 7, 4: as, 1, IO: ut... ita, as ... so, 22, 1; 36, 25.
ut, conj. with subj. of purpose or result : of purpose, in order that, that, to, so as to, 1, 3; 4, 29; 5, 26; 7, 17 : of result, that, so that, 4, 30.
ūter, -tris, M. (cf. uterus, womb), bag of hide, leathern bottle, skin, 57, 7.
uter, utra, utrum, gen. utrius, dat. utrī, adj., which of two, which, 2, 16: whichever one, the one which, 33, I.
uterque, utraque, utrumque, adj.,

## V

vacō, $\mathrm{I}_{\text {; }}$-āvī, -ātus, be empty, be vacant: be unoccupied, be at leisure, 63, 14.
vae, interj., alas! woe! 21, 24.
vāgītus, -ūs, M. (vāgiō, cry), crying, squalling, I, II. (W. G. 77.)
valeō, 2, -uī, -itūrus (cf. Eng. well), be strong, be vigorous, 17, 9: have power, have influence, 26, 27.
Valerius, -i, m., Valerius, name of a Roman gens, 25, 7 .
valētūđō, -inis, F. (valē̄, be strong), state of health, health, 71, 15: ill health, sickness, 55, 26.
validus, adj. with comp. and sup. (cf. valeō, be strong), strong, able, powerful, 16, 4 ; 43, 20.
vāllum, -ī, N. (vāllus, palisade,
each, either, each one, both, II, $25 ; 55,14$.
ūtilis, -e, adj. with comp. and sup. (ūtor, use), useful, serviceable, profitable, 6, 3.
utinam, adv., $I$ wish that! if only! would that! 29, 7.
utique, adv., in any case, at any rate: in particular, especially, 64, 3 .
ūtor, 3, ūsus, dep., use, employ, profit by, 38, $9 ; 43,5$.
utrimque, adv. (uterque, each of two), on each side, on either hand, 7, $\mathbf{1}$.
uxor, uxōris, F., wife, spouse, 3, 4 .
stake), line of palisades, ram. part, intrenchment, 2, 21; 34, 2. vānus, adj. with comp. and sup. (for * vacnus, cf. vacō, be empty), containing nothing: empty, groundless, vain, 53, I 2.
varius, adj., variegated, mottled: diverse, various, 44, 29.
Varrō, -ōnis, m., surname in the Terentian gens, as C. Terentius Varro, the consul defeated at Cannae, 37, 3 .
Varus, -ī, m., see Quinctilius, 71, 6.
vās, vāsis, N., plur. vāsa, -ōrum, vessel, dish, 66, 10.
vāstō, I, -āvī, -ātus (vāstưs, empty), make empty, devastate, lay waste, ravage, 25, 27; 34, 6.
vāstus, adj. with comp. and sup.
(cf. Eng. waste), empty, uninhabited, waste, 1, 9 : vast, hucse, immense, 25, I 3.
vectīgal, -ālis, N. [veh-, carry], payment to the state, tax, tribute, 32, 17.
vectus, P . of vehō, 13, 20.
vegetus, adj., enlivened, animated, bright, 56, 23.
vehementer, adv. with comp. and sup. (vehemēns, eager), eagerly, violently, earnestly, vehemently, 48, 6. (W. G. 72.)
vehō, 3 , vēxī, vectus [VEH-, carry], bear, carry, convey, 52, 30; 69, 8: ride, 13, 20. (W. G. 72.)
Vēiēns, -entis, adj. (Vēiī), of or belonging to Veii, 8, 23. As subst., an inhabitant of Veii, 19, 17.
Vēī̄, -ōrum, m., Veii, an Etruscan town, I9, II.
vel, conj. and adv. (old imper. of volō, wish), or if you will, or: vel . . . vel, either . . . or, 25, 16: even, 66, 30.
vēlō, r, -āvī, -ātus (vēlum, sail, covering), cover, wrap, veil, 9, 24.
vēlōcitās, -ātis, F. (vēlōx, swift), swiftness, fleetness, speed, 30, 18.
vēlōx, -ōcis, adj. with comp. and sup., swift, quick, rapid, fleet, 43, 20.
velut or veluti, adv. (vel, intensive, even ; ut, as), even as, just as, like, 1, 13: as if, just as if, as though, 6,$8 ; 8,18$.
vēnābulum, -ī, N. (vēnor, hunt), hunting-spear, 35, 15 .
vēnātiō, -ōnis, F. (vēnor, hunt), hunting: hunting spectacle, 50, 19.
vēndō, 3 , -didī, - [vēnum, sale; 2 DA-, put, expose], sell, $34,8$. (W. G. 25.)
venēnum, -ī, N., strong potion, drug: poison, 28, 25.
vēneō, -ire, -ī̄, - (vēnum, sale; eō, go), go to sale, be sold, 29, 26.
venerātiō, -ōnis, F. (veneror, reverence), reverence, respect, veneration, 49, 21 .
venia, -ae, F., indulgence, kindness, permission, 18, 20 : forgiveness, pardon, 49, 6.
veniō, 4, vēn̄̄, ventus [VEN-, come, go], come, go,-3, 13; 43, 14 : come to, reach, 17, 5. (W. G. 73.)
vēnor, 1 , -ātus, dep., hunt, I, 17. venter, -tris, M., belly, stomach, 16, 24.
ventus, -i, M. wind, 37, 9.
vēnum, N., that which is sold; usually acc. in a phrase with dō, as vēnum dō, 15, 10 .
vēnum dō, -are, -dedī,-atus, sell as a slave, sell, 15, 10.
Venusia, -ae, F., Venusia, a town on the borders of Apulia and Lucania, 37, 22.
venustus, adj. with comp. (venus, charm), charming, pleasing, handsome, 70, 30.
(verber), -eris, N., lash, zuhip, scourge, rod, 45, I1.
verberō, 1 , -āvī, -ātus (verber, lash), beat, scourge, strike, 19, I 5.
verbum, $-\bar{i}, \mathrm{~N}$. (cf. Eng. word), word, 2, 23 : saying, expression, 56, 29.
vērē, adv. with comp. and sup. (vērus, true), truly, 38, 13 .
verēcundia, -ae, F. (cf. vereor), fear, modesty: sense of shame, 53, 30 : reverence, respect, 24, 18.
vereor, 2, -itus, dep., reverence, respect: fear, 31, 8.
veritus, P . of vereor, $3 \mathrm{I}, 8$.
vernō, r, -, - (vernus, of spring), spring, be verdant, bloom, 22, 19.
vērō, adv. (vērus, true), in truth, certainly, surely, 9, I I : indeed, 18, 2 I: but, however, 3, 4; 6, 4 .
verrūca, -ae, F., wart, 57, 10.
versiculus, -ī, M. (dim. of versus, line), little line, short verse, 56, 18. (W. G. 74.)
versō, I , -āvī,-ātus (freq. of vertō, turn), turn often, keep turning: pass., be engaged in, be busy, conduct oneself, 42, 14; 57, 25 . (W. G. 74.)
versus, P. of vertō, 46, 28.
versus, -ūs, M. [VERT-, turn], line, 50, 8. (W. G. 74.)
vertō, 3, -tī, -sus [VERT-, turn], turn, change: pass., be turned: turn about, return, 46, 28. (W. G. 74.)
vērum, adv. (vērus, true), truly, certainly: but, yet, 4, I5.
vērus, adj. with comp. and sup., true, actual, genuine, 63, 1 .
Vesta, -ae, F., Vesta, daughter of Saturn and Ops, goddess of flocks and herds, and of the household, guardian of the city. I, 4 .
vester, -tra, -trum, pron. poss. (vōs, you), your, yours, of you, 6o, 20.
vestibulum, -i, N., enclosed space. before a house, entrance, II, 23.
vestïgium, -ī, N. (cf. vestigõ, track), bottom of foot, sole: footstep, track, 53, 28.
vestis,-is, F., sing. collect., clothes, clothing, attire, 5, 9.
Vesuvius, -i, M., Vesuvius, the famous volcano, 22, 24.
veterānus, adj. (vetus, old), old, veteran, 68, 2. As subst., M. plur., veteran soldiers, veterans, 63, 17.
vetō, I, -uī, -itus (cf. vetus, old ), not to suffer, not to permit, forbid, prohibit, 34, 3.
vetus, -eris, adj. with sup., veterrimus, old, aged: of a former time, ancient, former, 27, 27; 38, 28.
via, -ae, F. [VEH-, carry], way, highway, road, street, 8, 17; 18, 21; 23, 14: march, journey, 57, 4. (W. G. 72.)
vicārius, adj. (vicis, change), substituted. As subst., m., substitute, proxy, 68, 6.
vícēsimus, adj. num. ord. (vīgintī, twenty), twentieth, 25, 27.
vïciēns, adv. num. (vīgintī, twenty), twenty times, 58, 30.
vicinus, adj. with comp. (vicus, row of houses), of the neighborhood, near, neighboring, 3, 5 .
vīctor, -ōris, M. (vincō, conquer), conqueror, vanquisher, victor, 2, 19. In apposition, with adj. force, victorious, 20,15 .
vīctōria, -ae, F. (vīctor, victor), victory, 6, 25 .
vīctus, P . of vincō, $19,16$.
vīcus, -i, M., row of houses, street, quarter, 13, 25 : village, 37, 5 .
vidēlicet, adv. (vidēre, to see; licet, it is allowed), one may see, clearly, obviously, 3, 23 .
videō, 2, vìdī, vīsus [vid-, see], see, discern, perceive, 2, 19: see to, provide for, 41, 19: go to see, visit, 3, 12: consider, reflect upon, 53, 20: pass., be seen, 15, 24: seem, appear, seem good, 2, 21 ; 8, 6. (W. G. 75.$)$
vigil, -ilis, adj., awake, on the watch. Assubst., M., watchman, sentinel, 35, 13.
vigilantia, -ae, F. (vigilāns, watch-' ful), watchfulness, vigilance, 63, 8.
vigilia,-ae, F. (vigil, awake, alert), watching: a watch, time of keeping watch, 35, 26.
vigintī, num. adj. indecl., twenty, 32, 17.
vīlla, -ae, F. (dim. of vīcus, vil-
lage), country-house, countryseat, farm, villa, 61, 2.
Vïminālis, -e, adj., sc. collis, the Viminal hill, one of the seven hills of Rome, 12, 2 I.
vinciō, 4, vinxī, vinctus, bind, fetter, tie, fasten, 24, 12; 24, 17.
vincō, 3, vīcī, vīctus, conquer, defeat, subdue, be victorious, 4, $6 ; 8,28$ : gain one's end, succeed, $88,2$.
vinctus, p. of vinciō, 24, 12.
vinculum, -ī, N. (vinciō, bind'), fetter, chain: plur., prison, 1, 6 .
vindicō, r, -āvī, -ātus (vindex, $a$ maintainer), assert a claim to: avenge, punish, 3, 27 ; 18, 23.
vinum, -ī, N., wine, 26, 13; 42, 21.
violentus, adj. with comp. and sup. (cf. vis, strength), violent, impetuous, 13, 14.
violō, I, -āvī, -ātus (cf. vis, strength), treat with violence, injure, break, 24, $24 ; 50,9$.
vir, virī, m., male person, man, 4, 26: husband, 4, 13: man of courage, 4,3 .
virga, -ae, F., slender green branch, twig, rod, 19, 14.
Virgīnia, -ae, f., Virginia, daughter of Virginius, 18, 17.
Virginius, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{M}$. , gentile name of L. Virginius, the Roman centurion, father of Virginia, 18,3 . virgō, -inis, F., virgin, maid, maiden, 3, 18.
viritim, adv. (vir, man), man by man, singly, individually, 41, 15.
virtūs, -ūtis, F. (vir, man), manliness, manhood: courage, valor, 8, I 5 : goodness, virtue, 28, 15 ; 47, 25.
vīs, vīs, —, vim, vī; plur., vīrēs, -ium, etc., F., vigor, strength, vehemence, force, $1, ~ I 7 ; ~ 18,7$; 67, 17 : violence, 15, 2 : quantity, number, 3, 3 : plur., troops, 9, 6.
vīsō, 3, -sī, -sus (freq. of videō, see), vierv, behold: go to see, visit, 48,8 . (W. G. 75.)
vīsus, P. of videō, $7,28$.
vīsus, -ūs, M. (videō, see), looking, power of sight: sight, appearance, 12, 4 : apparition, vision, 55, 5. (W. G. 75.)
víta, -ae, F. [VIV-, live], life, 29, 29: way of living, 29, 9: career, 17, 13. (W. G. 76.)
vitis, -is, F., vine, grape-vine, 22, 22.
vīvō, 3, vīxī, - [VIV-, live], live, be alive, 36, 20 : reside, dwell, 28, 16. (W. G. 76.)
vivus, adj. [viv-, live], alive, living, 66, 23: of water, running, fresh, 13, 7. (W. G. 76.) vix, adv., with difficulty, hardly, scarcely, 39,4 .
vōbīs, see tū.
vōciferō, or vōciferor, $\mathbf{x}$, -ātus, dep. [* vōciferus, fr. vōx, voice; FER-, bear], cry out, shout, bawl, II, 26. (W. G. 77.)
vocitō, $1, ~-\bar{a} v i ̄,-\bar{a} t u s ~(f r e q . ~ o f ~ v o c o ̄, ~$ call), be wont to call, name, 34, 12. (W. G. 77.)
vOcō, I, -āvī, -ātus [VOC-, call], call, summon, 11, 25; 18, 10: call by name, name, 2, 20. (W. G. 77.)
volāns, -antis, P. of volō, 4, 12.
volgō, adv. (volgus, the mass), in the throng, commonly, generally, 4, 25.
volitō, 1, -āvī, -ātus (freq. of volō, $f(y)$, $f y$ to and fro, flutter, 10 , 2I: move, fy, 5I, 22.
volnerō, $x$, -āvī, -ātus (volnus, wound), wound, hurt, injure, 7, 8.
volnus, -eris, N., wound, 7, 22.
volō, velle, voluī [vOL-, wish], will, be willing, wish, desire, want, purpose, 12, 24; 27, 1. (W. G. 79.)
volō, $1, ~-\bar{a} v \overline{1},-\bar{a} t u ̄ r u s, f y, 4, ~ 12$.
Volsci, -ōrum, m., the Volscians, the most important people of ancient Latium, 57, 9 .
voltur, -uris, m., vulture, $2, \mathrm{I} 8$.
voltus, -ūs, M. [vol-, wish], an expression of countenance, features, looks, air, face, 2, 6; 25, 20.
volucer, -ucris, -ucre, adj., flying, winged. As subst., F. (sc. avis), bird, 65, 22.
volūmen, -inis, N. [voLv-, roll], that which is rolled: roll of writing, book, volume, 67, 26. (W. G. 78. )
voluntārius, adj. (voluntās, will),
willing, voluntary, 65, 26. (W. vōtum, $-\overline{1}, \mathrm{~N}$. (P. N. of voveō, vow), G. 79.)
voluntās, -ātis, F. [I vol-, wish], prayer, 67, 13. will, choice, desire, inclination, vovē̄, 2, vōvī, vōtus, vow, prom42, 8. (W. G. 79.) ise solemnly, 4, 9.
voluptās, -ātis, F. [cf. volup, vōx, vōcis, F. [voc-, call], voice, agrecably; voL-, will ], satis- cry, call, 8, 26; 35, 12: utterfaction, pleasure, delight, 29, 6. ance, word, speech, saying, 22, (W. G. 79.)
vōs, plur. of tū, 3I, 13 .

## X

Xenophōn, -ōntis, m., Xenophon, the Athenian, 55, 26.

## Z

zōna, -ae, F. (Gr., 广'́vq), woman's girdle, belt: money-belt, 42, 19.
181851
an
es François
from Urbis
D'Ooge.

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